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VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

NO. 44.

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TIS BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Has sorrow cast thy spirit down, And crushed thy hopes Elysian?

Do not dishearton'd by hor from, Nor heedless of thy mission, But go forth gaily on thy way-The bonds of care dissever, And pluck the roses while you may; Tis better late than never!

Doth love consume with pensive woe Thy heart whence hope has fleeted-As sunbeams melt away the snow They never could have heated? Come, wreathe thy brow with laurel leaf-Be wise as well as clever, And learn a nobler lore than grief; 'Tis better late than never!

For life's a stand-up fight, I ween, With poverty and labor, And many a hero there has been Who never drew a sabre. So buckle bravely to the strife,

How perilous soever, And win some glory for thy life; 'Tis better late than never!

Or hast thou, worn in folly's wars, Forgot the land that bloometh Beyond the cedars and the stars, Where sorrow never cometh?

Oh, do not for a phantom fly From Paradise for ever, But turn thy trusting eyes on high; 'Tis better late than never!

Great Lord of Heaven! Creation's King! Whose vineyard open lies. Thou deemest not a worthless thing Man's tardy sacrifice; Still sanctify the work we've wrought,

And every fond endeavor, This blessed creed Thyself hast taught— Tis better late than never!

WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

BY LADY DACRE ..

CHAPTER XXV.

But I, that knew what harbour'd in that head, What virtues rare were temper'd in that breast, Honour the place that such a jewel berd, And kiss the ground whereas the corpse doth

rest ! · Lord Surrey on the death of Sir Thomas Wyatt.

When Lady Nithsdale, after all the varied sufferings of many weeks, the painful excitement of the few preceding days, the agonizing violence she had done to her feelings for the last twelve hours. at length found herself pressed to her husband's bosom, when she knew that she was supported by his arms, overwrought nature gave away and she

With the assistance of Amy, however, she soon revived, and in a state of blissful exhaustion she wept freely on his shoulder. Few words were spoken.

When her lady seemed more composed, Amy stole away, for she feared to excite the notice of the other lodgers.

"Let us pray, my love !" said Lady Nithsdale, when the door was closed; " let us together pour forth our souls to that Providence who has this day extended over us so special a mercy. It will relieve my bursting soul to give utterance to the gratitude which almost oppresses it " and they both sank on their knees in humble adoration.

For a time, nor doubt nor fear disturbed the full

not till the first grey light began to dawn, and the | share your fate ; I ought to be with you now !" he | and the block-the huge, bloody, wooden blocktwitter of the sparrows on the house-tops, and the discordant sounds of London streets again broke the stillness which had reigned, that the difficulties and dangers that still surrounded them recurred to their

The earl sighed when first he saw the rays of the sun shine on the taller chimneys of the adjacent buildings, and the tiled roofs of the surrounding houses became visible from the narrow window, for he remembered his own feelings as he had mentally bidden adieu the preceding evening to the sunbeams; and mixed with gratulation and thankfullness for the different circumstances under which he now lailed the cheering light, came the recol-lection of his fellow-prisoners. He thought of the good Earl of Derwentwater, and on his old friend Lord Kenmure.

His wife watched the expression of his countenance. Ste read what passed within. "Alas!" she said, "I have been a very egotist in my joy. I have not been able to think of those who are now have not been able to think of those who are now tones?—did she not bid us avoid every movement marking in agony and desperation the dawning of that might betray that this apartment was occupithis fatal day, who turn from its glorious light in sickening, loathing despair. Alas for them ! The extremes of grief and of happiness, both make us selfish creatures. And yet can I really think of aught but you? How can I grieve, when I can gaze as now upon you, rescued from that dismal place, restored to me and to your children? Oh! we shall together hear their clear young voices; we shall together, with delighted eyes, follow them in their graceful sports; we shall both feel their twining arms around our necks; we shall together guide and direct their young minds; we shall watch the opening intellect develop itself, and ripen into all that is noble in man, and that is lovely in woman! Oh, my love! my husband! what happiness is there in store for us!!

Lord Nithsdale listened in deep-felt rapture: he

hung upon her words; he let his soul go to the delightful picture she drew; he drank in the musical sounds of her soft voice; he looked with love and tenderness upon the sweet though wan countenance, which, in its delicate paleness, bore

the traces of past suffering.
"What happiness indeed!" he echoed. "What unutterable happiness!"

"And how tall our noble boy will be! We shall scarcely know him, except by those clustering fair curls, which contrasts so prettily with the dark brows, which are all your own, love! Oh, those blue eyes! how they used to dance from beneath the shady brow! And Annie, my darling Annie; she will not have forgotten to climb your knee, and nestle into your bosom, as she used to do, while you still remained absorbed in meditation."

A smile, a pleased, a tranquil, tender smile, played over his lips as he said, "My own sweet children, I dare thing of you now! Yesterday it was with such painful regret that the image of your with such painful regret that the image of your innocent endearments rose up before my mind, that course with his friend.

"I never saw him from that day," he murmured lant, stout boy! my pretty Annie!" and a silent but sweet tear stole down his manly cheek. "And when we returned from Westminster Hall on the yet, my love, are we not almost presumptuous in 9th. As we were in the coach, on our way home, looking forward thus confidently? Though no he regretted having pleaded guilty; 'for,' he said, longer within a prison ourselves too secure-"

As he spoke, one loud, deep, sonorous toll of a bell was heard. Lady Nithsdale started. The color, which the joyous picture she had drawn had summoned to her cheeks, gave way to a ghastly paleness. Lord Nithsdale did not finish the broken sentence; both sat in mute horror. Several mo-ments elapsed; they heard no more. They began to fancy some accidental sound had startled them, when again the clear, deep sound struck on their ears-their hearts! She looked upon him with a fearful inquiring glance.

"It must be so," he said ; "this is the very hour !" He clasped his hands firmly together; and, drop ping his head, he pressed them against his bosom My friends, my noble, my truehearted friends! he ejaculated, in a low and smothered voice.

"Oh, God! and is it ever?" she exclaimed, and she wound her arms around him; she clung to him with desperate energy; she pressed him closely to her; while she gazed wildly at the closed door, as if she every moment expected to see it burst open, and the ministers of law rush in to bereave her of the loved being she had rescued.

They shall not tear thee from me! No, no! I feel this woman's arm could hold thee with so firm a grasp, that no earthly power could sever us. They shall not, they cannot wrest thee from these

Again the awful toll of the minute-bell rang upon their ears! " Does it mean all is over ?" she again slowly whispered, in trembling horror.

No, no ! not so ! they are even now on their way to the scaffold," he said. "He breathes yet! my noble Derwentwater breathes this vital air! Tre healthful blood flows through his veins! That gallant heart still throbs in its mortal clothing ! He is yet alive; and on this vast globe there does not beat a heart more gallant-a spirit more undaunted dwells not on this earth !"

Again that toll struck on their hearts—that toll for which they listened, till they almost fancied each must have been the last; when, no! the next awful sound struck their very frame, jarred on every nerve. They were half tempted to stop their ears to exclude the torturing clang, but a power which they could not resist compelled them

to listen with redoubled intensity.
"By this time they must have reached Tower Hill !" he murmured. If he had seen the fearful expression of her countenance while he thus pictured what would have been, what still might be, his fate, he would in pity have been silent : but his thoughts were at that moment all upon his friends, his companions, his feilow-prisoners. Though he pressed her to his heart, he looked not upon her and was still absorbed by the scene which he knew

was acting.
"Hush! all is silent! the bell has ceased!" No: it came again ! its brazen clang again sounded. They still listened in breathless silence ! At length it really ceased.

What means this stillness'?" she faintly asked. "It is even now," he replied, in a smothered thought tone, "they must have reached the spot!" He came to tell you we have hopes for my ford's speedy pressed his hand upon his eyes. "In My friends! my dear, my noble friends!—I should the scaffold is still up," she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued, shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued is shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued is shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued is shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued is shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued is shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she continued is shuddering the scaffold is still up," she continued is shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she scaffold is still up," she continued is shuddering the scaffold is still up, "she scaffold is still up," she scaffold is still up, "she scaffold is still up," she scaffold is still up, "she scaffold is still up," she scaffold is still up, "she scaffold is still up," she scaffold is still up, "she scaffold is still up," she scaffold is security of their gratitude and their joy. It was not have abandoned you; I should be there to at the recollection, "all hung with black cloth; when so lately reunited, but he also felt how in-

exclaimed in passion.

" My husband! my life! my love!" she softly whispered, in an appealing, a deprecating tone. "Oh! no, no! I did not mean to say so! This is my home! here is my resting place!" and his

head dropped upon her shoulder. Minutes elapsed; neither could keep count of t me : it might be moments, it might be hours !

Again the awful, the horrible bell resounded; it seemed to crack his heart-strings. He started ur; he shook her from him; he paced the room with hasty strides.

"It is all over !" he exclaimed: " it is consummated! They are now bloody corpses!-headless

She seized him by the arm. " Hush, bush! in mercy hush! speak not with such ungoverned earnestness. Did not Amy forbid us to stir for our lives ?-did she not bid us converse in subdued ed? Are there not other lodgers in the house? If you do not value life youself, take pity on me. spare me—oh, spare me the horrors you have just brought so vividly before me! Be still, I implore, I command-by all I have done, all I have ventur ed, all I have endured! and she dragged him to the wretched bed on which they had been seated, and which was the only article of furniture the chamber contained. He unresistingly yielded to ber gentleforce, and reseated himself.

The dreadful certainty that the fate of his companions in misfortune had been scaled, completely dispelled the gleam of secure happiness which had shone through the hearts of both.

Lady Nithsdale thought on the Counters of Derwentwater, on the Lady Kenmure; and while she closely clung to her husband's arm, to assure herself in very truth that he was safe, and to prevent his making any movement which might betray him, she pictured to herself the unavailing agonies of the

other ladies, till her very brain went round! It now seemed to her she had as yet accomplished but little. She felt there was no security in their freedom: the fact that they were still within so short a distance of the fatal spot, which had this moment been brought only too forcibly home to the feelings of both, made her impatiently await further intelligence from her faithful friends made her feel, that naught was done till the seas rolled between him and his enemies!

She listened breathlessly, hoping each step might be Amy's, or Mrs. Mill's; and yet she dreaded each sound that reached her, lest it might prove the approach of guards, who, having traced his steps, had succeeded in discovering his retreat.

Lord Nithedale, on the other hand thought not of himself: his feelings were all for the departed. His imagination rapidly ran over his former inter-

it is not treason that we have committed! it would have been treason in us to act otherwise than we have done 'Yes,' he continued, 'all save the prisoners, all the multitudes who crowded the vast Hall-all, all were traitors except ourselves!' And when I urged that the expression thus used was had been told it was merely a form, and that there but the form in which we conveyed that we denied not our share in the business, 'But I am not a traiter to my lawful king, and I should not have allowed the word,' he replied with parnestness. We were then led from the coach to our separate lodgings," continued the Earl, following the current of his own melanholy thoughts, "and as we partedfor the last time parted—he pressed, my hand, and said, 'Nithsdale, we have been friends through life, should we be parted in death? (which I do not think we shall be, we shall probable share the same doom!) but should one survive, let me live in your remembrance, as, I promise, you shall in mine! And so he shall!-never, never will I forget you my noble Ratcliffe; here shall your memory dwell, he added, striking his bosom—"here, while the life-blood throbs through this heart!"

He paused, and Lady Nithsdale for a while feared to disturb the sad recollections in which he so naturally included; but at length she gently vent-

nred to whisper,-"And if you thus feel for him who was your friend, think what would have been my condition had the husband of my love shared his fare! Control your voice! Speak but in whispers. Think should you now be dragged from me!" she continued, in a meek and supplicating tone.

"True, true, my gentle love!" he softly answered "I will be prudent, calm and prudent; I owe it in gratitude to my deliverer."

She had scarcely thus tempered down his emotions, when they were both startled by the sound of footsteps: but they were soft and stealthy. There was no heavy tramp, no sound of arms, no rough voices.

There came three gentle taps on the door Lady Nithsdale hastened to it; Amy gave the preconcerted sign, and she admitted her.

starting from her head; she staggered into the room, but she failed not carefully to close and double-lock the door behind her.
"I came to tell you all that we have arranged,"

Her face was pale, almost livid; her eyes seemed

she said, in a broken voice: "and- I will speak in a moment-" "Oh, merciful Heaven! Do they suspect ?-

Have they traced us?" cried Lady Nithsdale, in tremulous agony.

"Oh no! it is not that; my dear lord is safe, I trust-I hope; safe from that dreadful doom!" and

Amy closed her eyes for a moment. "For pity's sake, explain yourself, dear, dear, Amy!"

"Tis nothing-it will pass. Tis nothing more than we all know. We knew this was the fatal morning; and I waited till all was over, for I dared not willingly risk seeing any thing dreadful. I thought I might now venture here; for Mr. Mills, who was there, told me all was accomplished. I came to tell you we have hopes for my lord's speedy

and the saw-dust. Oh, my soul sickens!

Deep as was her anxiety for her lord's escape, the countess herself could not command words to inquire what were the hopes of accomplishing it, to which Amy alluded. All remained for some moments speechless, with eyes fixed on the ground, fearful to meet those of the other.

At length Lady Nithsdale stole a glance towards her husband, to see how he hore what Amy had just uttered. His face was concealed by both his

Amy was the first to recover herself. "The Venetian ambassador sends his coach next week to meet his brother at Dover; and we hope to persuade his excellency's servant, M. Michel, to take charge of my lord: he is one whom we may depend. He is under great obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Mills, and would do anything to repay them; and when once he is safe away, he is not responsible to those in power here. Yes, dearest madam, I have good hope that all will turn out right," continued Amy, striving to shake off the horror which had overpowered her when first she entered.

"Thanks, my faithful, true friend?" and Lady Nithsdale tenderly embraced her.

Lord Nithsdale appeared not to heed what they had said; but in a low hollow voice inquired, with his face averted-for he shrunk from showing to any eye but his own Winifred's the traces of deep emotion which he could not master-"Did Mr Mills mention any particulars?"

"Nothing very particular," answered Amy, shudderlng at the question.

"Did the lords address the people?" he again asked, his face still averted, and with a forced calmness in his tone.

"I believe they did, my lord."

" Was Mr. Mills within hearing!" "Yes, my dear master. But why harrow your feelings by listening to these details? Surely, it were better to think of the future, and bend your mind to all that there remains to do!"

"Nay, I must hear; I must learn all I can of my lost, lost friends!" be exclaimed, turning upon them a face so awful in its noble grief that none dared for a moment resist his wishes. "Tell me all-let me bear every thing !"

Unable to oppose or resist his firm and solemn command, Amy began her tale: "They were taken my lord, in a hackney coach from the Tower to the Transport Office. It was a little before ten

"I know it," he answered, "We heard the bell," he added, in a sepulchral inward voice.

"The Earl of Derwentwater was the first; and though he seemed somewhat pale, his bearing was

resolute and sedate, Mr. Mills said."
"Assuredly it was!" said the earl, almost anary that it should be deemed possible his friend could have borne himself otherwise.

"After some time spent in prayer, he obtained the sheriff's leave to read a paper. He came forward to the rails, and he asked pardon of those whom he might have scandalized by pleading

"I knew that weighed upon his mind," murmured the earl. "He said he was sensible he had by this made

bold with his loyalty to King James; but that he was nothing of moment in so doing."

ably in arms, pleading guilty was but the consequence of submitting to mercy."

"He said he died a Roman Catholic, and was in perfect charity with all the world; and he added,

"They told us all so: that having been undeni-

that if the prince who now governs had spared his life, he should have thought himself obliged never more to take up 'arms against him." Amy was "Lord Nithsdale, after a pause of some moments

said, in a voice scarcely audible, "Did he suffer? Was it quickly over?

"At one blow, my lord," answered Amy, shuddering as he spoke.

"Pardon me, good Amy-I pain you; but I must know. And Lord Kenmure?"

"He did not speak to the people, but in his devotions he prayed for King James. He spologized for his dress, saying he had so little thought of dying so soon, he had not provided a black suit.— Mills says he showed great resolution and firmness in his carriage, though, to his mind, he was not so calm within as the Earl of Derwentwater."

"I can endure no more!" at length exclaimed Lady Nithsdale, as all these details so horribly pictured the scene: "I cannot, cannot bear it! Amy, in mercy, cease!"

"I crave your pardon, dearest wife; but they were my friends-my best friends; and they are gone! But we will hear no more!" And he again buried his face in his bands.

Amy told her lady that Mrs. Mills would soon be with them, and bring the answer of M. Michel .-She was even now at the Venetian ambassador's and hoped to arrange everything according to their wishes.

The countess pressed Amy's hand, and they

silently awaited Mrs. Mill's coming.
It was late before shearrived; but she told them that on the following day, the Saturday, Lord Nithsdale might remove to the ambassador's, where M. Michel undertook to conceal him in his own chamber; that on the Wednesday in the following week his excellency's coach-and-six was to go to Dover to meet his brother, when M. Michel could easily take Lord Nithsdale in his master's livery as one of his retinue.

All seemed to promise well and the countess breathed more freely.

Mrs Mills had considerately brought with her some bread, which, with a loaf and a bottle of wine which had been provided the evening before, was all they had to subsist upon for the two days and

nights they spent in their present lurking place. On the Saturday they parted, according to this arrangement." To both such a parting was a severe trial.

The countess feared every possible and every impossible danger must beset his path when she could no longer see him with her own eyes. He found the task a hard one to tear himself again from her,

cumbent it was on him to accept with gratitude so favorable an opportunity of escaping. They were both aware that to linger in England was risking all their hardly earned happiness. In trembling

hope they parted.
"It would be sinful in us to mistrust Providence," he said: "we have been so mercifully dealt with, we ought to feel confidence that we shall be preserved to a safe and joyful meeting."

"True, true, my love. I would not detain you one moment in this fatal land! I wish you gone! And yet—and yet—it is so painful, so very painful, to part! But you shall go—even now—this moment! It is not for me to doubt the mercy of Heaven,

She gently disengaged herself from him: he pressed her once more to his bosom, and then followed Mrs. Mills to the door. He there paused to take one more look at her, as she stood half supported by Amy. She watched him through the doorway,—she listed to his step as he descended the stairs,—she heard the street-door shut:—"He is gone!" she raid; "but I must not repine! Oh, what a parting it might have been! When I think of Lady Derwentwater and of Lady Kenmure, I feel how blessed I am! I will not weep-I will not grieve: I must allow no feeling but that of gratitude to find a place within my bosom!"

CHAPTER XXVI.

La nef que dejoint mes amours Na cy de mol que la moitie. Une parte te reste, elle est tienne. Mary, Queen of Scots.

The Countess of Nithsdale lost no time in quitting her present retreat, and she took up her abode at the house of a quiet honest man in Drury Lane, where, in the utmost privacy, she awaited the news of her husband's safe arrival on the Continent.

After the intense agitation of the foregoing week, she experienced a kind of listless stupefaction; she was totally incapable of employing herself. Although her mind was comparatively at ease, yet a thousand vague horrors shot across it. The inaction was oppressive and irksome to her. She wished every hour, every moment, to know how it fared with her lord; and yet she was fully aware that the only prudent course to pursue, both for his sake and her own, was to keep herself quite retired,

and to avoid being seen by any.

On the Wednesday, the Earl of Nithsdale, as had been previously concerted accompanied the Venetian ambassador's coach to Dover, where he arrived without detection or danger.

When there, M. Michel hired a small vessel, and immediately set sail for Calais.

Was it a moment of unmixed joy to Lord Nithsdale when he set foot upon the vessel which was to bear him from the land in which his life was forfeited to the laws,-from the land in which he was proscribed, to seek one which held out to him all the charms of life and liberty?

It was not so :- for that land was the land of his birth,-that land contained her to whom he was bound by stronger ties than ever attached man to damo's

As the swift bark bounded over the deep, he gazed upon the receding shores with tenderness and regret. The breeze was favorable, the ship skimmed the waters, the passage was performed in so short a time that the captain remarked, "the wind could not have served better if his passengers had been flying for their lives."

Until the countess received assured intelligence of his safe arrival at Calais, she had been able to turn her thoughts to no other subject. She felt he might at any moment he discovered; it was still possible that all the horrors and the sufferings with which she was only to well acquainted might still be in store for her. At moments she accused herself of wanting that reliance she ought to feel in Heaven; at others, she thought she was presumptuous in fancying herself too secure.

But when once she knew he was safe from all pursuit, other cares beset her mind.

The feelings of the mother rose strong within her. Every paper, every document, which might secure to themselves, or to their children after them, any means of existence, had been left at Terreagles. While fearing for his life, all other considerations had been forgotten; but now that all. absorbing interest was at rest, anxiety for the fate of her children took possession of her soul.

She resolved, if possible, to revisit Terrengles .-If she had exposed her life for the father, she thought she could do no less than bazard it once more to save her son from beggary.

After the great events of the last month, her mind seemed to stand in need of some excitement; she was almost glad to feel called upon by duty for a fresh exertion.

She hoped, through the means of the Duchess of Buccleugh, she might obtain leave openly to visit Terreagles; and she wrote to her, telling her that she understood some suspected her of having contrived her lord's escape, but that she imagined a bare suspicion, destitute of proof, would never be held sufficient ground for her being punished for a supposed offence, although it had been motive enough for her to remain in concealment. She entreated her grace to procure permission for to depart freely upon her business.

But her application, far from being granted, rather roused in the government the desire to secure her; and she owed to the solicitor-general (who, though an utter stranger to her, had the humanity to plead her cause) the decision, that as long as she evinced such respect to government as not to appear in public, no search should be made for her; but that, if she showed herself in England or in Scotland, she should be forthwith secured.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

EVICTED.

BY DANIEL CONNOLLY.

It was not much of a place, you say, And we needn't be breaking our hearts about it That's true it was poor enough every way, But what are we going to do without it? Sure it was the only home we had, And the home of the poor old people before us Ab, sir, but the heart must be dark and bad That takes what the whole world can't restore us

When the time was better and I was young, Before the famine and dreadful fever, It's many a merry old song was sung Within those walls that are gone forever; It's many a frolicsome hour we spent Strong bouchals and colleens all glad together, Beside the hearth where a true content Made pleasant the wildest wintry weather.

It was there our simple marriage feast Was spread, and the kindly jest passed lightly, With the neighbors round, and the blessed priest, And the smile of friendship beaming brightly; And it was there our first poor darling died. (Hush, Mary alannah, don't be cryin' Sure Heaven is just, and the best are tried!) There, where the rafters now are lyin'.

When lords and ladies, the great and high, Were wastin' riches in mirth and riot. And men and women were left to die For food, not having wherewith to buy it; Then gaunt-faced hunger were often there, And sickness, sorrow, and sore denial-The pain that follows the steps of care, And many a bitter and darksome trial!

But still through all that was dear and sad, Some comfort ever remained to cheer us-A roof to shelter the aching head, And the darling children always near us! But now, ah now, with the children gone To the lands where the old may be forsaken. And the home a ruin of thatch and stone. Is it strange our hearts are almost breakin'?

God pity the poor t it's many a load Fate bids them carry, though weak and weary Along the rugged and cheerless road That fades in future dim and dreary ! And heaven have mercy on the great, When splendor, station, wealth and power, All darkly vanish, and soon or late At the dreadful Judgment Seat they cower!

CONSECRATION OF THE BALTIMORE CATHEDRAL,

ON THE FEAST OF THE ASCENSION, MAY 25TH, 1876. SERMON BY THE RT. REV. JAMES GIBBONS D.D., BISHOP OF RICHMOND, VA.

We are indebted for a copy of this admirable discourse to the courtesy of Mr. John Murphy, of Baltimore, Printer to the Pope, and to the Archbishop of Baltimore, who has published it elegantly in pamphlet form, as a means of better perpetuating the memory of this grand event :-

"And the eleven disciples went into Galilee, unto the mountain where Jesus had appointed them. to the ancient religion. Calvinism in the sixteenth of Dr. Carroll, St. Mary's, Baltimore, and George-And seeing him they adored: but some doubted century and Voltaireism in the seventeenth, had town College. These were the solitary faithful And Jesus coming, spoke to them, saying: All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, behold, I am with you all days, even to the consum-

mation of the world." Matt. xxviii, 16—20. On the Feast of our Lord's ascension, 1821, this Cathedral was dedicated to Almighty God, by Archbishop Marechal, in presence of a large concourse of clergy and people; and to day you have witnessed its solemn consecration. To those who would ask why so long an interval as fifty-five years should elapse between its dedication and its consecration, the best answer I can give is, that the Church, like God, is patient, because she is eternal. Though always active and expeditious, she is never in a hurry because she is destined to last forever.

The text that I have read for you, contains the last words recorded of our Saviour in St. Matthew's Gospel before His ascension into heaven. They emthat Jesus Christ would be with his Church; 2nd. that His presence would be without an interval of of absence; 3rd that He would continue with her to the end of time. Consequently that the Church would last forever. For, the abiding presence of Jesus is the animating spirit which ensures her perpetual vitality, and unceasing growth.

The indestructibility of the Church is unparalleled in the annals of civil or ecclesiastical history. She is the only Institution that has preserved her life, her vigor and her autonomy unimpaired for eighteen centuries.

The perpetuity of the Church is the more marvelous when we recall to mind, the number and the variety and the formidable character of the enemies that have been leagued against her from her birth to the present moment. She was destined to be always assailed, but conquered never. This fact of itself stamps divinity on her brow.

Go back for instance, to the days when the cornerstone of this venerable Cathedral was laid. Those that contemplated with a human eye, without any regard to the promises of Christ, the terrible ordeal through which the Church was then passing, little imagined that she should survive to witness the consoling spectacle which greets you here this morning. Almost the very year in said to them: "Thus far thou shalt go and no which the corner stone was laid, the Pope was exiled from his See and country. The cardinals were scattered like sheep without a shepherd. The first Napoleon was trampling on the French Episcopate with the iron heel of despotism. He threatened to create in France, a national and schismatic church, as Henry had done in England. He determined to attach the Pope as a captive or as a figure-head to his triumphal car.

To day Napoleon and his dynasty have passed away. The storm has subsided. The Bishops of France and of Europe are more firmly rooted than ever to the rock of Peter. And here we are peacefully witnessing the Consecration to God of this noble edifice, in the midst of an immense, enlightened, sympathizing and enthusiastic congregation, upon a spot too which was then considered as one of the outposts of civilization.

The Church has been constantly engaged in a double warfare, -one foreign ; the other, domestic : in foreign war against Paganism and infidelity; in domestic strife against heresy and schism fomented

by her own rebellious children. I have time to touch only lightly upon two or three of the most prominent campaigns in which the Church has been engaged.

From the day of Pentecost, when she commenced her active career, to the victory of Constantine over Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge, a period embracing two hundred and eighty years, the Church passed through a series of ten persecutions unequalled for atrocity, in the annals of history. Every torture that malice could invent, was resorted to, that all vestiges of christianity might be abolished. Among other favorite cruelties, the christians were sown up in the skins of wild beasts, thus exposed to be devoured by dogs. They were besmeared with pitch, and set along the streets that their and to stiffe every sentiment of compassion in the public breast, their persecutors accused the christians of the most appalling crimes. They were taken to early and sciences. With being the authors of every public court be and sciences. With being the authors of every public court be accused the christians of the faith.

The mass accused the christian organization got a country and organization got appalling crimes. They were fostering mother of the arts and sciences. With being the authors of every public court be read to describe the faith.

The mass accused the christian organization got appalling crimes. They were fostering mother of the arts and sciences. With been tried as the Irish soldiers were, and sentence out her we would be deprived to-day of the price. You will find other Cathedrals more specious ted perhaps to as long a term of imprisonment. We from the world. public breast, their persecutors accused the chris-

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calamity. If the Tiber overflowed its banks; if a conflagration occurred, or an earthquake, or pestilence, or famine, the detested christian sect was held responsible, and had to pay the penalty of their lives. And so certain was the government of Pagan Rome of having succeeded in exterminating christianity, that one af the emperors had a monument erected on which was inscribed its epitaph : "christiano nemine deleto," "To the destruction of christianity." of christianity."

And yet Pagan Rome, before whose standard the

mightiest nations qualled ; Rome, compared with whose extent of territory our country is but a pro-vince, was unable to crush out the Church or even to arrest her progress. In a short time, we sen this colossal empire crumbling to picces, and the Head of the Christian Church dispensing laws to Christendom in the very city, and almost on the very spot from which the imperial Cresars folminated their edicts against christianity.

During the fifth and sixth centuries; the Goths and the Vandals, the Huns, Visigoths and Lombards, and other immense tribes of Barbarians came down like a torrent, from the North, invading the fairest portions of Southern Europe. They dismembered the Roman Empire, and swept away nearly every vestige of the old Roman civilization. They plundered cities, levelled churches, and left ruin and desolation everywhere. Yet though conquering for a while, they were conquered in turn by submitting to the sweet yoke of the Gospel. And thus, even as the infidel Gibbon is forced to avow, the progress of christianity has been marked by two glorious and decisive victories: over the learned and luxurious citizens of the Roman Empire, and over the warlike barbarians of Scythia and Germany who subverted the empire and embraced

the religion of the Romans." I will not stop to dwell upon that terrible conflict in which the Church was engaged in the fourth and fifth centuries, against Arianism, Nestorianism and Eutlohianism. Nor shall I speak (though the subject has a peculiar interest at the present moment), of that still more terrible conflict extending from the seventh to the sixteenth centuries, against Mohammedanism which well nigh succeeded, and would have succeeded, were it not for the vigilance of the Popes, in subverting the christianity and civilization of Europe. And if to day, the cross instead of the Crescent surmounts the pinnacles of Europe, and if those nations are blessed by the healthy influences of christian civilization instead of groaning under Turkish bondage, they are indebted to the Bishops of Rome who watched with sleepless eyes from the watch-

towers of Israel over the welfare of christendom. You are all familiar with the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century, which swept like a tornado, over Northern Europe, and threatened, if that were possible, to engulf the bark of Peter. More than half of Germany followed the new teachings of Martin Luther. Switzerland bowed to the Gospel of Zuinglius. The faith of Sweden was lost through the influence of her king, Gustavus Adolphus. Denmark exchanged the old for the new religion through the intrigues of King Christian II. Catholicity was crushed out in Norway, Iceland, England and Scotland. Ireland alone of all the nations of the North, remained faithful century, and Voltaireism in the seventeenth, had faith of that glorious Catholic nation trembled in the balance.

Let us now calmly survey the field, after the lapse of more than three centuries, when the din and smoke of battle have passed away. Let us examine the condition of the old Church after having been engaged in such deadly conflicts. We see her numerically stronger than she ever was in any previous period of her history. The losses she sustained in the old world, have been more than compensated by her acquisitions in the new. She still exists, not a magni nominis umbra, not the shadow of a mighty name, but in all her intergrity, more compact, more united, more vigorous than ever she was before.

But mark well, my Brethren, it is not in her numbers that the Church relies, nor in her antiquity, nor in her glorious history, nor in her past victories. But the secret of her strength lies in the justice of her cause. She knows that "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." She ponents what Gamaliel said to the first. enemies of christianity: "If this work be of God, you cannot overthrow it." It has not been overthrown: therefore it is of God.

I would now ask those that are plotting and predicting the destruction of the Church: How can you hope to overthrow an Institution which for more than eighteen centuries, has successfully resisted the combined assaults of the world, the flesh, and the powers of darkness? What means can you employ to compass her ruin?

Is it the power of Kings and Prime Ministers? They have already tried in vain to crush her, from the days of the Roman Casars to the present Chancellor of Germany. Many persons labor under the erroneous impression that the crowned heads of Europe have been the unvarying bulwarks of the Church, and that she could not subsist without them. The truth is, her worst enemies have been, with some honorable exceptions, so-called christian princes. They wished to be governed by no law, but their passion and caprice. They chafed under the salutary discipline of the Church, and wished to be rid of her, because she alone in times of oppression, had the power and the courage to stand by the people. She planted herself like a wall of brass, against the encroachment of their rulers and farther, and here thou shalt break thy swelling waves" of pride. She told them, " that if the people have their obligations, they have their rights too. That if they must render to Casar the things that are Cosar's, Cosar must render to God the things that are God's."

Is she unable to cope with modern inventions, and the progress of the nineteenth century? We are often told so. But far from biding our heads like the ostrich in the sand, at the approach of these inventions and discoveries, we hail them as messengers of God, and we will use them as providential instruments for the further propagation of the Gospel.

If we succeeded so well before when we had no ships but frail canoes; no compass but our eyes; when we had no roads but eternal snows, virgin forests and desert wastes; when we had no guide save faith and hope and God,—if even then we succeeded so well in carrying the faith to the confines of the carth, how much more can we do now by the aid of telegraph, steamships and railroads?

Yes, we bless you O men of genius; we bless you O inventions, and modern discoveries, and we will impress you into the service of the Church. And we will say: "Lightnings and clouds, bless the Lord; fire and heat, bless the Lord. All ye works of the Lord, bless the Lord, praise and exalt Him above all forever." The utility of modern inventions to the Church, was lately manifested in a conspicuous manner. The Pope called a Council of the Bishops of the world. Without the aid of steam it would have been impossible for them to assemble at a given time. But by its aid they were able to meet together from the uttermost bounds of the earth.

But may not the light of the Church grow pale, and be utterly extinguished by the intellectual burning bodies might serve as lamps to light up blaze of the nineteenth century? Has she not the city of Rome. And to palliate these barbarities, much to fear from literature, the arts and sciences? much to fear from literature, the arts and sciences? What has she to fear in that direction, since, she time, so many illustrious Prelates. There are other

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Children of the Church, fear nothing happen what will. Christ is with His Church. Therefore she shall never fail. Gæsar on crossing the stormy Adriatic, said to the troubled oarman: "Quid times, Casarem vehis." Fear not, Casar is on board. What Cresar said in presumption, Jesus says with truth. "O thou of little faith, why dost thou doubt?"

...The Church has seen the birth of every government of Europe, and it is not impossible that she shall also witness the death of them all and chant their requiem. She was more than fourteen hundred years old when Columbus discovered this continent, and the foundation of our glorious Republic,

is to her but as yesterday.

May the God of Israel who is with His Church. be also with our beloved Republic. It is not our habit to make fulsome professions of loyalty to our country. Our devotion to her is too deep, too sincere, too sacred to be, wasted away in idle declamation. We prove our loyalty not by words but acts. And I am sure that I am expressing the sentiment of your hearts when I offer the fervent prayer, that this nation may survive to celebrate her tenth centennial and more, that as she grows in strength and that the motto esto perpetua may be fulfilled in | not Jerusalem the beginning of my ways."

Blessed be God, the vitality and growth which have characterized the history of the universal Church, have also marked the progress of the Church in the United States.

Let us contrast the condition of Catholicity in 1806 when the corner stone of this Cathedral was laid, with its present situation after a lapse of seventy

In 1806, there was but one diocess in the United States, comprising the thirteen original colonies, with Bishop Carroll at its head. There was but a immense territory, and maintaining an unequal struggle with ignorance, vice and infidelity. A few modest chapels were planted here and there, called churches by courtesy. A few thousand souls comprised the entire Catholic population, without wealth, without influence and what is more essential, without organization. There was scarcely a parochial school in the whole country. There were but two literary Institutions to console the heart gained such a foothold in France, that twice the sisters, devoted daughters of the same spiritual Mother. Well could they be compared to the Mary and Martha of the Gospel. The Fathers of St. Mary's, like Mary of old, were fond of kneeling in silent prayer and meditation, at the feet of Jesus; while the sturdy Fathers of Georgetown, like Martha, without neglecting the duties of Mary, served the Lord in the public ministry.

What is the present condition of the Church? es and chapels, one thousand seven hundred Parish schools, with an aggregate attendance of nearly half a million of pupils, and a Catholic population exceeding six millions.

What has been already done, gives us a hopeful

I congratulate you Most Rev. Father and your faithful clergy on the great work that has been consummated to-day. It was eminently proper, as the early Church of America and its first Bishop figured so loyally and so conspicuously at the foundation of our Republic, that the successor of Carroll celebration which would redound at the same time. to the honor of God and the welfare of Fatherland. Yes, for the welfare of Fatherland; for every church worship of God, but also a new bulwark of strength to the nation, and a new propagator of peace, happiness and civilization.

I congratulate you also children of the laity Your fathers longed to see this day. They see it from heaven and are glad. We cannot withhold our admiration when we contemplate your ancestors, so few in numbers, projecting and accomplishing this colossal undertaking. Truly there were giants in those days. "These were men of renown." And if they deserve much praise for undertaking so great a work, no small praise is due to you for cancelling its debt. To-day for the first time you can say in the language of the Apostle of the Gentiles 'Jerusalem quæ est mater nostra, libera est." Jerusalem our Mother is free,—free from the burden of debt which pressed upon her from her infancy. You have struck the shackles from her feet. It is fit that mother of free born children of God should be made are celebrating the centennial of our national independence.

What hallowed recollections cluster around this majestic Cathedral! How many sacred associations are connected with it. This Church is the spiritual focus from which have emanated the light and heat of Apostolic faith and charity to very distant parts of the country.

This Sacred Mother has given birth to many Bishops. Not to speak of the venerable Egan, of Philadelphia, the illustrious Cheverus, of Boston, the saintly Flaget, of Kentucky, and your beloved born to the Episcopacy, Purcell, of Cincinnati, Whelan, of Wheeling, Barry, Verot and Gross, of Savannah, Chance and Elder, of Natchez, your own Whitfield and Eccleston, besides two others who are in the sanctuary to-day and are justly enshrined in your hearts and memories.

How many illustrious prelates and priests have preached in this sacred edifice within the last fifty ears! How often have the voices of an England. dome! That chair has been successively filled by a Marechal, a Whitfield, an Eccleston, a Kenrick, and a Spalding, and when I mention them, I men-tion the brightest constellation of names that have ever illustrated the American hierarchy.

It was here that were held the seven first Provincial Councils of Baltimore, -Councils Provincial in name, but national in importance and representation, as well as the two great Plenary Councils of the American Church.

You will find indeed other sanctuaries more extensive than this, but none that have held at one might have dreamt of a British republic and favour-

the pious pilgrim will travel from the East and West, from the North and South, aye, and from which was consecrated to-day, by your beloved chief-Pastor.

I said that you have paid the debt of this Cathedral. But there remains another debt yet unpaid, and which you can liquidate only with your last breath. I refer to the everlasting debt of gratitude which you owe to this Mother, for the faith she has taught your fathers, yourselves and your children. Pay her every day this debt of your gratitude, your love and affection. Pay her the debt of your

homage, your reverence, and your filial obedience.
Pay her each day, the debt of your good example. Adorn the interior of this edifice by the purity of your lives, and the splendor of your virtues.

Pay her the debt of your daily service. Take an active, personal interest in her welfare. Register this sacred vow to-day in your hearts, and say : "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand and years, she may grow in righteousness and wis-dom, the only stable foundation of any government, my mouth, if I do not remember thee; if I make

SUNDAY ALL THE WEEK.

In alluding to the universal Catholic practice of keeping the churches open during the week, in order to satisfy the devotion of the faithful, Fanny Fern wrote as follows:

Our Catholic brethren have set us at least one good example: their churches are not as silent as the tomb on week days. Their worshippers do not do up their religion on a Sunday. It may be only for a few moments that they step in through that handful of priests scattered far and wide over this open church door on a week day, to kneel and lay down a burden too heavy else to be borne. I like the custom. I should rather say I like the reminder, and the opportunity thus afforded them : and I heartily wish that all our Protestant churches could thus be opened. If rich Christians object to the promiscuous use of their velvet cushions and gilded prayer books, at least let the aisles and the altar be free for those who need God on week days -for the poor, the tired, the tempted-for those who shrink in their shabby habiliments, from the Sunday exhibitions of fine toilets and superfine day, I think I should have to ease my heart in some way as this to make my pastoral life endurable, else my office would seem to me the most hollow of all mockeries. "The rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all," should be inscribed on the side of my church door, had I one. I could We count sixty-seven Bishops, upwards of five thousand priests, six thousand five hundred church—would be paralyzed at the sight of these kneeling would be paralyzed at the sight of these kneeling distortions of womanhood, bearing such resemblance to organ grinder's monkey's. I am not sure that I should not grow hysterical over it, and laugh and cry over it at the same breath, instead of preaching. I cannot tell what vent my disgust would take, but I assurance of what will be accomplished in the am sure that it must have some escape valve. You future, if we are only faithful in walking in the may say that such worshippers (Heaven save the footsteps of our sires. The Providence of God has signally aided us in the past, by wafting emigrants so given over to the devil and all his work, are past

now I feel better. Having alluded to our Roman Catholic friends. allow me to ask leave of them to have the cross surmounting all our Protestant churches, unless they have taken out a patent for the same. It is lovely to me this symbol, as I pass along the streets. should signalize this centennial year by a solemn | It rests my heart to look at it amid the turmoil, and din and hurry, and anxious faces and sorrowful faces, and, worse than all, the empty faces that I meet. I say to myself-there is truth there; there that is consecrated, is not only a new temple for the | is hope and comfort there, and this tangle of life is not the end. When I am a Protestant minister, the dear cross shall be on my church and nobody shall stay away from it because they are too ragged or poor, or because the cushions are too nice. Oh. I like Catholicism for that. They are nearer Heaven than Protestants on this point.

THE MILITARY PRISONERS.

The relentless malice with which the soldiers who were compromised in the Fenian movement of 1867 have been treated by successive governments will be attended with one consequence which British statesmen cannot always afford or affect to despise. It will deter young Irish lads from taking service under the Queen's colours. Irish recruits have of late years come forward rather sparingly, and this last act of Mr. Disraeli's will go far to put an addi. tional check in this country on the process of enfree from the bondage of debt, in this year when we listment. Sheer necessity may drive a few unfortunates to the recruiting screennt. Here and there a reckless youth, maddened by (rink or by family troubles, may take the Queen's shilling. But all that is sound, vigorous, and self-respecting in our population, rural or urban, will remember the treatment that Irish soldiers have received from the Crown, and abstain from putting their necks under the imperialist yoke. If they cannot find independent employment at home, they will emigrate. If their bent is for soldiering, they will try their fortunes in the American army. If England is driven to the conscription for which some are already Marechal, who were consecrated within the limits clamouring, it might be well for her, before of this Parish, it was in this very church that were forcing Irishmen into her ranks, to remember how the Italian and Hungarian regiments served the Austrian Kaiser in some recent campaigns, and what sort of suggestive appeals to their sense of patriotism was made by the British press, England will not, however, as we think, venture on the experiment of a conscription. Such a measure could not safely be extended to Ireland, and the exclusion of Ireland from its operation would enyears! How often have the voices of an England, a Hughes and a Ryder, resounded beneath this in Great Britain. The voluntary system will be dome! That chair has been successively filled by hance its severity, and, therefore, its unpopularity volunteering of Irishmen Mr. Disrael's reply of Monday night has, practically speaking, put an end. The reply has opened the eyes of every Irishman to the terms on which he takes service in the British army. He is there simply an alien and a lifeling, in whom patriotism is an inexpiable crime, and whose long years of miserable suffering excite not a throb of sympathy in the callous heart of that Power that hold him in its grip. Would any English or Scotch soldiers be so punished who

to the state to the in the war and was transfer but all helpfield wellow to be my and the

less treasures of ancient literature. It was she, as Hallam has the honesty to testify, that built the bridge which connects the present with the past. Without her, we would know as little to-day of the ancient history of Greece and Rome, as we know about the pyramids of Egypt. She founded and endowed nearly all the great. Universities of Europe. And as for works of art, there are nore valuable artistic monuments in the single Museum of the Yatican, than are to be found in the whole. United States. Her churches are not only temples of of workship, but also depositories of seared art. The Church is also and wear memories, that hang, around thy including the literature of the Yatican, then are to be found in the whole. If the workship is a seried brow. And the great memories of the Yatican, than are to be found in the whole. United States. Her churches are not only temples of workship, but also depositories of seared art. Seried wealth: thou hast surpassed them all in the day, for any interesting the modern of the Yatican, than are to be found in the whole. If the workship is a factionate in the surpassed them all in the day, for any interesting the surpassed them all in the day, for any interesting the surpassed them all in the day, for any interest and the workship is a factionate in the day in the surpassed them all in the day, for any interest any one workship is a factionate in the surpassed them all in the day, for any interest any one workship is a factionate in the surpassed them all in the day, for any interest any one interesting the surpassed them all in the day, for any interest any one interesting the would be interested as soon as ever the safety of the existing to one titude of the workship is a factionate in the surpassed them all in the day, for any in the surpassed them all in the day, for any in the surpassed them all in the day, for any in the surpassed them all in the day, for any in the surpassed them all in the day, for any in the surpassed them all in the day, for any in the surpassed them at once in the case of an English or Scotch offender, The only question about him in the mind of the British Government is how to use him to the best Europe too, to visit the shrine which was founded advantage of his masters. If he is a serviceable by a Carroll; dedicated by a Marechal, ruled by a tool, good. He shall be kept in fighting order. If Whitfield, an Ecclestor, a Kenrick, a Spalding, and he dare to have an opinion of his own and run counter to his masters, there is still a use to be made of him. Make a deterrent example of him, and get the most you can out of him in that capacity. Take the last ounce of your pound weight of flesh. Has he not broken the compact he made with the Shy-

We can imagine only one defence to be made for

lock of imperialism?

this last and crowning insult offered by Mr. Disraeli to the pleadings of humanity and the supplications and remonstrances of a unanimous people. It is the tyrant's plea, Necessity. The Irish regiments, it may be said, are not to be trusted. They can be kept to their allegiance only by the terrible examples held out to lhem in the persons of the Fenian soldiers. This is said to be the view taken by the Duke of Cambridge. He will not be responsible, he declares, for the loyalty of the Irish soldiers throughout the army if the political prisoners are amnestied. If this be so, the cloud is not without its silver lining. Under the British uniform Irish hearts still beat for their country. British discipline and barrack routine do not extinguish the divine spark of patriotism. We may have suspected this fact before, but it is something to have it on the authority of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. It is his Royal Highness's business to know the morale as well as the pipe-clay of the army, and he is said to believe that her Majesty's Irish soldiers need a perpetual memento mori to keep them to their allegiance. We are sorry, sincerely, deeply sorry, for the hard fate of our imprisoned fellow-countrymen. We deplore the state of things that exacts of them the sacrifice of liberty, and of all that makes life worth living for. But it is some consolation to know that their sufferings are not fruitless; that in their life-long martyrdom they are a new exemplification of the truth, "They also serve who only stand and wait." Events are steadily bringing about a condition of Europe in which England will need the loyalty of Irish soldiers. Severity to a few hapless victims may be a sovereign specific for the overt patriotism of those already enlisted. But the show of loyalty thus enforced is, perhaps, not very deep; and the process by which it is produced puts an estoppal on re-Christianity. Were I a minister, and obliged to cruiting. With the amnesty refused, Britannia preach to paniers and diamonds and satins on Sun-will have to fight her next great battle single-handwill have to fight her next great battle single-handed. She may resort, of course, to a conscription, but if the conscription extend to Ireland, we imagine that the remedy may prove worse than the diseasc.—Dublin Nation.

DIRECTIONS ABOUT TRAVELLING.

Kate Thorn gives the following excellent advice about " How to travel:"__ In the first place, know where you are going and

how you are going. And if you know what you are going for, it will be quite as well.

Dress well, for on your dress depends in a great measure the treatment you will receive on your journey. The world at large has never learned to discriminate between the descrying and the undesignally aided us in the past, by wafting emigrants to our shores. It is for us now to co-operate with heaven by building up the walls of Sion whose heaven by building up the walls of Sion whose heaven foundations have been laid by our fathers.

| So given over to the devil and an ins work, are past if you would be treated with courtesy and attention, wear good clothes. Not gaudy or showy ones, but they are Dead Sea apples, full of ashes. There; something of a material which looks well, and which will not be ruined by dust, or rain, or dampness. Avoid all traveling skirts for gentlemen to wipe their feet on, and trimmings of fringes and laces to catch on other people's buttons and parasol handles.

Dress warm enough to save you from the necessity of carrying more than one extra wrap, for bundles are a nuisance on a journey, particularly a long journey.

Take no more baggage than you can help. You will be surprised, if you try it, to see how little you can be comfortable with.

In a hand-satchel, take along combs brushes. soap, towels, needles and thread, scissors, strings, boot-buttons, handkerchiefs, extra gloves and stockings, and other personal necessaries, for if your journey extends over a week you will be sure to need them before you can get access to your trunk.

Check your trunk when you set forth for the place of your destination, and having put the checks where they will be in no danger of getting lost, dismiss the trunk from your mind. There is not the slightest necessity of "worrying about it," as most ladies are in the habit of doing.

When you buy your ticket, get a railroad map of the country you propose travelling over, together with a time-table of distances. These are furnished by every railroad of note, and by consulting them you will be saved from annoying conductors and fellow-travellers with questions.

Carry no money in your pocket beyond the little you may need to supply you with papers and refreshments, and do not confide to anybody where you have secured the bulk of your money or other valuables.

In large cities make all inquiries of hotel clerks and policemen.

In chosing a hackman always take the one who solicits you least.

Be courteous to everybody, and confidential with nobody. A lady is much better protected on her journey by her womanly dignity than by the gallantry of a gentleman of whom she knows nothing.

Make up your mind before you start on your ourney to bear all the little trials and disagrecables incident to travelling with good humor and equanimity.

Do not fly into a passion if a drunken man staggers into the car, or turn up your nose if somebody swears, or look insufferably annoyed if a baby cries,

or some old gentleman falls asleep and snores. Be patient, quiet, and mind your own business thoroughly, and if the boiler does not burst, or the train does not meet with broken rails, washed-out culverts, or something of that ilk, you will in all probability reach your journey's end in safety.

FLATTERY -A book agent who has retired from active labor upon the hard carned accumulation of a life of industrious cheek, says that the great sccret of his success was, when he went to a house where the female head of the family presented herself he always opened by saying, "I beg your pardon, miss, but it was your mother I wanted to see." That always used to get 'em. They not only subscribed for my books themselves, but told me where

ed to some insignificant extent an organization got up to establish one? No doubt they would have Gold is the fool's curtain which hides his defects SUPPROGRAMMENT OF THE PERSON O

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork :- Major Gershan Herrick, Middleton Park, Queenstown; and John Orpen Payne, Esq., of Castletown Berehaven.

On the 13th ult., the house of a poor man named Donohoe, which is attached to a range of thatched houses in the outskirts of Trim, by some unknown accident caught fire, and owing to the dryness of the thatch and a quick gale blowing was entirely destroyed.

On the 13th ult., Kate Delany, daughter of Mr. Denis Delany, of Athy, in religion Sister Mary Bernard, died at the Presentation Convent, Clondalkin. This lady, young, amiable and accomplished, had not long embraced a religious life, and her early demise is sincerely mourned by her family and

Mr. J. J. Butterfield, auctioneer, sold by public auction on the 17th ult., a house situated at the corner of Hide Market, Newry, for £1,000. This tenement was purchased about twenty-five years ago for something less than £200. It was held in fee-farm, at the head rent of £3 3s. 4d. by Miss Dowling, spirit dealer.

The death is announced of Surgeon Major Kerin. He was brother to the late Michael Kerin, Esq., Rosslevin, county Clare, and of John Kerin, Esq., Castlefergus is the some county. The deceased gentleman had risen to great eminence in his profession, and up to the period of his death was in constant attendance upon the Queen.

On the 13th ult, a very respectable man named Henry O'Toole died at Ballymacnabb, near Armagh at the advanced age of 102 years. The deceased was father of the Very Rev. Canon O'Toole, P. P., Tandragee, and, during the long span of life which was allowed him, enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

The bricklayers of Dublin are out on strike for an advance of 2s 0d per week. The present pay is 7d per hour or 34s per week, with double time allowed for the last quarter of Saturday evening if they work it. It is stated that Mr. Michael Meade, J. P. one of the principal employers in the city, has already conceded the demand.

Sister Mary Francis Kelly, of the convent c Mercy, Castlebar, second daughter of Charles Kelly Esq., of Ramelton, county Donegal, and sister to Mrs. Kelly, the present Superioress of the Loretto Convent, Letterkenny, county Donegal, died on the 13th ult, aged 39 years. She entered the convent on the 16th of April, 1862, and made her profession on the 25th of July, 1864.

The Belfast Examiner of the 20th ult., says :-"The work of widening the river between Queen's Bridge and the Abercorn Basin by moving the Queen's Quay back some forty yards is rapidly progressing. About one third of the work is now completed, and the workmen have commenced to take away the old breastwork which served as a breakwater while the work of making the new quay was being proceeded with."

Miss Martha Mahon, in religion sister M. Liguori (eldest daughter of the late Thomas Mahon, Esq., Dublin), and Miss Mary Anne Slattery, in religion Sister Mary Catherine (third daughter of M. Slattery Esq., Tralee), made their religious professions in the chapel of the Presentation Convent, Tralec, on the 9th ultimo.

While Mr. Rowe, Wellington street, Trim, was recently in the act of dressing an ox for the Trim market, he was rather surprised to find in the intestines the following articles—viz, two bits of hoop iron, two and a half inches by three quarters; one inch and a half nail, half a link of a two-inch chain, several small tacks, bits of lead a two-shilling piece, and three fourpenny bits, and a brass ring. The beast was about eight cwt. weight, and in the highest condition.

The Freeman's Journal, of the 21st ult., says :-"This season twenty-five boats from Kilkeel and Annalong have been very successful in the Kinsale makerel fishing. They left in the second week in March, and, up to the present time, many of the boats have realized as much as £400 each, some eann and a few a lower sum. The boats will return home at the end of this week, when the herring fishing commences It is a pity that more encouragement is not given to our hardy and industrious fishermen."

At a recent Petty Sessions in Tralee, James Sugrue, a respectable tradesman, was charged with having threatened and assaulted some of the men employed in the industrial School conducted by the Christian Brothers. It was stated that a hostile feeling exists amongst some of the tradesmen in Tralee against the school. Sugrue was bound to keep the peace, and Mr. Neligan, Q.C., in giving judgment, declared that the magistrates would look upon any attempt to interfere with so important and valuable an institution as the school as highly censurable.

The Castlebar Telegraph of May 20th says :- "His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam arrived in Castlebar on Tuesday last, on a visitation throughout his archdiocese. The venerable prelate appears in excellent health and spirits. During his stay in Castlebar he renewed time-honored friendships with some of the most respectable inhabitants of the town—men who fought the battles of Faith and Nationality by the side of his Grace more than a half century ago. It is truly delightful to see the wonderful physical and mental energies of the Archbishop so completely unimpaired."

Workmen have commenced the erection of the new chapel attached to the Convent of St. Joseph, Edward street, Lurgan, under Mr. Patrick Sweeney. contractor of that town, and the foundation of which it may be remembered, was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of the diocese, a short time ago. When completed, the chapel, schools, and convent will form one of the most handsome, useful, and really substantial buildings perhaps in the North of Ireland, and will certainly reflect great credit upon the zealous and benevolent exertions of the Catholics of the town and neighborhood, as well as many friends from a distance The handsome new schoolhouse, almost configuous to the parish church of St. Peter, Lurgan, has been completed, and is in full working, and will certainly be an ornament as well as useful appendage to that part of the town

The Catholics of Armagh met on the 16th ult., for the purpose of founding a Catholic Registration Society for the city and county. There was a large attendance of the local clergy, and the Catholic laity of the city was influentially represented. The Rev. P. Loy, P.P., was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. P.J. Byrne, Adm., Armagh : Mr. Edward Byrne, Belfast ; the Rev J. Magrath, P.P.; Mr. James McMahon, &c. The resolutions proposed were to the effect that the establishment of a better system of registration was indispensable; that the work of registration, as the only means of securing their rights, was indispensable to Catholics; and that parochial committees be formed for the purpose of organizing the Catholic register. The meeting was in every sense a representative one, and entirely unanimous and enthusiastic.

In addition to the interesting relics already noticed, some French coins, which were evidently in the possession of the soldiers, whose bodies lie buried at French Hill, have been brought to light, in a state of perfect preservation. Two of them. are silver, and are equivalent—one to a half-crown, the other to about four shillings of English currency. The first bears the date, 1736, and has the

head of Louis XV. engraved on one side, with the working men of the city of Dublin, by three hedemptorist Fathers about three weeks words (in Latin) "Louis XV., by the Grace of God, beg humbly to congratulate your Majesty on your ago, is bearing abundant fruits. Out of a congrega-King of France and Navarre; on the obverse is acceptance of additional honours and titles, and beg, the inscription (also in Latin) "May the name of at the same time, to humbly bring under your grathe Lord be Blessed." The second coin belongs, not alone to a different era, but also to a new order of things. The figure engraved on it is the figure of the Genius of Liberty, with the motto (in French), "Union and Strength." The only date is "sixth year," which signifies the sixth year dating from 1789, the year of the first French Revolution, or 1795.

THE SE THE

TERMINATION OF THE CALLAN CONTROVERSY .- SUBdission of Father O'Keeffe - The Irish Times. of

Thursday contained the following announcement:-The Callan controversy, so long subsisting, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, by an agreement being come to between Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, parish priest, Cardinal Cullen, and the most kev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ussory. For some days past Father O'Keesse and his Eminence were in communication; several interviews took place, and a most friendly intercourse was the consequence. This resulted in an arrangement, the terms of which are understood to be that Father O'Keeffe is to make an unconditional submission to episcopal authority, acknowledge obedience, express regret at what has occurred, and at an early period read to his parish-ioners a statement which will in effect meet his diocesan's views .- Dublin Nation, May 27th.

At the presentment sessions for the county of Clare at large, held at the courthouse, Enuis, on Wednesday week, the application from the board of superintendence for £1,000, on account of the probable expenses of the jail and four bridewells of the county for the half year ending Spring assizes. 1877, gave raise to a discussion with regard to the cost of the staff of that establishment. Mr. Francis Burton, J.P., D.L., referred to the returns laid before them by the clerk, which showed that the average number of prisoners was 30, while there was a staff of officers 14 in number, which would be adequate to take charge of 200 prisoners. In fact, the jail was a nursery for half-worked officials, and the maintaining of needless sinecures. He thought it was a strong argument in favour of district jails. which would go far to remove abuses which are as gross as they are intolerable. The court fully endorsed the opinion, and expressed regret that the law made it imperative on them to pass the presentment.-Nation, 27th ult.

The Castlebar Telegraph of the 20th ult., says :-"The Catholic who would have said eighty years ago that Claremount House, the residence of the notorious Denis Browne, would one day be converted into a convent, would, most assuredly, have been laughed at as a wild visionary. And yet the miraculous change is likely to come to pass. The house and demesne of Claremount have, we are informed, been purchased from their present proprietor, T. D. Maguire, Esq., through the instrumentality of the Rev. R. MacHale, the pious and patriotic P. P. of Claremorris, with the intention of founding a religious community. The establishment of a convent in the neighborhood of Claremorris would be an inestimable boon to the people of that town, and Father MacHale, by his earnest action in the matter proves that he is no unworthy scion of the house of MacHale, which has already given to Ireland its greatest patriot and prelate."

The Boston Pilot says that thirteen of the seventeen Irish political prisoners were soldiers in the English army; and in a few months these men will have completed their tenth year in prison. The o her four-Michael Davitt, John Wilson, Edward, Shore,(or Condon) and Patrick Meledy-are civil lians. Davitt and Wilson have been nearly six years, and Condon and Meledy eight years in confinement. The two latter are under sentence of imprisonment for life, for taking part in the rescue of Kelly and Deacy from the police-van in Manchester, in which rescue Police Sergeant Brett was shot dead. It was anticipated, and so stated in debate in the British Parliament, that when the Queen was voted the title of Empress, she would probably pardon these prisoners. We doubted at the time the fulfillment of this promise of clemency, and so expressed ourselves. Now we find that, although the Queen has worn the new title about a month, nothing yet has been done toward declaring this act of amnests; and this cold indifference to popular sentiment has been manifested, too, in the face of petition, asking for the release of these men, signed by 140 members of Parliament. We shall hail the pardon when it comes as something unexpected, and therefore the more welcome.

A noble lord whose endeavours to reform the Re ormation, and protect Irish Protestantism against its bishops and clergy, have made his name famous in the Synod debates, took an "outside" in Sackville street the other day to drive him home. On he way he fell into a free-and-easy chat with the jarvey, whose opinion, although that of a benighted Roman," his lordship wished to gather upon his own part in the great Revision War. "Bedad, me lord," says Jehu, "'tis what we does all be sayin' on our stand, that you're the grandest man, God bless you, since Father Tom Maguire." His lordship, all wreathed with smiles, began to realise that this was fame." "And pray, my good man, why do you all think that? Is it because you think the Athanasian Creed is"—— "Oh, me lord, 'tis because your lordship licks the parsons into blazes. Bedad, 'tis what I heerd one of our confitarnity say afther Mass last Sunday, that you beat out Magnire agin Gregg. Faith 'tis cursin' your lordship the black Prodestuns must be, no doubt"—— "That will do, that's enough, that's enough," said his lordship; "you may set me down here;" and, with a noble effort of generosity which ought to put Dean Dickenson to shame, he walked the the remaining furlong, yet did not deduct anything from

the fare. - Dublin Nation The Dublin Freeman, May 20th, has the following on the business outlook in Ireland-There seems to be a lull in everything. Business in our citiesis dul failures having taken place in Belfast and Cork to a large amount. Ballinasloe fair was not so lively as usual, 4,600 store cattle remaining unsold; wages in some places appear to be going down instead of rising; there is a general uneasiness in the political world. The weather too, though not unfavorable, leaves us still uncertain as to the crops of this season. Is the depression of trade and the general dullness the lull that precedes the storm? The cloud in the East appears to be enlarging and becoming darker and more threatening. Whatever may happen it behoves Irish farmers as intelligent men to watch the signs of the times and to take advantage of all changes in the political world to obtain their rights, even if these rights are only won by degrees. The persevering pressure of the mass of the people must tell in the end; nothing can resist it. All that is necessary for the success of our agricultural population in raising their social status is moral self-control and intellectual cultivation. Each farmer and farmer's son, each agricultural laborer can have this end in view and work towards it. Notwithstanding the present depressing aspect of affairs there is every reason to believe that our Irish agricultural population is yet destined for great things, if only a slight effort is made and persevered in to utilize their many fine qualities, physical, moral, and intellectual.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS .- The following petition, signed by the representatives of thirty-four trade societies, has been presented to the Queen through the Home Secretary by Mr. Parnell :-"To her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, by the

grace of God, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c.

acceptance of additional honours and titles, and beg, cious Majesty's notice the fact that a number of our fellow-countrymen are at the present moment undergoing the punishment of penal servitude (some of whom are now ten years in prison) for offences of a political character committed during your Majesty's reign. They do so in the hope that your gracious Majesty will see in this auspicious occasion a fitting opportunity of extending the gracious mercy of the Crown to these poor men. Further hoping that the peaceful state of the country (now and for some time past), as testified by the judges at recent assizes will help to induce your Majesty to be graciously pleased to grant the prayer of your Majesty's humble memoralists, believing, as they do, that a pardon for these persons would help to unite your Majesty's subjects in closer bonds of love and loyalty.

" And your memoralists, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

DR. D. D. MULCARY IN TIPPERARY .- On Sunday 14th ult., Dr. Denis Dowling Mulcaby visited Tip. perary town, en route from Cork, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants of Tipperary and numerous other contingents from adjacent districts. On Monday evening Dr. Mulcahy delivered a lecture in the Foresters' Hall on "The Patriotism of Freedom." Dr. Mulcahy was accompanied to Tipperary by Charles J. Kickham, Mullinahone ; C. G. Doran, Queenstown ; James O'Connor, and E. Hickey. After the formalities in connection with some individual greetings had been gone through, a procession was formed, and the gathering, headed not alone by the Tipperary band, but by bands from Oula, Emily, Cappawhite, Doon, Culler, Kilteely, &c., wended its way towards Tip perary. Several of the streets in town-Church street, Main street, Nelson street, and Meeting street in particular—were decorated on a profuse scale, and the utmost enthusiasm and good order prevailed throughout. A deputation of Nationlists were in waiting at the Foresters' Hall, and on the arrival of the processionists Mr. John O'Connor, T. C., was moved to the chair, when an address was presented by him to Dr. Mulcahy, who responded in suitable terms. Dr. Mulcahy then addressed the immense assemblage present from one of the windows in the Foresters' Hall. In the course of his address he now held the same opinions which he entertained in more troublous times, and there was nothing that any time he did or said which he now regretted (loud cheers), and he was prepared to go over the same programme again if necessary (renewed cheers) He knew they did not welcome him as a Tipperary man merely, but as an unrepentant rebel to British rule in Ireland.

A TOUR THROUGH CONNEMARA. - Sir, - Having suffered rather seriously from the hard, husky weather prevalent in my latitude during several weeks since January, I was urged to say good-bye to books and to professional moaning over business of a very taxing nature. My physician insisted on my becoming to some extent, a canny Scot, who would turn his face to any point of the compass rather than gang awa' to his ain hame beyond Tweed. So I crossed the channel, after some splashing and coughing, and I found myself soon within earshot of the musical patois of the Dublin jarveys. To turn to the north or south-east the biting hard wind made not very desirable, so I bethought me of the saw of the sturdy poet of Brundusium, "medic tutissimus ibis." Whether I looked for creature comforts is not worth noting, but I had still retained a side grin on the corner of what is vulgarly called the mouth, indicating a recollection of nausea inflicted as a penalty by Neptune for my presuming to cross without special homage to his mountain wave, but this incident would awake other regal obsolete claims, so I ask leave to follow my way like an honest lazy lubber, much invigorated, how ever, by the pure air of the Emerald Isle. As I had heard so much of the salubrity of the west I was in a hurry to reach the City of the Tribes before the first of the month of fragrant flowers and ardent devotion. So onward we rushed through town and hamlet, and arrived neither before nor behind time, at the Galway terminus. Being a stranger I felt somewhat embarrased, though not altogether a tyro in travelling. Fortunately a respectable gentleman came and ordered his man to take charge of my traps, and conducted me to his hotel, where I experienced real kindness, providing, without fuss or ultra effort, all that could make Mr. O'Brien's hotel s comfortable home. After a sound night's rest I sauntered through the city, and could not for the life of me help observing that if Home Rule could not do more for the town and people of Galway than has been done for the last three or five centuries by what is called the paternal British regime, the men of Galway might as well renew, with a little alteration on the Old Bridge, the snatch from the "classic litany about the Bloody O'Flaherty's." Having touched, as I was sure I had, the western limit of civilization and personal safety, I resolved migrating to Limerick. But my host, Mr. Kennedy O'Brien, reasoned me out of all apprehensions. We in England, are in the grossest ignorance of Ireland but particularly of the western province, and in a most especial depth of grotesque error regarding Connemara. We were every day informed that war, murder, and slaughter used to be the daily occuption of the pagan population of that wild region; but that the Catholic religion had all vanished, and that a free Bible and a free choice of religion (except the Catholic) had turned the wilderness into a land of Gosher. After some demurring, I consented to take my place on the south side of the long car to Clifden. The horses were excellent, the car comfortable, and the coschman obliging On we went to Oughterard, on a fine, dry, but dusty road, and a mile beyond Oughterard the solitude began. I shall never forget the thrill that ran through my frame when the Tipperary coachman announced Clifden. He was a man who would stand no nonsense from any assailant, nor could be be easily rivalled in joke or repartee. "There," he said " is the house commonly called the turf house (meaning a church), in the distance, with its sharp pinnacle, as sharp, as the bayonet that has sustained it for three hundred years. There is the new church that the Archbishop, Dr MacHale, and the dean and the clergy of Clifden are building; on the same hill is the Convent of Mercy; and there are the orphanage, and the high schools, and the poor schools, and the industrial schools" But I have gone too far with this communication. I shall, before I leave Westport, glean another short letter from my jottings on the allairs civil and religious of Connemara .- Yours, &c .- VIATOR -Catho. lic Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Notice of a reduction in wages of 5 per cent, to colliers, and 15 per cent, to mechanics, has been given by the Forest of Dean Coal Mining Com-

We are informed that the management committee of the St. George's Club have invited all the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Fugland, Ireland, and Scotland to become honorary members of the club.-Catholic Times.

Miss Thompson the famous artist, has just received the high distinction of being elected Honorary Academician in the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, one of the foremost associations in the world. Miss Thompson is a Catholic.

"On Sunday the 14th May, his Grace Archbishop Eyre: administered the sacrament of Confirmation The humble memorial of the trades and working to 692 persons in St. Margaret's Church, Airdrie, consequently their own bodies of the city of Dublin most humbly sheweth The mission, which was commenced in this locality the international jury.

tion of four thousand souls, nearly two thousand approached Holy Communion within the first fortnight.

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An eminent Scottish divine happened to meet at the house of a lawyer whom he considered too sharp a practitioner, two of his parishoners. The lawyer jocularly and ungraciously put the question," Doctor these are members of your flock; may I ask, do you look upon them as white or black sheep?" don't know," answered the divine dryly, "whether they are black or white sheep; but I know if they are long here, they are pretty sure to be fleeced."

Tea, to the great bulk of the people, is perhaps the most important commodity England imports. Our stock of tea at the commencement of the present year was over 105,000,000 lbs., somewhere about £8,000,000 worth. To the trade it is quite a commonplace, quite an established swindle, and our adulteration act is not seemingly able to come at it. We do not make the assertion on our own authority. Hear what the Medical Examiner-no bad authority -has said on the suject :- "There are occassionally pure brands of green teas imported from China, but they are very rure and command high prices. Much black tea consists of willow leaves. A favourite mode of adulteration in China is to boil rice and drop the rice water into tea dust, When this is properly done it is impossible, until the liquor is distilled from it, to discover the real quality of the composition." And all this seems to have been well known for years and continues to flourish. But then it adds to the revenue, and only the poor are the victims.-London Universe.

THE COMING DISINTEGRATION .- The Dublin Nation writes thoughtfully on the present aspect of Protes tants in England :- On the continent men of education have long ago settled for themselves the contending claims of the rival churches, as they were wont to be called. It was seen clearly enough that the logical outcome of Protestantiem was the annihilation of dogma; and those who did not embrace the Church became Rationalists. In England, however, men have hitherto been content to accept the Protestant principle without reference to the conclusions to which it naturally leads. They were Christians on grounds which ought either to have made them Catholics or Freethinkers. The Established Church served their purpose, however, and to be keen-sighted in detecting flaws in the credentials of an institution so practically useful would be ungracious, if not ungrateful, to ray nothing of the painfulness of the process, and the possible inconvenience of the result. This characteristic compromise, however, could not always endure. And whether it has been because of large intercourse with the clearer heads of the continent, or because of the increase of philosophical study in their own country, certain it is that educated Englishmen generally begin to exhibit an intellectual activity of which their fathers were altogether innocent. They were ranging themselves on the question of religion in one or other of two well-defined and clearly opposed camps. Indeed it is fast becoming an axiom that there is no resting place between infidelity and the Catholic Church. Hence the conversions to the Church on the one side, and the untiring spread of infidelity on the other. Protestantism, as such, was simply acquiesced in, but was never accepted as a sufficient account of man's destiny, or a sufficient answer to the wants of his soul and the yearnings of his heart. People now are beginning to look abroad for a re-ligion that is complete in itself and consistent in all parts, or they will rid themselves of the constraint of belief altogether. The Church of England has ceased to be established in the minds and hearts of the people, and it will soon cease to be established in the statutes of the realm. Then will be seen, what for some time has been suspected that a large proportion of those who call themselves Christians were only so by a kind of legal fiction, and because of the social respectability of the thing. The world will then see the Catholic Church coming forward to retake possession of the ground of which she has so long been deprived. That she will be in all respects equal to the task assigned her there need be no manner of doubt. She has within her the ways and means of recovering the children to her fold as in past ages she converted their fathers. The work may be one of great diffi-culty, but she has within her a reserve fund of more than human power, which has never yet been taxed to its utmost, which is equal to every emergency, and more than capable of enduring all the strain to which it can be ever exposed.

UNITED STATES.

The steam engine which works the four looms and printing press in the Woman's Pavilion is run by Miss Allison, of St. Catherines, Ont. The idea of having a woman in the engine-room originated with Mrs. Wright, of the Ladies' Centennial Execu tive Committee.

Mr. J. W. O'Brien, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, is very actively engaged in lecturing on Temperance, and has been very successful in the Eastern States. He also publishes in New York a neat little Temperance paper, which he has named after the C. T. A. Union.

An infant sea serpent has been picked up near Cape Flattery and taken to Port Townsend, W. T., whence it will be sent to the Centennial. It is seven feet long, and its head, of a conical shape, measures 22in. in circumference. It has a pair of formidable jaws, thickly set with powerful teeth, and has a prominent fin, above and below, runing the entire length of the body. It is different to anything heretofore seen in that locality.—Olympian.

A Washington despatch to the New York World says of the Geneva award:—It is expected that there will be a subsidiary balance of about \$4,000,000 even after the payment of all the claims to be allowed under the majority report, and the disposition of this balance has puzzled the committee nota little. Mr. Jencks purposes offering an amendment authorizing payments from this sum to such persons as can prove physical disability probably attributable to the raids of the cruisers. There is a strong feeling in favour of this amendment.

A Tribune despatch says :- A good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the Australian colonies at their exclusion from any representation on the jury. The fault does not, however, lie at the door of the Centennial authorities, but at that of the British Government, under whose protecting wing the colonies appear at the Exhibition. The very liberal representation of 18 jurers was alloted, ia the language of Director-General Goshorn's letter to the British Commissioners of Feb. 9, "to the United Kingdom and colonies, exclusive of Cunada," and when the list was returned with all the jurors from the mother country and none from her important dependencies it was not in the province of Mr. Goshorn to amend it. In the case of small colonies like the Bermudas. Guiana or Ceylon, the failure to secure a representative on the jury is not a serious matter but when the Australians with a population of nearly 6,000,000, and a combined exhibit more extensive than that of several of the European countries have no voice in the making of awards, it becomes a subject of just complaint. The Canadians, who have passed beyond the colonial stage into a sort curious intermediate condition between that and complete autonomy, do not come under the authority of the home Government at all in matters pertaining to the Exhibition. They have their own independent commission and consequently their own proper representation on

CANADA.

The town of Welland has a population of 2,239, against 1,110 of the previous census, with an increase of 1,129, or more than double the number-

The Waterous engine works, of Brantford, have offered to build water works in the town of Perth, for fire protection, for the sum of \$14,500.

The village of Renfrew, according to the assess-ment returns, has a population of 1,252. The total assessment is on a value of \$206,870, including real and personal property and income. It is proposed to establish cattle fairs at places

along the Midland Railway, to follow each other in rotation, so that cattle buyers and butchers can in one trip and at the least expense take in the whole of them. The St. Mary's Council has submitted to the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway a

plan showing the location of the station, which is a mile and a half from town. The desire is that the line of railway be diverted so as to bring the station nearer. At a public meeting in Cobourg a resolution was passed asking the Town Council to make provision

for the sum of \$2,500 to be paid in instalments, to pay for the removal of the machinery, etc., of Mr. Blacklock's Factory from Hastings to Cobourg. Miss Estelle Duval, daughter of Monsieur Louis

Gonzague Duval, Barrister and Chef de Bureau d'-Enregistrement of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, took the veil at the Ursuline Convent, Chatham, Ont., on Wednesday, 31st ult. The published accounts of the city of St. John,

N. B., for 1875 show that the total amount of money received on both sides of the harbour during the year was \$399,979 96; the total amount disbursed was \$352,683 54, leaving a balance to the credit of the city on the 31st of December, 1875, of \$47,-296 42.

During the progress of a thunder-storm in Oso. lightning struck the house of a farmer named Shillington and severely injured two of his daughters, breaking the leg of one one of the girls, and ended by setting the building on fire. The lightning entered the girl's leg near the knee and made its exit near the sole of the foot inflicting a serious Dr. Leavitt, of Newboro, was called in, wound. and did what he could to relieve the sufferers, who are at last advices in a fair way of recovery.

On the 25th of May a young woman, about nineteen or twenty years of age, called at the house of a poor woman named Buggy, who resides on Page street, St. Catharines, and asked for a drank of water. She had a female infant with her about tour or five months old, and after resting herself, asked to stay all night in the house. To this Mrs. Buggy consented. The next morning the woman asked Mrs. Buggy to look to her child while she went down town to buy some clothes for it, and that is the last that has been seen of the mother of that child. Mrs. Buggy, who is a poor woman, says she has no means of keeping it, having as much as she can possibly do to look after her own offspring, so that the little stranger is likely to become the foster child of the new city.

The St. Thomas Home Journal says-" While the thunder-storm was passing over the neighborhood of Belmont on Monday morning, the lightening struck John Stewart's shed in South Dorchester and killed four valuable horses. Strange to say, his son, and Mr. Campbell, his son-in-law, from St. Thomas, were harnessing two of the horses at the same time, and were only stunned for a few minutes. But very little damage was done to the shed. Two of the horses belonged to Mr. Stewart, and were insured. The other two belonged to Mr. Campbell. There were six horses in the stable at the time. During the same storm the barn and shed of Mr. John Dennis, near Belmont, were struck, and both buildings, together with the contents were destroyed. His loss is estimated at \$700 upon which there was no insurance.

The Milford correspondent of the New Nation records the following: -" We are sorry to learn of the drowning of a son of Jackson Bongard, Esq., of Point Traverse, a boy of three or four years of age, on Wednesday, the 31st of May. The little fellow left the house with a pail in his hand to find his brother, who was ploughing in a field a short distance. He strayed over to the lake shore, about ten rods from the house, and going out on a precipice rock to dip up some water, which is nearly level with the top of the rock and about four feet deep, he slipped and fell in. About an hour afterwards, being missed, his grandmother went in search, and found him standing erect with his head leaning forward against the side of the rock, about ten inches below the surface of the water. Dr. Searls happened to be passing at the time and was called; but the poor little fellow was beyond resucitation '

The Whig has hopes of Kingston yet. It says:-The Kingston and Pembroke Railway may be said to cut through the heart of Frontenac's treasury, which lies in its latent abundance awaiting the advent of the pick and the drill. A visit to the Glendower mines will convince any person of ordinary intelligence that there lies hidden in the principal forests to the north of us a domain of iron beds sufficient to raise Kingston into the first city of the Dominion. . . The Glendower mines are owned by an American company, and are under the able superintendence of Mr. Crevelling. The ore obtained possesses the quality when mixed with cer-tain American ore of producing the finest Bessemer steel. . . . Nor is iron the only metal that lies in abundance within easy reach of Kingston. Lead, copper, antimony, and even other precious metals have been found to exist, and only need tracing out by experienced geologists to secure additional sources of wealth. But all these things will be developed in the course of time. The erection of smelting works in Kingston would give an impetus to the development of our mineral deposits that nothing else could.

The prisoner Carlton, who was arrested at Sault Ste. Marie for stealing on the other side of the river last fall, and who was implicated in breaking open Plummer's warehouse about the same time, succeeded in making his escape from gaol. It seems that there was a young lad by the name of Knox assigned to quarters in the gaol, not as a prisoner, but as a pauper, and who was about to be removed to the Reformatory Prison. This lad was allowed to roam through the gaol at pleasure, and it seems that he obtained the key of Carlton's cell and liberated him, and they both skedaddled to parts unknown. They took with them a splendid revolver belonging to Deputy-Sheriff LeSard. As Carlton is liable to arrest on either side of the river, it is hardly possible for him to escape being recaptured. Another of the same thicking gang, named John Lee, through turning States evidence secured leniency, and, although committed for trial, was allowed his liberty previous to the sittings of the Court upon his own recognisance. It seems, however, that the warning he then received was of little avail, as on Tuesday (23rd May) he, in company with his brother, William Lee, and a Frenchman, whose name is not certainly known, entered the house of one Julius Noltie, and finding Mrs. Noltie alone in the house they gagged her, and searched the premises. Noltie keeps a sort of a saloon near the gaol, and he had at the time some \$500 in the house, a Fortunately the scoundrels did not discover the bulk of the money, and only succeeded in obtaining about \$7, with which they decamped. A number of persons have been scouring the country in search of them. - Globe.

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, June, 16 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1876.

Friday, 16-St. John Francis Regis, Confessor. Saturday, 17—Of the Octave.
Sunday, 18—Sunday within the Octave of Cobpes

Monday, 19-St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. SS. CHRISTI. Gervase and Protase, Martyrs. Tuesday, 20-Of the Octave. St. Silverius, Pope

and Martyr.
Wednesday, 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor. Thursday, 22-Octave of Corpus Christi.

PROCESSION SUNDAY.

On Sunday next, within the Octave of Corpus Christi, the usual Procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament will take place. It will leave the Church of Notre Dame (French Parish Church) at 9 A.M., and pass through St. James Street, Victoria Square, Craig, St. Antoine, Mountain, and St. Joseph Streets; returning by St. Joseph and Notre Dame Streets to the place whence it started.

We hope that every Catholic in Montreal will consider it a duty to take part in this act of homage to the Adorable Heart of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The "events" of the week have some of them been important, though the succession of what may be termed "events" in the strictest sense of the term, has not been as continuous as it has been our lot at times to record.

Europe, until within the past day or two, has retained its warlike appearance, though indications for the moment are, that the peace and good feeling of the continent will not just at this junction be invaded.

The eldest son of the deposed Sultan has, it is reported, committed suicide, which some have taken to mean assasination by the instruments of Mehemet Murad who would thus place out of the way, the direct heir to the throne after himself.

The Emperor of Brazil, his Empress and suit arrived in town last week, and visited all the points of interest in the town. During his brief stay the Emperor made himself generally agreeable.

The Winslow case has again been the subject of diplomatic correspondance, and Lord Derby has expressed the hope that Secretary Fish will withdraw his objections to the additional whole and thus enable a new treaty to be signed immediately. "George Sands," the authoress, among other notables, literary and otherwise is dead.

Sir A. T. Galt, has again been delivering himself on the subject of Church and State. This time at Sherbrooke. It is said he proposes to run for Parliameat in South Ontario.

Another instance of Mahometan fanaticism has been recently reported from Tunis where a Jew was killed by a native shoemaker. Over the trial of about the proceedings of the meeting referred to. the latter, the Bey himself, however, presided, and the murderer was soon after executed.

Instead of getting better the existing commercial depression is in some sections becoming intensified and many ocean going steamers of the first class are lying up in docks at Liverpool awaiting charter or freights. The like it is said has never been pre-

viously known. Hostilities between Turkey and Herzegovnia have for the present ceased, a sort of truce existing pending the promulgation of the Reforms which the Porte has promised to introduce. These consist of a representative assembly civil and religious liberty to all, and the deposition of the present Grand

Vizier. General Ignaticff the Russian Ambassador at the Porte has caused a sensation in Constantinople by the publication of a pamphlet in which he advocates the independence of the Christian Provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

A law suit is now going on in Montreal in which the Herald Printing and Publishing Co. are suing Mr. Workman, for the payment of his printing bills incurred during his canvass. Mr. Workman objects on the ground that the items were not personally authorized by himself or his accredited election

agent. The Ottawa Government have official information from Washington to the effect that instructions have been issued to the Collector of Customs at Plattsburg, N. Y., to allow Canadian vessels laden with imported goods to pass that port on a clearance to Albany and to any other intermediate port between Phillipsburg and Albany under such conditions as would govern the navigation of United States barges and vessels going from Canada; but under such regulations as would apply to Foreign vessels generally when importing foreign cargoes but without regard to the several provisions which apply especially to imported goods transported in bond; and to allow free transit to all return cargoes destined for Canada. It is further stated that instructions similar in object will be issued to the Collectors of Customs at Buffalo and Oswego, N.Y. and Burlington, Vt., and to the Surveyor of Customs at Albany; and the Deputy Collector at Troy will be notified of these orders.

A serrious fire took place at Quebec Monday night, many poor persons were rendered homeless by it.

The escape of the Fenian prisoners from Western Australia will prove to be rather a serious matter for Mr. Disraeli, upon whom considerable influence was brought to bear in vain, with a view to their

A disastrous fire occurred in Kingston on Monday night. The loss is variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$400,000

In the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, Sir Henry James, in accordance with notice given by him last week, asked Mr. Bourke, the Under Foreign Secretary, whether Secretary Fish's despatch of May 22nd, relating to the Winslow case, had been received by Lord Derby, and if so, whether there was any objection to lay the same on the table of the House. Mr. Bourke, in reply, said the despatch had been received, but not answered yet; it could not, therefore, be communicated to the House at present.

Col. Gugy died suddenly of congestion of the brain at his residence; Quebec, on Sunday evening. He will be remembered as one of the active politicians of the old colonial system. He took a distinguished part and gained considerable notoriety in suppressing the revolt of '37, and saw much active service in 1812

The British House of Commons have read the second time the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which retains the House of Lords as a final Court of Appeal, and provides for a certain number of salaried Judges to sit in that House as Lords of Appeal.

Bishop O'Brien held a confirmation at Odessa, Ontario, on Sunday.

The trial of Dr. Strousberg, the famous railway speculator, began at Moscow last week. The coup. sel for some persons who were accused as his accomplices, asked for an adjournment of the trial, which was granted in spite of the protests of Strousberg's lawyers. It is understood that further proceedings will be postponed until December.

It is said that Prince Milan has sent his alle. giance to Mourad, the new Sultan of Turkey.

Eastern Switzerland is suffering from inundations; the whole of the Canton of Thurgau is submerged.

The warfare between the Iron manufacturers and Puddlers, of which Pittsburg is the principal battleground, exhibits no signs of cessation.

The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench sitting in appeal, in Montreal have decided in the Richelieu and Ontaria Navigation Company, appellants, vs. Dickson Anderson, that, inasmuch as the judgment from which the appeal was taken, had been delivered on the 10th of July, 1875, it was no judgment at all, the Superior Court having no jurisdiction, specially provided for, during the long vacation.

THE 12th OF JULY.

For some years past our fellow-citizens of all classes, creeds and denominations have been congratulating each other on the perfect harmony and good will that reigns amongst us. The old asperities that caused such dissensions in times of excitement appeared to have died away, and even those who in other days were foremost in the fray felt a relief that the old feuds had been forgotten. It appears, however, that this state of things is too beautiful to last; and we are now threatened, through the medium of the Orange Association, with a renewal not only of the worst symptoms of the old discords, but with the fatal results which that renewal is almost certain to bring with it. Our daily contemporaries have fully reported the meeting held by the Orangemen in this city at which it was resolved that the coming anniversay of the Battle of the Boyne should be celebrated here by a parade through the principal thoroughfares of the city .-We are happy to note that whilst not one Protestant journal has said a word favorable to the determination, several have taken a bold stand and condemned the intended celebration in unmeasured terms. One thing is certainly very remarkable We have carefully scanned the names of the promoters of the intended procession, and we have failed to notice amongst them a single individual who has ever made himself conspicuous in any was ever identified with the progress and prosperity of our fair city in any degree whatsoever .-Yet these persons undertake, for reasons best known to themselves to renew a practice which, in the past, was productive of the most disastrous consequences, and which threatens a like result in the future. We can hardly suppose that anything that may appear in the columns of this journal will have the effect of preventing the processionists from pursuing their course. We warn them nevertheless that on their heads must fall the full responsibility should any fatal consequences ensue from the act they have resolved upon. We feel satisfied that the Catholic population as a body will take no notice of the demonstration should it be held, but it is impossible to foresee what might be the result of the rash act of one individual either in the procession or out of it, and we put it to the most zealous of the order if, in his calm moments of reflection, he would consider that the glory of the display, if glory there be in it, could possibly compensate for the affliction of even one family plunged into mourning through its agency. We abstain from discussing the propriety of the proceedings; our daily contemporaries have already fully discussed the question; it is an old topic on which little, if anything, can be said that has not already been well expressed .-We hope that better counsels may prevail than now seem to have caught the ear of rank and file of the Orange Association, and should they persist in their design, then we sincerely trust that the Catholic people of Montreal will pay no heed whatever to the demonstration, however galling it may be to their feelings. We are glad to notice that the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society has declined to form in the procession as a body, only four members of the Association having voted to do so, and we believe we are correct in saying that ninetenths of the Protestant population in the city

ANOTHER NEW AGENT.

are adverse to the proposed celebration.

Mr. J. Kilty, 121 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, is hereby authorized to solicit subscriptions for this paper. We hope all whom he may call on on our behalf will receive him kindly.

APPOINTMENT .- Peter S. Murphy, Esq, of Montreal, has been named a member of the Council of Public Instruction, vice Mr Desaulnier.

The Bracebridge Mechanics' Institute has ordered \$150 worth of new books for its library, which now contains 505 volumes

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

Rarely has any subject, not involving the irterests of the whole kingdom given rise to such wide-spread comment as the defeat of the British Government in the House of Commons on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. Not only has this mat- has aptly described as "a blast from hell," and ter been discussed and its results predicted in the English, Scotch and Irish press, but almost every newspaper of any importance in the Dominion has taken it up, and one and all condemn the Government for what they term its opposition to the expressed will of the vast majority of the Irish people on a subject that concerns their own private affairs. No one could have anticipated that matters would take such a fturn, and, for our part, we feel that it is a lucky thing for those laboring for the Irish cause that the first blow should have been struck in connection with a subject which awakes such general interest and sympathy. That which the Irish representatives have had to contend against up to the present time, was the dogged determination that both parties in England seemed to have adopted, not to listen to their demands to have the voice of the Irish representation consulted in matters of a purely local nature. In fact the votes of the House show that on nearly overy occasion when the Irish members were overwhelmingly in favor of certain measures affecting Irish interests, they were deteated by crushing majorities composed of Whigs as well as Tories. This subject of the Sunday closing movement seems to have opened the eyes of people who persistently refused to see anything in the Irish claims to justice heretofore The general awakening of the press on this subject carnot fail to do good, and the principle once admitted that the expressed wish of the Irish people through their representatives, should govern in matters affecting the Sister Isle, is the first step towards the great boon of Home Rule for which the whole Irish heart yearns. For so far the Home Rule party in the House of Commons has won the admiration of the world by the moderation of its course, the great ability not only of its leaders but of almost every member of the body and the patience they have evinced under the most cruel disappointments. This task is a difficult one and it is rendered more so by the impetuosity and imprudence of some amongst their own countrymen who feel it irksome to fight the tedious battle of constitutional agitation, but we have every faith in the final result and the defeat of the government on the Sunday closing bill trifling as it may appear now is most assuredly the fore runner of more decisive victories for the true friends of Ireland at an early day if they continue to receive the generous support of the great majority of the Irish people.

AT IT AGAIN.

Sir A. T. Galt is still on the rampage. He lectured a few days ago at Sherbrooke, giving a rehash of his Toronto tirade under the high sounding title of Church and State! If his ambition be, and we believe it is, to get into the Dominion Parliament, there to resuscitate his political prestige, he must feel rather taken aback by the advice recently given him, to be content with a seat in the Quebec legislature (should he be able to get one),and there inaugurate a new era amongst the benighted French Canadians. He is told by the most ardent admirers of his late onslaught that he should be lost in the Dominion Parliament, and that having already earned for himself a great name, his patriotism ought to induce him to abandon all aspirations after prominence in the legislative halls of the Dominion, and to make this Province the theatre of his political-Evangelical-exploits. It is not surprising that the leading journals, both Conserva. tive and Reform, should have thrown cold water on the ardor of the gallant knight—and give him to understand that his present campaign against Catholiciam is de trop, but we can imagine with what bitterness he must have exclaimed et tu Brute! in reading the suggestion in the "only religious daily," that he should simmer down into a parish politician. Sir Alexander no doubt adopted his present course after due deliberation. Immediately following up the Huntiugton outburst his utterances indicate that certain politicians believe the Protestant horse the safest steed to ride into fame in the early future The reception his addresses have met with by the leading organs of public opinion may have slightly disturbed his dreams. And we shall be very much disappointed if he does not ere long discover that he has made the grand mistake of his life, when by his sickly attempt at aping Gladstone, he thought to secure for himself the applause and everlasting gratitude of the Canadian people.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE-OTT-AWA.

Here is the case to which, we intimated last week, we would in this issue call the attention of the Minister of Education for Ontario.

A Collegiate Institute in the sister province, we understand, ranks a degree higher than a Grammar School and a degree lower than a University. Established on a non-sectarian basis, it is supported by the municipality at large, differing in this from the common or public schools which, except in localities where there are not sufficient Catholics for separate school purposes, are sustained by taxes levied on Protestants only. There is an institution of this kind in Ottawa, a city about half Catholic and half Protestant in population, and where the best of feeling prevails. The Rev. T. D. Phillips, a clergyman of the Church of England, remarkable as well for his scholarly attainments as for his gentlemanly deportment, is Principal. His assistants on the staff are all Protestants, and all are gentlemen with a single exception, the Professor of French. This individual, called Marc Ami, is a Presbyterian Minister and local agent for the French Canadian Missionary Society. As a prosclytizer he is notorious. Last winter he indited most insulting letters to the clergy in charge of the church in Hull, opposite Ottawa, announcing with much bombast a number of perversions from Bome, the fruit of his labor in the vineyard. Later still he figured as bill-poster and trumpet-blower for the author of the "Priest, the Woman, and the Confessional," whom he brought

and vilifying the people from whose pockets this Marc Ami draws his salary as a Professor in the non-sectarian Collegiate Institute ... Just now he is we learn actively engaged in distributing copies of that infamous work which a Protestant journalist subscribes to Chiniquy's diatribes in the press.

The above are facts which we vouch for, and we respectfully ask the Minister of Education for Ontario to take them into consideration, and say if this Mr. Ami, a proselytizor, is a fit and proper person to retain on the staff of a non-sectarian institution like the Collegiate Institute. We don't want to injure him in any way, but we strongly object that Catholics should be compelled by law to pay him to injure and insult them. If he wants to devote his time and talents to purge Rome of its errors let him have a fair field and no favor. As it is, his position as a Professor in the Collegiate Institute, where some of the students are Catholics. favors him immensely, and gives it an unmistakeable sectarian color which should be washed off without delay.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN

ONTARIO. A most important event has lately taken place in the elevation of the Province of Ontario into a special Provincialate of the Christian Brothers. The establishment of a Novitiate in the sister Province cannot fail to be productive of the most salutary results. To those who have witnessed the inde_ fatigable efforts of the Christian Brothers in this Province, where in the city of Montreal alone there are over six thousand children attending their schools, the importance of the new movement will be manifest-The excellence of the educational training of the Christian Brothers is admitted on all sides. If the new Novitiate prosper, then we may expect to see the order performing even a more important part in the training of the youth in the Province of Ontario, than they are now doing here. His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop and their Lordships the Bishops of Ontario have some people who hold to the doctrine, that the end expressed their appreciation of the undertaking in the warmest terms, and our contemporary, the Irish Canadian, hopes that the system of the Christian Brothers ere "many years will be the only one taught where ever a Catholic or separate school is established in Western Canada."

To make the movement successful it could not have been entrusted to more able or zealous management than that of Brother Arnold, Director of LaSalle Institute, who has been appointed Provincial. The result of his labors in Toronto is a guarantee of what may be expected from him in this more extended field of operations.

DOCTOR MEILLEUR'S BOOK.

The second edition of the work of Doctor Meilleur, superintendent of Education for Lower Canada entitled " Memorial de L'Education du Bas Canada' has been sent to us and we tender there for our thanks to the publishers. To the student of the history of this Province and more especially to those who take an interest in the rise and progress. of the Educational movement, the work will prove very acceptable. In the preface to this edition the of remodeling before handing it over to the press. Unforeseen circumstances prevented me from followsent volume of some 450 pages is really a valuable sketch of the contents of the volume which commences with the early labors of the Recollets and learned doctor a deep debt of gratitude for having put into an agreeable shape for the Canadian scholar a subject so full of pleasant and meful recollection. wide circulation.

THE LATE DR. GEORGE GRENIER. late lamented George Grenier, M.D., for several years past, editor of the Union Medicale. The deceased doctor was a native of Montreal, he received his classical education at St. Mary's College in this city, and graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1865 He was a regular contributor to the press, and it was through his labors and great talents that the Union Medicale attained its high standing and widespread circulation as a Medical journal. Although a very young man, he was chosen as professor of Anatomy in the faculty of Victoria College, a position which his failing health forced him to resign. He then became one of the attendant physicians of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. At the time of his death he had scarcely completed his 31st year. He was held in the highest esteem by his colleagues and by all who knew him, as well on account of his great learning as for his many amiable qualities as a gen-

LE FOYER DOMESTIQUE -The third number of this excellent publication has reached us, and we are happy to say is quite equal in merit to the two former issues. If the staff of the Foyer can manage to maintain its present high tone, their Magazine bids fair to surpass anything of the kind as yet attempted in the French language in the Dominion.

The Charlottetown New Era states that John McKenzie, who is now-undergoing two years' imprisonment with bard labor, for an assault with intent to commit rape, was recently exposed in a conto the Capital to lecture in his characteristic way viot's dress on a pillory erected on a public square. Goderich people find it in aid of the French Missionary work, slandering for one hour. A large crowd witnessed his disgrace. Surplus American money.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY. It was with a feeling of regret that, a few days ago, we heard that the Orangemen and Young Bri-

tons of this city had determined to celebrate the

anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne by a public

party procession. It struck us as if, from the pro-

ceedings of the meeting, the brethren conceived

that all the Protestantism of Montreal was centred

in the membership of the Lodges, and from them

was radiated all of the same element which was to be found outside. We notice that the same subject came up for discussion at the meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, when a Mr. D'Olier moved that the society, as as a body, attend divine service in the Cathedral on the 12th July. He urged that " the gathering on that day was in support of true religion, and should have the counte-like to see a people who had a religion afraid to shew it, and who openly saw laws of the land defied." We would like to know what religion there is in, or what support is given to religion, by a procession in which is carried a yellew flag, and at which bands of music play such airs as are pcculiar on such celebrations. More bad blood has been created by these processions than in any other way, and though we doubt not that the procession might pass through our streets quietly enough, a feeling would undoubtedly be created which years would be unable to remove. Can we afford to destroy the present good feeling that on the whole exists; and are we now in duty bound, "for the sake of religion," to fling down a challenge to those who do not hold the protestant We had hoped that though these party faith? demonstrations had been imported into Upper Canada, and into some parts of the Eastern Townships, that we should not see them in Montreal. We trust that our Orange friends will pause before they take a step which may be productive of the most serious consequences. We had understood that "defence, not defiance," was one of the mottoes of the order-one, it is true, which, unhappily, has been ignored in Ireland; is it also to be repudiated here? Is it right that we should have these processions? One of the duties of man as defined in the Sacred writings, is for each one of us to love his neighbour as himself; and is it an evidence of love to wound his susceptibilities? If it is, by all means let us have these processions. Until convinced to the contrary, we are of a different opinion. Is there any utility in such demonstrations? There are justifies the means; but is there any good object to be subserved? Will the cause of religion be advanced by the pursuance of such course? We think not; for the love that is supposed to be at the base of religion could not fail to give place to hate. Is it advisable to have such turns-out? Upon this point we differ with our Orange friends. We have shown that there was no right or useful object to be attained; and now let us look the queition squarely in the face. Protestants are here resident among a people who hold different views to their own-people who feel strongly upon this point, and by whom the p-oceedings would be looked upon as an insult to themselves and to their religion. Some of them might deem it their duty to oppose the carrying out of the project, and then what might we not expect? We would advise all order-loving Protestants to set their faces against the procession, and to use all their influence to prevent this wanton, reckless hurling of defiance at our fellow-citizens of the Roman Catholic faith. We are convinced that it is only a few hot bloods who want to exhibit themselves and be candidates for what would be in their own estimation a species of martyrdom. We have no doubt that we are quite as good Protestants as these demonstrative gentlemen, but our common sense, our salf-respect, our love of order, and our regard for the feelings of all our neighbours would prevent our walking round as is now proposed. Some people have said that if learned author says: "The Memorial of Education | the Irish Catholics celebrate St. Patrick's Day, why was hastily completed in 1858 with the intention should not the Protestants keep the Twelfth of July? There is no analogy between the two cases, St. Patrick's Day is the anniversary of all Irishmen, and if the Irish Protestants do not utilize that day ing the plan proposed and I was forced to publish it is their own fault. St George's Day is that of the book in an incomplete condition." The pre. Protestant and Catholicalike, and so is St. Andrew'r. For our own part we cannot see any reason for even national processions, they are rapidly falliaddition to our literature, the doctor having had disuse and we doubt not before long will be altogethe opportunity of revising and completing his first | ther a thing of the past. It is perfectly proper to publication. It is a valuable work especially as a hold thankagiving services upon the days we have book of reference and through it a great deal of rare named, but does a procession made up of a dozen and useful information concerning the progress of persons, headed by a band, and carrying flags and education in this Province will be preserved which more heartfelt? Whatover plausible pretext there might otherwise have been lost. It would be im- may be for a national procession, there is none for possible for us to give anything approaching a one of a sectarian character. We commend the consideration of this stbject—for it is one of vital importance—to the most serious consideration, and we trust that the result will be that the attempt to brings us to the present day, giving the history of our revive bitternesses, which are neither ours individuvarious educational establishments and a resume of ally, nor those of our country will be abandoned what they have done for the Province. All we need to see a people who had a religion can say is that the Lower Canada public owe the afraid to shew it." We have not yet seen such a people. The Protestants of Montreal are known as such, and as such have the respect of those who think differently from them. How about "this open defiance of the laws." Mr. D'Olier did not make We think that the library of no Canadian gentle- out a case of that kind. We have seen no open de man can be considered complete without a copy of fiance of law, we see none to-day and where that this interesting record which we hope will have a gentleman finds the ground for his remark, which seems to us gratuitous, we are at a loss to see. We are in what we all feel to be a free country, where The book is neatly printed by Loger Brousseau, the law protects even the humblest subject, but we must say that, relying upon that protection, it is an imposition upon that law for the subject, humble or otherwise, to make demands upon it and its in-We regret to have to chronicle the death of the struments, on account of proceedings which are in no way sanctioned by a sense of right, utility or

> The Edinburgh Review, for April, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, is now on our table. Contents as follows :- Connop Thirlwell, Bishop of St. David's; Recent Scotch Novels; Railway Receipts and Railway Losses; Lord Mayo's Indian Administration : Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce ; Lord Albemarle's Reminiscence; Capponi's History of the Republic of Florence; Secondary Education in Scotland; Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

advisability .- Montreal Herald.

The Westminster Review, for April, has been republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The contents are as follows: — Our Colonial Empire; The Legal Position of Women; Scottish Universities; Ouida's Novels; Rousselet's Travels in India; "Free Will" and Christianity; The Civil Service; Contemporary Literature. For sale by Dawson Bros., Mont-

LA CREME DE LA CREME.-A collection of music far advanced players.-June, 1876, J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, New York. Terms: \$4 per year, payable in advance; single numbers, 50 cts. Contents: -Magic Bells, by Kinkel; Sad is my Heart, by Hennes; Birdie's Morning Song, by Satter; Canze on tw Veneziana, by Jacil.

From this forth all Letters and Communications intended for this office should be addressed m ```` to the Publisher."

We have received Chisholm's International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for June.

Goderich people find it difficult to get rid of their

WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

Ages have rolled away, and Time's rude hand Has crumbled or defaced a thousand fanes, And Baal's altars raised in every land, Where are they now? Not one faint trace remains To tell us where they rose so proud and grand. Their sites the ploughshare turns upon the plains, But thou, unshaken, builded on a rock, The warring storms of time and tempest mock.

Though eighteen centuries of war and storm Have beat against thy bosom, thou art still As fair, as bright, as beauteous of form,
As when first dawned upon Judean hill The first gleam of thy glory; pure and warm
As when first fashioned by God's holy will Thy truth divine, rending the clouds of night, But upon earth and man with Heavenly light.

Rome and her lords in flerce, barbaric pride. Whose eagle swept the earth with tireless wing Warred on the followers of the Crucified With all the strength their savage hate could

bring: The Christian name was mocked, accursed, defied, The jest and scoff of Infidel and King And martyrs blood from temple, shrine and cave Reddened and swelled the yellow Tiber's wave.

How changed the power and destiny of Rome! Where once the Christian captive lay, Amidst a host of angry foes-alone, To Roman wrath, and Pagan hate, a prey, Now gleams the cross on fretted spire and dome, And toward the shrines a thousand pilgrims stray.

And mid the scenes where ruthless Nero trod, The Christian hymns the praise and power of God. Nero has passed away; the Carars throne Has crumbled into dust; their very name Upon the earth forgotten and unknown, Save on the dusty scroll of ancient fame

While brighter shines the Faith they dared disown. And tried to trample down in blood and shame, It grows and fructifies from day to day, And brighter burns as ages roll away.

The strength of Kings and Potentates has failed To chain or crush thee, or thy power to quell, When in their pride and fury they assailed The Rock of Rome; Religion's Citadel. O! thou art doubly aimed, and braced, and mailed By God's good love against the powers of Hell, And though against thee Kings and Nations be, Let them rage on, they cannot conquer thee.

Over all lands, in every distant clime. While lives the earth, and time and seasons glide, Higher and higher shalt thou rise sublime, Glorious and grand, God's pure and spotless bride, Justice and Truth, and love and light are thine, By persecution and affication tried.

O! Mother, clasp me closer to thy breast For there alone is comfort, peace, and rest.

ADDRESS TO THE VERY REV. SEARS, PREFECT APOSTOLIC.

The following address was read in the new Church of the Holy Family, at Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, on Sunday, 7th May.

To the Very Rev. Thomas Sears, P. Ap.

VERY REV. FATHER IN GOD,-It is with feelings of regret, that we, the parishioners of Bay of Islands. approach you on this, the occasion of your departure from among us. Our regret at your leaving us will be modified by the thought that, in this, as in all your other undertakings, you are consulting our spiritual welfare.

We are happy to learn, that your contemplated journey is to strive to procure priests to assist you in the arduous labors of this most extensive Prefecture. We cannot but look with admiration on your zealous and untiring efforts in our behalf attending alone to the wants and requirements of your numerous people, where there is ample room for the labors of many priests.

We cannot be blind to the fact, that should this state of things continue long, it will seriously tell of Commons of the "Registration Bill" for Ireland; on your constitution and health. We pray God the Irish vote on this question was 2 to 1 in favor therefore, the Father of mercies, and the giver of of the measure, but the Home Rulers were overall good things to bless this your undertaking, to powered by the English and Scotch members. He all good things to bless this the glory of His Holy Name and the spiritual benefit

of us, your loving people. We beg to tender you our most sincere congratulations on the success your efforts have met with in the erection of the new church now advancing to completion, which for symetry of proportions and elegance of design, stands without a rival on this side of the Island. And while doing credit to your taste as the designer, it will, we sincerely trust remain a lasting monument of your zeal for the salvation of souls.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to express our thanks to you in that while solicitous for and ever watchful over our spiritual welfare, you are not unmindful of our temporal necessities. We know that your highest ambition is to see your people pros-perous and happy, for the accomplishment of which you consider no sacrifice too great on your part, or no labor insurmountable when you feel that our common interests demand your assistance.

In conclusion, we pray the Almighty to bless and prosper you in all your undertakings, and that meeting the necessity of having the Constitution He may be pleased to leave you long amongst us to break the Bread of Life and to continue the good of members and others; many had spoken to him works you have so nobly begun, is the pious wish of about it, and he had several enquiries from the your devoted people.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners of Bay of Is-

iands, MICHAEL MALLARD. WILLIAM PETIPAS, THOMAS PETIPAS, NATHANIEL PETIPAS, JOHN BARRY (Jr), John Barry (St), THOMAS CARTER, MANSPIELD PETIPAS, JOHN MCDONALD.

REPLY. To the foregoing address Very Rev. Father Sears,

replied as follows: My Dear People: I am grateful to you for the beautiful Address you have thought proper to present to me, on this, the eve of my departure from

among you. I need not say that I regret having to absent myself from you for a time, as keenly as you will feel the want of a Minister of the Altar, during my absence. But that which would the stronger induce me to stay, is that which impels me to go, viz., the procuring of spiritual guides for you of this Bay, and the other parts of the extensive prefecture committed to my care. The labor and solicitude of so many settlements along this extensive coast, is already telling on my constitution, and I fear that, left alone to fulfil the arduous duties, of the Minlatry, -which is a matter of utter impossibility for one priest, though he had the strength of a Hercules

-I cannot long bear up under so heavy a burden. So, that, hard as it is to see your fine Church without a Pastor for this season, I must nevertheless, yield to the dire necessity, and commend you to God's mercy, while I go to seek one to take per-

manent charge of you.

The number of the faithful is increasing so rapidly,—and thank God! there is ample room and means for many more—that several priests will be required.

In my absence, I confide much in your fervor to persavere in those practices of temperance and sobriety, which together with other virtues, will preserve you from your spiritual enemies.

you as the pioneers of this new Colony, to be the first, as it were, to plant the tender germ of Faith caries thus displayed, but also for the best modes in this new Colony. The inscrutable providence of God, has placed in this new Country.

of water of a

Until within the last thirteen years, our Reli- well as to describe the correct system of guiding their homes on the lower grounds by the late flood, on was represented only by one family; since and directing a household —priceless knowledge, The bridge carried away was moored down the -our number has increased to several hundreds, and now you have the consolation of worshiping God in as neat a Church, as one can meet with in any new Mission.

I have to compliment you, and all the inhabitants of West Newfoundland, on the facts disclosed by the Census of 1874, viz: That our population has increased, at the remarkably high rate of 60 per cent per annum. If this has been the result in our disorganized state, what may not be expected when our Country is opened out, and its varied natural resources brought within the reach of enterprising

ney, which I must continue, long or short, till by the guidance of a kind Providence, I can procure priests, earnest and zealous, to carry out the work of the Ministry among you.

Do not cease to pray the Supreme Pastor of souls to send you good, and faithful pastors. For one of the greatest blessings that God can send a people ERS. in their present state is a good and zealous priesthood. In this isolated prefecture, we can well apply the words of Christ, "Missis quidem multa operarii autem pauci,"—"The harvest is great, but the laborers are few." But be you faithful in following the injunction He has imposed, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send laborers into His har-

You refer to my solicitude for your temporal, as well as your spiritual welfare. Undoubtedly, when the temporal is so intimately bound up with the spiritual, that one cannot be wholly attended to without a special reference to the other, like the Divine and human nature in the Person of Christ, or the temporal and spiritual in the Church, which cannot be separated without detriment to the latter. I find it necessary for the people of Newfoundland of the articles of war—coming to the knowledge of lively interest in their temporal concerns.

Newfoundland is one of the oldest colonies settled by British subjects. It is evidently one of the richest in natural resources. Why then should its surplus population—instead of growing into a flourishing and prosperous people, as is almost invariably the case with the British Colonies,—be obliged in a great measure, to migrate to other parts leaving

the increase at home only at a very low figure.

The old and organized districts in the East and South have advanced only at the slow rate of 81 per cent in five years. This is owing to their having confined themselves mainly to one branch of industry—the Fishery—This branch,—though very lucrative, especially to the business portion of the people—does not advance like other industries—and notably the Agriculture, in proportion as it is developed—but it on the contrary deteriorates, year by year, as the History of the world shows. Hence it is, that in those Districts which confine themselves entirely to fishing, the ordinary increase must seek for bread elsewhere.

How then, can the Pastor in such a contingency be indifferent, or neglect giving an occasional admonition, where he sees the dire consequence of the system heretofore followed in this " land of

Again requesting the continuation of your prayers on my behalf, which I shall be happy to reciprocate, especially at the holy Alter,

I remain your faithful Pastor. THOMAS SEARS.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 6th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, the President, Edward Murphy, Esq, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meet-

ing, which were approved, the President briefly reviewed the Home Rule news received since last meeting. He referred to the defeat in the House pointed out the great disadvantages that Ireland labored under in this matter, and made some interesting comments on it. He next referred to the victories achieved by the Home Rule members, they baving succeeded in carrying through the House of Commons the "Irish Municipal Privileges Bill " and the " Sunday Closing Bill" for Ireland; this latter was stoutly opposed by the Government, although Scotland has been for years enjoying the benefits of Sunday closing. He spoke of the great disappointment felt at the heartless manner in which Disraeli declared in the House of Commons that there would be no amnesty, no mercy, extended to the poor political prisoners. He referred to the great loss the National cause had sustained in Cork, through the criminal rivalry of two Home Rule candidates contesting the seat with a Tory, who, of course, carried the day against them, thus giving the seat so ably and patriotically filled by the late lamented J. P. Ronayne into the hands of the enemy. The President brought before the and By-Laws of the Association printed for the use country for their rules. After discussion it was moved by John Hatchette, Esq, and seconded by

Secretary be a committee to carry out the same."-

passed unanimously.

It was understood that they are to be ready for distribution at next meeting. After the admission of members and the transaction of some routine business the meeting ad-

journed.

(Since the above was written we are happy to inform our readers that twelve of the military political prisoners to whom Mr. Murphy alluded in his speech, have made good their escape from Western Australia, they anticipated Disraeli's insulting refusal to set them at liberty, by liberating themselves. In another column will be found particulars, so far as received, of their escape. Disraeli's heartless speech was made a few days too soon, had he had any idea that 12 of the political prisoners (all military men) were then at liberty his tone of sarcasm and insult would have been much softened we think .- ED. T. W.]

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

The annual examination of the senior pupils of Villa Maria Convent in the important science of house-keeping, including the culinary art, came off on Wednesday afternoon of last week in the presence of a large number of ladies, nearly all excellent judges in the various departments of household science, submitted to their inspection. The culinary course surpassed itself this year in the number of substantial and ornamental dishes prepared by its fair members, and the meats, poultry, jellies, salads, cakes, covering the large table in the centre of the hall were all that could be desired. The young ladies were called on to produce of conducting operations in laundry and panky, as found very convenient by those driven from ing a loss of \$60,000.

gion was represented only by one family; since then,—but notably for the last seven or eight years woman true to herself and the duties of her sex. Valuable counsels were also given regarding the most judicious manner of managing and training domestics; counsels, which if acted upon, will spare many a headache and heartache to the young pupils of Villa Maria, when in days, not, perhaps, very far distant, they shall find themselves estab-lished in the sweet queenship of their own indivicent in five years, i.e., 12 per cent per annum. This dual homes. The display of fancy and plain needle increase is second only to the unprecedented increase work, mending and knitting, called forth warm of the United States, which is computed at 14 per encomiums from the lady judges present. Some exquisite specimens of lace work, fine and delicate disorganized state, what may not be expected when our Country is opened out, and its varied natural esources brought within the reach of enterprising mentand feeling, pleasantly varied the more practical part of the scance. At the close of the latter, It is therefore natural, that in anticipation of the Rev. M. Marechale, Chaplain of the Institution, and in the country of the scance. such a result,—even if present wants did not render addressed some words in French, of kindly counsel it imperative—that I undertake my proposed jour- and encouragement to the pupils, followed by and encouragement to the pupils, followed by Edward Murphy, Esq., who performed a similar duty in English, after which pupils and guests, equally gay and satisfied, separated.

THEIR NAMES AND OFFENCES.

(Special despatch to the New York Evening News.)

LONDON, June G.

A despatch from Melbourne states that all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia have escaped from there in the American whale ship Catalpa.

THE MEN WHO ESCAPED.

The following is a list of the prisoners, the terms each received, and when and where they were sentenced :--

Thomas Darragh - Tried in Ireland at courtmartial in February, 1866. Charged with breach especially that their spiritual guides should take a an intended mutiny, and not giving information, &c. Sentence-Death; commuted to penal servitude for life.

John O'Brien-Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1867. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct, desertion, &c. Sentence -Penal servitude for life.

Robert Cranston-Tried in Ireland at court-mar-tial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct, and endeavouring to induce a soldier to become a Fenian. Sentence—Penal servitude for life.

James Kelly-Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, &c. Sentence-Penal servitude for life.

Michael Harrington—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in July, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence-Penal servitude for life.

Martin Hogan-Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life.

Patrick Keatinge-Tried in Ireland at courtmartial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct, etc. Sentence-Penal servitude for life.

Thomas Hassett-Tried in Ireland at court martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. James Wilson-Tried in Ireland at court-martial

in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life.

James McCoy—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the

articles of war, mutinous conduct, etc. Sentence-Fisteen years' penal servitude. Thomas Delaney-Tried in Ireland at court-

martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct, etc. Sentence—Ten years' penal servitude.

John Shine—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in

August, 1866. Charged with breach of the articles of war, mutinous conduct. Sentenco-Ten years'

DOMINION ITEMS.

THE CRANCE PROCESSION .- The Montreal Herald understands that the Rev. Canon Baldwin, who, it was stated, had consented to preach a sermon, in the Cathedral on the 12th July, has, in view of the determination of the Orangemen to have a procession on that day with all the insignia of their order, declined to preach. Mr. Baldwin only returned to the city on Thursday, and took the earliest opportunity to inform the leaders in the movement of his determination not to comply with their request.

Numerous parties are constantly arriving at Sault Sto. Marie, with a view to settling.

Plenty of good water is being got at St. Mary's, as

the result of the boring operations by the Council. Kingsron, June 8.-A heavy thunder storm passed over here to-day. A number of telegraph poles outside the city were shattered by lightning.

Nonthront, June 9 .- A man named Jas. H. Foster had two barns struck with lightning and burned at 11 a.m to-day. The animals and grain were taken out. Partly insured.

A. Brogan, Esq., N. P.,

"That the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Association be printed, and that the President and Secretary he a committee to carry out the same."

The Rev. D. F. Belanger, Professor of English at the Laval University, has been appointed Vicar at the Basilica, and the Rev. Ovide Godin, Vicar at Secretary he a committee to carry out the same."

Grondines. OTTAWA, June 11 .- Brennan, who was arrested on suspicicion of being connected with the firing of the buildings in the city, has been committed

for trial. OTTAWA, June 13 .- The Caledonia Springs Company have made arrangements so that visitors can go from Ottawa to L'Orignal and return for \$2; from Montreal and return \$1; tickets in all cases good for

30 days. The crops in Grafton, Ont., are looking well, fall wheat was but little sown and was badly winter killed. Quite a number of fields were ploughed up and sown with spring rain. The hay crop promises well, a good rain would prove very acceptable.

MONTREAL, June 9 .- This morning about two o'clock, a barn belonging to a man named Crusoe, situated within about a mile of Laprairie was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The inhabitants of the place turned out, and succeeded in confining the fire to the limits of the barn.

LINDSAY, June 9.—During a heavy thunder storm this afternoon the Separate School building was struck by lightning and set on fire. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done. None of the inmates of the school were injured, but many of the children received a severe shock.

THE CROPS.—Reports from levery part of the county indicate favorable crops. Except in a few localities where the frost touched, the barley crop looks well, and good yield is anticipated. If the weather proves favorable, farmers will have large crops, and should prices rule fair they will have reason to be thankful .- Belleville Ontario.

Numerous empty houses at Portage du Fort testify to the exodus that has followed the decline of the lumber trade there. Some of them were.

stream, and is probably towed back to its place by this time.

St. Patrick's Asylum, Ottawa.—The regular meeting of the council was held last evening. Since the last meeting quite a large number of poor persons, both young and old, were admitted. understand that the annual bazaar will be held in October next. As this is a very popular and praiseworthy institution, no doubt any effort made on its behalf will be liberally responded to on the part of the people at large.—Ollawa Times, June 9th.

"THE DOMINION PRINTER."—We have received the current number of this journal printed at the Dominion Type Foundry, which contains much valuable information relative to the trade. The handsome appearance and excellent quality of the work displayed in this number is especialy commendable to Canadian enterprise, and is certainly far above the average of similar American publications. We understand the Company intend opening a branch office at Toronto.

There has been no reprieve as yet granted to Ward, the wife murderer, in jail at Brampton. He has been visited by several clergymen, but they make no impression on him, nor does he yet appear to realize his position. His friends still hold out hope that his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment. The Sheriff has put on extra turnkeys and guards to prevent a second Cayuga case occurring. The execution is fixed for the 20th instant,-Hamilton Times.

William Fairweather was born in King's county N. B., and in the year 1845 left St. John N.B., in the ship Native with his two uncles, who were owners of the vessel, bound for the port of London. There is no evidence that the vessel ever arrived at its place of destination, but was supposed to be lost with all on board at sea. Nothing was heard of William Fairweather by his family connections until this year, when comes the startling news that he has died in Virginia City worth ten millions of dollars, and had been for some years engaged in the occupation of a miner.

Advices received by the Fisheries Department state that the berring fishing in the Magdalen Islands this spring has been very successful. The fish were more abundant than for many years past; 98 vessels had loaded with full cargoes in a short time; 32 cargoes, of 38,000 barrels, were sent to ports in Denmark, and one cargo, of 900 barrels, finds its way to Sweden. Codfish and mackerel replaced herrings, and are being caught in large quantities. Several lobster factories have begun operations at Amherst Harbor, and, having found lobsters plentiful, are doing a good business.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Toole, of Brockville found hanging to a bed-post dead, returned a ver-dict of suicide through temporary insanity. The theory was advanced that she might have fallen accidentally, and the handkerchief catching on the bed-post, she being too weak to free herself was strangled. The examination of the witness rather tended to show that the unfortunate woman suffered for the necessaries of life which together with her weakness resulting from a long season of illness, so preyed upon her mind that partial demangament en

A committee appointed at the recent convention of Fire Underwriters has made a report that thirty five per cent, of all the fires of last year originated from incendlarism, and that fifty-five per cent, of the through incendiarism, or, in other words, that the losses by this crime for the year in the United State and Canada ran up to fifty millions of dollars This is a statement sufficient to stagger belief, but the Committee declare they have proof for the assertion. They recommended the offering of small rewards for the detection and apprehension of incen diaries.

LARH SUPERIOR BOATS DELAYED .- SARNIA, June 9-The steamer Manitoba arrived yesterday afternoon from Lake Superior with 40 passengers and a general cargo. The captain reports the ice around the north shore very heavy yet. He was for a week blocked in at Duluth along with the City of Freto force the blockade, but were unable to do so until the wind changed, even then they passed through ice piled up above the guards of the steamer. She left again for Lake Superior this evening with 155 passengers and freight. Among the passengers are Sergeant Walker and a number of men, with horses, &c., for the mounted police.

The farmers of Manitoulin have again had a hard lesson about attempting to keep an overstock of cattle. Although the past winter was exceedingly mild, a number of cattle and some horses this year perished for want of food. The hay crop, as well as the cereals, was last year very light, but the general scarcity of food in the spring points to the conclusion that we must either be more cautious in increasing stock, or more provident for its prospective needs in the winter season. — Ploughing and seeding have been interrupted by heavy rains, and the croakers are prophesying another unremunerative season and a stampede from the Island. The majority, however have not lost their faith, and are gotting in as larg a crop as circumstances permit.

PERTH, June 10 .- Very fine to-day-Fine show yestenday.—Crops are begining to look up.—Ra had been needed badly.—Some very cold night however, occasionally. A few warm days though will redeem a great deal. Shade trees put do this year seem to be doing very well so far,boys, some big and some small, would but let the alone. No less than four displays in the hymeni line this week; and appearances would indicate many more shortly; -- Mosquitoes don't seem affect them, -- but "Miss-Kittys" do! Grand singin in Roman Catholic Church last Sunday, under su ervisica of Father Leonard-a truly "A-1" Mus aian, and able orator. Times are dull. "Hig School" matters, however, have a brisk trade, the culminating point in which, now, is expected arrive in a few days. The building is rapidly goin up, and promises to be a credit to the place,-si is very good, and ground commodious .-- Com.

A young man named Samuel Taylor, while at wor in one of Mr. R Netherton's fields in the 1st con of Reach, about five of the afternoon of Monda 29th, was accosted by a man about 25 years of ag 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with light brown bair an small side whiskers, and wearing a black coat an pants, without vest and with a light sash around hi body, shanty boots, pretty well used up, and a blace and red checked flannel shirt. The worthy her described came into the field where Taylor w ploughing and entered into friendly conversatio with him, in the course of which he presented revolver at the head of Taylor, demanding his money or his life. Taylor at once fled for safety and the robber fired at him; in Taylor's hurry he stumbled and fell. The robber gave chase, and overhauled Taylor ere he could get up, and forcibly took from him all the cash he had—50 cents, and then rifling his pookets he took his watch and a pocket knife and made off. The robber was last seen crossing Mr. McGill's farm in the direction of Port Perry. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the unknown, and placed in the hands of a constable.

CAYUGA, 9th.—By a fire in Cayuga yesterday, the business portion of the town was destroyed, entail-April Same Arter than the

Married.

Downaut-Nagre.-On the 4th inst., in the town of Perth, by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Mr. James Dowdall, to Miss O. Nugle, both of Almonte.

Died.

McDonell.-At St. Andrews, Ont., on the 10th May, of apoplexy, Alian McDonell, (King) aged \$4 years.—R. I. P.

Forn.—At Prescott, on the 2nd June, Francis Ford, Esq., aged 64 years. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTR.")

STOCKS.	Sellers	Buyers
Montreal British North America Ontario City People's Molson's Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants' Hochelaga Eastern Townships Quebec St. Lawrence Nationale St. Hyacinthe Union Villa Maria	184½ 109½ 34¼ 97½ 95 116	184
Mechanics' Royal Canadian Commerce Metropolitan Dominion Hamilton Exchange	124 96 100	123

Greenbacks bought at 111 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

. 1		
1 2	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—((dazetie)
;]	Flour # bri. of 196 b Follards \$0.00 @	\$0.00
t (Superior Extra 5.30	5.40
이	Fancy 4.80	4.85
٠, إ	Spring Extra 465	0.00
-	Supernine 4.30	4.40
e	Extra Superfine 5.15	5.20
2	Fine 3.80	3.90
d	Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.00
	Middlings 3.35	3.50
١,	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 0.00	0.00
	City bags, [delivered] 2.474	2.50
ų	Wheat.—Spring 1.13	1.15
	Wheat.—Spring	0.00
e	Oatmeal 4.40	4.60
3	Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.53	0.5.1
r	Oats 0.37	0.33
d	Pease, per 66 lbs 0.90	0.91
r	do affoat	0.00
0	Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.50	0.55
١.	do do do U. Canada 0.00	0.00
-	Lard, per Ibs 0.13	0.00
	do do do pails 0.00	0.00
n	do do do pails 0.00 Cheese, per lbs., 0.09	0.10
·-	do fall makes 0.00	0.00
d	Pork—New Mess	21.50
10	Thin Mess20 50	21.50
S	Dressed Hogs 0.00	0.00
ıe	Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel00.00	00.00
8	Ashes—Pots	4.05
s.	Firsts 0.00	0.00
ıt	Pearls— 5.00	5.10
r-	Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.00
٠,	Clover 0.00	0.00
ŀ	BorrenQuiet; 17c to 20c, according to q	vality.

TOBONTO FARMERS' MARK	ET	(G	lobe	.)
Wheat, fall, per bush	\$ 1	10	ı	15
do spring do		08	1	09
Barley do	0	55	0	56
Oats do		00	0	35
Peas do	0	73	0	74
Rye do	0	00	0	00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7	50	8	60
Beef, hind-qrs. per 1b	6	00	7	00
" fore-quarters	3	50	5	00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	8	00	9	00
Butter, lb. rolls	0	17	0	20
" large rolls	0	15	0	16
tub dairy	0	00	Ó	17
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	11	Ó	12
" packed	0	12	0	124
Apples, per bri	. 1	50		25 🖟
Geese, each	0	60		90
Turkeys	. 0	70	1	50
Cabbage, per doz	0	40	0	50
Onions, per bush	0	95	ī	GO
Turnips, per bush	0	22	ō	25
Potatoes, per bus	0	35	Ö	40
Hay		CO	16	00
Straw		00	12	50

er,	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(Brites	አ 🏻	Thig.)
rge	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 6.00	to	6.00
•	" " 100 lbs 3.00	to	
ver	Family " 100 " 2.25	to	
ain	GRAIN—Bailey per bushel 0 50	to	0.80
its.	Rye " " 0.60	to	0.61
gb,	Puas " " 0.71	to	0.72
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ite	Calf Skins 0.25	to	0.50
	Dekin Skins 0.00	to	0.00
rk,	Lambskins, 0.00	to	0.00
n.	Tallow 0.04	to	0.07
зу,	Poultry-Turkeys, each 0.50	to	1.00
ζe,	Geeso " 0.50	to	0.60
ba	Ducks per pair 0.50	to	0.60
nd	Fowls per pair 0.30	to	0.40
1is	GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag 0.45	to	0,55
ck	Butter, tub, per lb 0.15	to	0.16
re	do print 0.17	to	0.18
8.8	Eggs, per dozen 0.12	to	0.15
on	Cheese, home made 0.08	to	0.10
a	Hay, per ton, new10.00		11.60
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nd	I was a second as a second		

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JUNE 16, 1876.

DON'T CROWD.

. Andrews 18

Don't crowd, the world is large enough For you as well as me; The doors of all are open wide— The realm of thought is free. In all earth's places you are right To choose the best you can-Provided that you do not try To crowd some other man.

Don't crowd the good-from out your heart By fostering all that's bad; But give to every virtue room-The best that may be had; To each day's record such a one That you may well be proud; Give each his right—give each his room And never try to crowd.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

....;---:0;---

A poor shoemsker at Niort, in France, is the father of forty-five children, all of whom are still living. Each of his three successive wives presented him with fifteen children.

The Second Chamber of Baden has passed a law which prescribes the introduction of undenominational schools throughout the Grand Duchy. The same change is contemplated in Prussis, and will no doubt be brought about by a similar law, although the majority of the population, if they were consulted, or their wishes listened to, would strongly object to such a measure. Not only Catholics, but Protestants, led by their clergymen, are constantly holding meetings and sending petitions to Parliament in favor of denominational schools.

Another youthful illusion vanishes with the discovery that Columbus was not born in Genoa, but in the town of Calvi, in Corsica. So says the Remue Politique et Litteraire, and in support of the statement it produces a copy of the town record, showing the register of birth of "Christofore, son of Domenico Colombo and Suzanna Rosa Fortuna," and also of his baptism. This will necessitate the remodelling not only of the geographies and all the centennial histories, but of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," one of the most affecting passages of which relates to the visit of the "Innocents" to the birthplace and tomb of "the great Christopher Colombo."

Since the so-called Bread Basket Law came into operation, great hardships have befallen hundreds of Catholic priests. In most cases it is true, the faithful take care to save their pastors from actual starvation, and the generous aid which is now pouring in from England will, it is to be hoped, for some time at least relieve the existing distress. But among so many parishes it is but natural that some, either on account of their extreme poverty, or because they are not sufficiently alive to their duties as Catholics, should not follow the good example set by the great majority of their fellowcountrymen. In the diocese of Fulda, for instance, there are priests whose income does not exceed £15 a year. In other parts of the country priests get indemnified for the loss of their stipend by voluntary contributions in the shape of church offerings, or receive gifts in kind, such as meat, bread, firewood, &c. But in the neighbourhood of Fulda the rural population do not share the goods of nature with their priests, nor do they, as a rule, offer anything but farthings. So great is their poverty or stinginess that several priests did not, during the whole year, receive so much as one shilling from private generosity .- German correspondent of Catholic

How the Revolution in Tunker was Brought About.—It is interesting to learn of the steps that were taken by the Mohammedan Softas of Constantinople, who brought about last week's change in the Government, to secure the cooperation of their Christian fellow subjects. Their leaders went so far in this direction that, at a meeting held by and another to the Patriarch of the Armenian Church. They asked these ecclesiastical dignitarmedans would like the Christians to take part with tunity to full on the Christians; but their policy has been conciliatory throughout. It appears by letters just received from Constantinople describing the opening movements of the revolutionary party there, that there were more public pressure at the back of the Divan than had been supposed. Great meetings were held at the mosques, and the agita-

tion among all classes against the Sultan ran high. THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON SOCIAL LIFE.—On this grave subject, which is of painful prominence on the Continent just now, the Swiss Liberte writes: -It is a very old truism, but one unfortunately too little recognized in these days, that there never has been and never can be, a society founded without regard to primordial notions of the Divinity or the laws of the Decalogue, or without the intervention of a religion, true or false. The axiom can easily be established that the greatness, the prosperity, and the duration of any human institution, are always guided and controlled by the force or the feebleness of the religious element which enters into its constituent principles. The Roman people, the most mighty the world had seen before the Christian era, were also the most religious. Cicero wrote :- " Let us flatter ourselves as we please, but we do not surpass the Gauls in valour, nor the Spanish in number, nor the Greeks in talent. It is through religion and the fear of God, that we hold supremacy over all the nations of the universe." The Revolution, in suppressing Christian rights in the mutual relations of the people, has introduced a spirit of revolt and insubordination in the family, in the workshop, in the commune, and in the State leading to a hatred of social superiority, to a slackening of the moral rein, and to a contempt for the domestic virtues which have been for so many centuries the happiness of our fathers. The chiefs of subdivide the culture of the powers of the human the industries appear to care more for the public soul. The State cannot take one portion and the life than the merely material results which are the recompense of obscure energy; while the classes whose lot it is to labour by the hand affect such failed. History attests this. Hence it is we wonder exaggerated and absurd ideas of social equality, greatly at our Government endeavoring to force that they are gradually losing respect for God, for the parents, and for the wife. Thus it is that the revolutionary spirit is disorganizing the whole of society. Many writers of eminence have shown the are what the State needs, it has them in the youths perils of this transformation; they have pleaded, with courageous eloquence, for the holy affections ors would imbue them with the moral principles of the hearth, and the restoration of that pure domestic life which is the sole school of true liberty, and the indefectible source of moral courage and such an expenditure of the public money. We civic virtue; but many of those who dream of refuil to see either wisdom or economy in such a viving that which has been, forgot that Christianity alone makes domestic happiness possible, and woman worthy of her name. It is, therefore, impossible to rebuild the social fabric except on the firm | result.

basis of the Decalogue. THE RELIGION OF THE CHILDREN OF MIXED MAR-BIAGES IN FRANCE.—The tribunal of the Seine has given a decision in the case of a Catholic father

terests of the infant have found their safeguard in the attachment of the magistrates to the Catholic faith; but it is not the law. As far as regards questions of conscience, the Civil Code has preserved a perfect neutrality and indifference. Supposing the proceedings had been undertaken, before freethought judges, an opposite ruling might have been made without the violation of any article of the code. The solution, however, is satisfactory, and of a nature to raise the hopes depressed by so much religious defection, though it is unfortunately not in accord with the views of those who fix the jurisprudence, and assure the future. There is, without doubt, an admitted right vested in the father to have chief voice in the disposal of his child's affairs. but this paternal prerogative has concern only with the exterior interests and juridical acts of the infant. Take, for example, the case of the child's marriage. If both parents dissent, it is sufficient for the father to withdrw his opposition to allow the ceremony to go on. In the same way, should the question refer to the emancipation of a minor, the father has the decision reposed in him; the mother only assumes that authority when a widow. The education is a distinct matter altogether, as it has nothing in common, legally, with purely civil acts. Yet it is the essence and most intimate substance of the parental authority—in fact it is the totality of the duty of both father and mother. The father is responsible before God and society; the mother is responsible in the same degree. Those responsibilities cannot be delegated or ignored. The advocate for the mother in this case argued that both parents had equal control, and it was not possible therefore, to rule for the husband without doing the wife a wrong. How, then, was the controversy to be met by the court? The advocate proposed that things be left as they were before the litiga-tion began. "The children were conceived and born in Protestantism; leave them in the religion of their cradle." The judgment of the court does not express that the grand reason for the father's potency is to be found in the truth of the Church into which he sought to have his offspring admitted but unfortunately in the Civil Code the Catholic note must be sounded very softly, if at all. The magistrates deserve applause for the view they have taken, but they have fixed nothing, and it is just possible that some other couple would be able, bafore a different bench, to obtain a decision exactly the reverse. A judge may be a Catholic, or he may be a sceptic, and hence there is no permanent guarantee that the religion of an infant is sate. The very first human consideration rests on mere hazard -the sport of a happy or an unhappy conjunction of circumstances.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN P. E. ISLAND.

The Herald of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 24th, pays the following glowing tribute to the literary labours of the indefatigable followers of the Venerable De LaSalle, more particularly in that part of the Dominion :-The examinations which took place last week in

the Christian Brothers Schools, proved this much, that if religion be taught in these institutions, such teaching does not interfere with the proficiency of the pupils in the so-called Secular Branches. When therefore, the State undertakes the functions of an educator, it would appear from the results before us, that it is in nothing defrauded, even when religious instructions is supposed to be intermingled with those purely secular branches for which the State professes to pay. The pupils of the Christian Brothers Schools acquitted themselves nobly in the highest branches which are supposed to enter into the programme of a common school. In fact there were there found taught, branches which could only be found in other countries in high schools: and of such branches the pupils showed themselves well able to give a good account. An ordinary observer—one unconnected with political parties—on studying the results of them in one of the mosques, they sent a friendly the examination of the more advanced pupils, on deputation to the Patriarch of the Greek Church, Wednesday last, would certainly conclude that the government that deprived itself of the honor of having such schools on their list, for the sole reason les to give notice to their people that the Moham- that religion was taught in them, was committing a suicidal act. In schools that comply in every them as brethren in the political movements then respect with the law: in which God or Religion is in progress. This would have been a remarkable never mentioned: in schools that profess to be incident at any time in Turkey, but under existing conducted on non-sectarian principles is there, we circumstances it was very surprising. It was feared by the Christian world that the Mohammedans, under their fanatical leaders, would seize the opporknowledge of the proficiency of other public schools, we may, without venturing much, assert that no common school on the Island could show the advancement, or could go through the examination of the pupils of the Christian Brothers. Because, however, a sprinkling of religion is supposed to be intermixed with the daily routine business of the school, the State may see it fit to disclaim all connection with such an institution. It is a paltry pretext-resting on a foible, and on the worst of all foibles, namely a religious one. We are of opinion, and we care not to announce it, that were the Island exclusively peopled by Protestants, there would be no religious difficulty on the school question. Religion would be taught in every district. The school Trustees, following their instincts, have in Belfast sanctioned religious teaching in their schools for at least twenty years. Only when it was found that some Catholic Trustees were indulging in a like religious propensity, was there an uproar created; and it seemed to be a resolved point, that in order to split the Catholics, the practice of teaching religion in public schools should be abandoned. This is a poor and a paltry pretext. Religion has to be inculcated into both Catholic and Protestant children, and if it is not Inculcated in school, both Catholic and Protestant children run a very strong risk of going without religious instruction altogether. Sunday Schools may be very laudable things, but they only cover one-seventh of the ground that has to be covered. If the State, then, takes upon itself the duties of an educator, it must take its finished work as it finds it: and it must not complain if its pupils turn out felons and murderers and thieves. The work of education is one—it represents a unity—you cannot Church another. Theorists have thought this pos-sible—they have tried it in practice, and have from its ranks the St. Patrick's Schools, which are really, after all, the best common schools on the Island. If pupils instructed in the ordinary branches of St. Patrick's Schools; but because their instructwhich would prevent them from robbing while serving the State, Government cannot sanction course. But some of our more enlightened Legislators do. If the practice be persevered in time,

CATHOLICS ATTENDING PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—On this subject the London Tablet: writes as follows: It should be remembered that a general law of the given a decision in the case of a Catholic latter and a Protestant mother, who disputed as to the religion in which their children should be trained. The court ruled that the father should have supreme authority. Writing on the subject, the Univers, of Paris, says:—No juster or more conscientious judgment could have been given. Neverthless, the satisfaction with which we erect the decision is not religious rites. The day afterwards the Times had interest about 2 of protestant religious ceremonies. Daniel O'Connell was in London, "and went to his funeral. But he stopped short at the satisfaction with which we erect the decision is not religious rites. The day afterwards the Times had a funeral and the court rule of the cour without a shade of uncertainty. The religious in- a furious leading article on the Catholic intolerance

better than any remarks of ours, will show the

which compelled O'Connell, it said, to carry his re-ligious antipathy to the very grave of his friend. But Daniel O'Connell responded to the attack of the Times by a most able letter, in which he nobly windicated himself from personal obloquy and his church from the charge of undue severity or intolerance. It is indeed a criminal folly for Catholics to disobey the wise laws of the church which, in a spirit of true charity, teaches her children that joining in heritical rites is sinful. Catholics and Protestants have plenty of opportunities for showing good will and love and respect for each other without committing the error of making religious ceremonies a matter of indifference. Protestants, of course, are at liberty to do as they please. No law of their church or churches forbids them to frequent Catholic church ceremonies for their pleasure or curiosity. They have no ecclesiastical discipline to control their actions, and they exercise their right of private judgement ad libitum To Many Protestants baptism and marriage are mere civil forms, which may be effected before a civil officer as validly, according to Protestant ideas, as before an ecclesiastic. Catholics, however, view things differently, and they have a discipline to follow and an ecclesiastical rule to obey.-They ought not lightly to neglect the one or disobey the other.

THE BALTIMORE CATHEDRAL. - The grand old Cathedral of Baltimore, Md., was dedicated by Archbishop Bayley on Sunday, May 21st, in the presence of an immense gathering of people. The corner-stone of the Cathedral was laid July 7th, 1806, by Right Rev. John Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop in the United States. The edifice was dedicated Ascension Day, 1821. The sacred edifice has been the scene of the assemblage of some twelve of the most important councils of the Church in the United States, including two plenary councils. Many Bishops have been consecrated at its alters including John Dubois, James Whitfield, John B. Purcell Archbishop of Cincinnati, Samuel Eccleston, Richard P. Miles, Jahn J. Chanche, Richard V. Whelan, William Tyler John Barry, Wm. Henry Elder, Augustine Verot, James Gibbons, Thomas A. Becker, Thomas Foley, and William H. Gross.

There have been 8 Archbishops of Baltimore to the present time as follows: John Carroll ,Leonard Neal, Ambrose Marchal, James Withfield, Samuel Eccleston, Francis P. Kenrick, Martin John Spald ing and James Boosevelt Payley, the present Archbishop. There were present at the consecuation ceremonies, besides the archbishop the following Right Reverend Bishops; Foley, Becker, Gross, Domenic, Corrigan, Lynch, Gibbons, and Monsignor Seton. There were also one hundred priests present Bishop Gibbons of Richmond, Va, delivered a brief extempore discourse from the Gospel of St. Matthew and our Saviour's Command to His disciples— Go ye unto the world and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Lord, &c.

A correspondent of the Catholic Standard, writing from Baltimore, and referring to the consecration of the Cathedral in that city, says that one plan of paying off the debt upon it was that which has long been in vogue among the German Catholics of Baltimore. A Catholic Debt Association was formed, whose members contributed periodically a certain sum of money, according to the donors capability, and by this means quite a handsome sum of money was realized. Indeed, it was principally due to the adoption of this plan that the debt was wiped out. This is certainly an admirable system, which, within the past few years, has been generally adopted also in the English-speaking congregations of Baltimore, and in each case with most beneficial results.

SCOUNDRELS MISUSING THE WESTERN PRESS .- Hardworking and industrious looking mechanics and labouring men have been enticed to Galveston, Texas, through advertisements in Western newspapers that labourers are in demand there at \$2.50 to \$3 per day, carpenters and bricklayers from \$3 50 to \$5. They spent all their means to get there, and they have obtained only a few days work at \$1.50 per day in six weeks. Galveston is full of poor men who have been enticed by lying advertise. ments cunningly inserted by heartless contractors in order to overstock the labour market.

that meditation is not the dream, but the reality of credit. life; nor ite allusion, but its truth; nor its weakness, but its strength.—Martineau.

A subscription paper was presented to a wealthy French manufacturer, who subscribed twenty "Twenty francs!" said the lady presenting the list: why your son has subscribed fifty francs. That's all very well," replied the manufacturer "my son has a rich father and can afford it."

Kind words are the bright flowers of earth's existence: they make a paradise of the humblest home the world can show. Use them, and especially around the fireside circle. They are ewels beyond price, and make the weighed-down spirits more glad than all other blessings the carth

A lawyer, notorious for brow-beating witnesses. asked a man on the stand in the case of assault and battery, what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened. "Just four feet five inches and a half." "How came you to be so exact? said the counsel. "Because I expected some fool or other to ask me," said he, "and so I measured

There is a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad called Hanna, in honor of a deceased citizen of Fort Wayne. A train stopped there the other day, and the brakesman, after the manner of his class, thrust his head in and called out loudly: "Hannah." A young lady, endowed with the poetic appellation of Hannah, supposing he was addressing her and shocked at his familiarity on so short acquaintance, frowned like a thun-der-cloud, and retorted: "You shut your mouth!"

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Our Children.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT. Standing forth on life's rough way, Father guide them ; O we know not what ere long May betide them. Neath the shadow of thy wing, Father hide them; Waking, sleeping, Lord, we pray, Go beside them.

When in prayer they cry to thee, Thou wilt hear them; From the stains of sin and shame, Thou wilt clear them. Mid the quicksands and the rocks Thou wilt steer them; In temptation, trial, and grief, Be thou near them.

Uato thee, we give them up, Lord, receive them; In the world we know must be Much to grieve them; Many striving oft and strong To deceive them; Trustful, in thy hands of love. We must leave them.

At a collection made at a charity fair a lady offered the plate to a rich man who was well known for his stinginess. "I have nothing," was the curt reply. "Then take something," said the lady; you know I am begging for the poor."

A policeman at the city hall asked a boy leading a big dog around: "Boy, where did you get that dog?" "To home," was the prompt reply. "How long have you had him?" "O, ever so long." "You didn't pick him up any where?" "No, sir; we raised him from a little child!" was the grave answer.

A Scottish King.—Long ages ago, in times so remote that history does not fix the epoch, a dreadful war was waged between the King of Cornwall. and the King of Scotland. Scottish valor prevailed, and the King of Cornwall was defeated. The Scottish monarch, clated by success, sent fer his Prime Minister, Lord Alexander; "Weel, Sandy," said he, " is there ne'er a king we canna' conquer the noo." " And it please your Majesty, I ken but o'se king that your Majesty canna' vanquish." "And whauer is he, Sandy?" Lord Alexander reverently looking up' said: "The King o' Heeven." "The king of whaur, Sandy?" "The King o' Heeven." The Scottish King did not understand, but was unwilling! to exhibit any ignorance. "Just gang yer ways, Sandy, and tell the King o' Heeven to gie up his dominions, or I'll come mysel and ding him oo o' them, and mind, Sandy, ye do not come back till us ontil ye hae done oor bidden." Lord Alexander retired much perplexed, but met a priest and, reassured, came back and presented himself, "Weel, Sandy," said the King, "hae you seen the King o' Heeven and what says he to oor biddon?" "An' it please your Mujesty I hae no seen the King himself, but I have seen ane o' his accredited ministers." "Weel, and what says he." "He says yer Majesty may e'en hae his kingdom for the asking o' it." " Was he sae ceevil ?" says the King, warmed to magnanimity. "Just gang yer ways back, Sandy, and tell the King o' Heeven that for his ceevility the de'il a Scotchman shall ever set foot in his kingdom."

During the war an officer in the Army of the Betomac was surprised, on receiving a draft of men to fill up the gaps in the ranks, to find that one of the names on the list was Fitz-Herbert de Percy. Still greater was his astonishment at the discovery that the owner of this aristocratic name was an Irishman of the Irishmen—a man in whose features the dirty Nast would have delighted and whose broad accent, as Brougham would phrase it, could only have been made with a broad-axe. "If it had been Michael or Patrick or Dennis, and Flaherty, O'Rourise or Hooligan, now it solitoquized the officer,
"I could understand it, but—Fitz-Herbert de Percy Never; it is all a horrid dream ! Say, now, my good fellow, don't let us have any joking. What is your name?" "Me naam, sor, replied the recruit, steadily, "me naam is Fitz-Horborrrt "de Porrroy." The possession of this clearly impossible title exercised a dreadful fascination on all the officers of the regiment, and numberless were the attempts made to discover what the wearer's real name was and why he had adopted such an alias. All were baffled. Drunk or sober, to orders or entreaties, artfully pumped or abruptly questioned, he made but one reply: "Me naam is Fitz-Horborrrt de Porricy.' At last his term of service expired and he received his discharge. "And now De Percy," said his commanding officer, "you are out of the army and whatever your real name may be, or your reasons for abandoning it, can make no difference in your relations with me. What was it? Come, now." "Capting," answered the man, "I will not desave yez. Fitz-Horborret de Porrey was not me mal nanm. That, sor, I conshaled for family raisons." "I understand, I understand," said the officer, eagerly; "and your true name is-?" " Me raal naam, sor," answered the soldier, "me raal naam is not Fitz-Horborrt de Porrrey, it is Fitz-Clarence de Montmorenshy."

How a Stranger Fleeced a Hotel Keeper.—Wednesday afternoon a man entered one of the billiardrooms in this city and engaged in a game of billiards. He wore a long and stylish Ulster overcoat, while his pants were tucked inside his boot-legs. Ho played about two hours, and when settling time arrived his bill amounted to \$2 75. Cautiously approaching the proprietor, he said that be didn't have a cent, but was willing to leave anything as security, promising to redeem it in the morning. In reply the proprieter told him to leave anything he wished, whereat the stranger asked to be shown to a private room. His request was complied with. and in about five minutes he returned, carrying upon his arm a pair of pants nearly new and of very stylish make. He handed them to the saloon-keeper, saying: "Take 'em; they cost \$18 last week, but I'll redeem 'em to-morrow morning.".

"But what will you wear home?" said the pro-prietor. "I don't wish to strip you." "That's all right," said the stranger. " My Ulster and top boots easily make up for the lack of trousers, and I'll redeem the pledge in the morning." Thus

the account was settled, and the stranger departed.
Then the stranger went to Gillman Brothers
Oyster Ocean Hotel, and calling for a room retired. Yesterday morning he appeared at the hotel office and said to the clerk: "Last night I engaged a room here and retired. This morning I awoke to find that during the night I had lost my pants, which contained all the money I had, about \$25. It's an unfortunate transaction for me, and while I have no wish to appear hard to suit, I do wish that it may not reflect upon the management of this hotel. Therefore I leave it with you to settle as you see fit promising to abide by your decision without

complaint." E. H. Gilman was called, and after the case had been stated he retired to a room, when he became convinced that the stranger was without trousers, and a thorough search and inquiry failed to reveal their whereabouts, and soon a new pair of pants bad been charged to Gilman Brothers and given to the

stranger, who was also given \$25 in cash. Yesterday afternoon the keeper of the billiard establishment visited the Oyster Ocean and related as"a funny story" the opisode of a man leaving a pair of pants worth \$18 as security for a billard bill of \$2.75, adding, but he came back this morning with plenty of money and redeemed them."

E. H. Gilman, who had listened to the story, thought he saw some connection between his own experience and the story just related, and told the Proprietor of the billiard room about of the stolen

and the second profit is a second

pants and \$25," and they began to compare notes. The result was that they unanimously agreed that the man with an Ulster overcoat and top boots had, by shrewd 'deception, come out winner of a night's lodging, several games of billards, a pair of \$12. pants, and \$25 cash.—Detroit Free Press.

MODERN WOMEN.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y., has perfected by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy tor those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals-the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FELLOWS.

We, the undersigned, clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N. B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommend-

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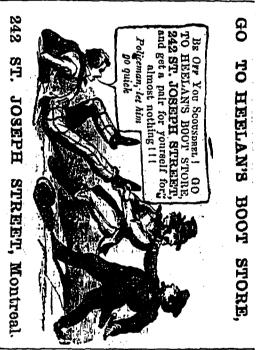
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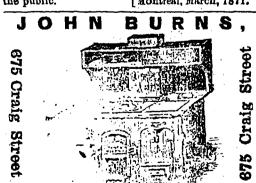
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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME VIRGINIA ETHIER, of the Parish of

Enfant Jesus, said District, wife common as to property of ZOTIQUE ROBIN LAPOINTE. Cabinet-maker, of the same place, duly anthorized to sue,

Plaintiff;

The said ZOTIQUE ROBIN LAPOINTE, her husband.

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEREC,

duly authorized a ester en justice,

SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME ANNE SOPHE FRAHM, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of JOHN STREET, Trader, of the same place,

Plaintiff; The said JOHN STREET, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX. HUTCHINSON & WALKER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th May, 1876. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. In the matter of ALPHONSE PILETTE, of Mont-

real, said District, Grocer, Insolvent. On Thursday, the twenty-second day of June next, the undersigned will apply to this Court for his

discharge under said Act.

Montreal, 15th May, 1876.

ALPHONSE PILETTE,

per A. HOULE, His Attorney ad lilem.

CANADA.

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF OURBEC District of Montreal. DAME PHILOMENE FAVREAU, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of ANTOINE BENARD, junior,

coachman, of the same place, duly authorized

V8. The said ANTOINE BENARD, her husdand,

Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the plaintiff.

PREVOST & PREFONTAINE

Afterneys for Plaintiff.

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to rue,

FARMERS' COLUMN.

RYE AS A GREEN MANURE FOR THE GARDEN AND FARY. Nothing in gardening is of more importance than manure, and it is, of course, never possible to get too much. In fact, it is rarely possible for the gardener to get enough stable manure, and he must resort to some others, the cheapest and best of which, I believe, after several years' trial of it, to be green manure, or growing crops plowed under. Every one knows the value of clover as a fertilizer, but in many parts of the West it cannot be successfully grown, and even then the land must be laid aside two years or more, and with the gardquer, this is rarely practicable. After trying many different green crops, I am quite certain that for the gardener and often the farmer in the West, nothing is so valuable as rye. Its growth is made late in Autumn and early in Spring, at a time when little else will grow, so that the ground is free for this particular use. In fact, all the tender vegetables are off in time to sow it in September, and the ground is not needed for them again till May, by which time the xye will be as heavy as can be plowed under. Upon the farm, too, it comes in nicely, if the succeeding crop is to be corn, roots, or potatoes, and more par-ticularly sowed corn for folder, for which it seems especially adapted. Even after corn I succeed well with it, sowing it broadcast and cultivating it in, leaving the corn hills standing, as they gather snow and help to protect the rye in Winter. I sow the seed thickly—about six pecks to the acre—and early, if possible, so that the plants shall stool out before Winter, endure exposure better, and make a quicker and larger growth in the Spring. When the ground is wanted for planting—usually from May 20 to June 1—we turn it under with chain. It is often three feet high, and thick as only such a heavy crop can be, but with a heavy chain hung from the whiffletree cross-bar to the plow beam, with slack enough so that it will drag just ahead of the uprising furrow, it will pull down every stalk into the empty furrow as nicely as it could be laid by hand, and the whole mass buried out of sight. A little practice will soon teach just the amount of slack needed. My attention was first called to the value of this crop for manure almost by accident. I found myself short of suitable land for still another variety of seed melons, which I was obliged to grow, and leased ten acres of land upon which was growing a crop of rye. This I turned under and planted to nutmeg melon. The occasional straws sticking up gave the field a ragged appearance for a time, but when the midsummer drought was upon us, and other fields succumbed, this one looked as fresh and vigorous as could be, and in fruiting even exceeded the premise its appearance gave. The yield of seed was more than one halflarger than on similar land in good heart, but not green manured. I have practised it ever since, and always with satisfaction, the results the last season being, on some fields, more striking than in any previous year. Its wonderful efficiency in promoting yield is due, I approhend, not only to the available fertility it furnishes, but also to its mechanical effect on the soil and thus maintaining moisture through our worst droughts. Of course 1 would myself, and would recommend to others, to get every forkful of man-ure to be had, and apply it. And yet, upon the same land, I would, in addition, apply green man-ure wherever practicable. The labor of applying evenly forty loads of manure per acre, is considerable. All this is done more evenly by the green crop. Seed and labor together cost me but \$3.30 per acre. I cannot say that it adds as much fertility to the soil as forty loads of manure, but I do say that in our droughty season it produces as great an increase of crop as do forty-two horse idads of good manure. It certainly pays to practice it, and to practice it largely, even on land we'l supplied with stable manure, as that increases the vigor and growth of the green crop, which is immediately, with additions, returned to the soil.—From Root's Garden Manual.

Ammonia and its Uses .- Ammonia is the substance, more than any other, that is commonly regarded as the source of nitrogen food for plants. Still, it is nitrogen that must be furnished from some source, and it is not important from what source it comes, only that it be in a form that can be appropriated by the plants which it is designed to nourish. Nitrate and sulphate of ammonia are sometimes produced by adding one of the common acias (nitric or sulphuric) manure when ammonia is abundant. These, and some other acids, are capable of combining with ammonia and forming salts of this alkali, and there by fixing it, so that it will not escape away into the atmosphere. Nitrate and sulphate of ammonia should therefore be added to the list of sources of ammonia as a fertilizer, but the cost of the cabids will not admit of their extensive use for this purpose o' storing up these fertilizers, except in places where they are in great demand. Nature has provided some remarkable plans for the production and use of this abundant and useful fertilizer. As it is extremely volatile, it is abundantly diffused in the atmosphere; and as it is remarkably ready for solution in all liquids it is readily taken up by watery vapor that may be floating in the air. It is not only readily dissolved in liquids but is diso as readily condensed into the pores of many substances that have interstics between their particles. Among these substances are charcoal, dry clay, most of the loose and dry earths, and snow. Although charcoal is capable of storing up in its pores large ' quantities of ammonia, even many times its own bulk, this incident cannot be made available to much extent for storing up ammonia for agricultural purposes. But this capacity of charcoal is a curious fact, and is sometimes made available as a means for removing taints from meat, and for cleansing sirups from some of the useless or injurious substances which they contain, and for removing coloring matter from them. Clay, or dry clay, is among the most useful; because it is one of the most natural ways that are provided for storing up ammonia and afterward of imparting it to growing crops. Next to charcoal, it is capable of storing up the largest quantity in its pores. Most of the dry earths are also capable of retaining considerable quantities, but much less than either charcoal or dry clay. It has been observed that a winter during which there was a succession of snow-storms which melted and gave place to others, was likely to be succeeded by abundant harvests. When it was remembered that snow has a remarkable capacity for condensing and retaining ammonia, it is not difficult to define the cause of this increased fertility. As this fertilizer is always being produced in and furnished to the atmosphere during warm seasons by the decomposition of nitrogenous organic substances, large proportions of it are brought down to the earth and added to the soil, and thereby farnished to growing plants, by the gentle rains and the more gentle distilling dews. Carbonic acid and ammonia are both compound gases. The first is one of the heaviest and the second among the lightest of gases. Chlorine is the heaviest, or has the greatest specific gravity of any of the gases, and hydrogen (which is a constituent of ammonia) is the lightest of gases, or of the known substances. The first is the chief source of carbon food for plants, and the second furnishes most of their nitrogenous foods. It may not be easy to appreciate the fact that these two substances are compound gases, are the most abundant sources of the organic foods for all plants, what-ever may be the name of the material, that is used as food by plants, whether they be furnished by the processes of nature of by art. It may be said that carbonic acid is mostly received from the armosphere and through the office of the leaves of plants and that ammonia is mostly received through their

roots or from the soil -Prairie Rarmer.

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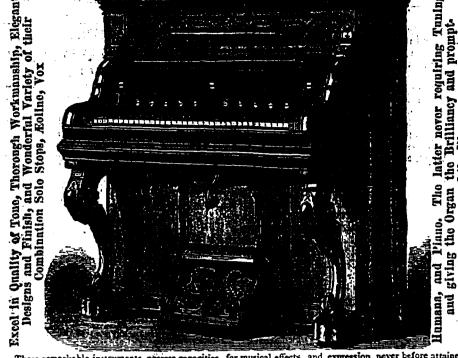
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who tried your Fills in this part of the country. My sen
was badly afflicted with fice for two years. I wrote for
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was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried year Fills.
His case was a very had one; he had fits nearly all his
ilio. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Touncesee on the subject, for the purpose of secretiniing my opinion in regard to your Fills. I have niver's
recommended them, and in no lastice where I have
falled to cure. Your, etc.

Grenaus, Yalabusha County, Miss.

cube of epilepsy; or, falling fits. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC FILLS.

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MONTOOMERY, Texas, June 20th, 1877.
To Seth S. Hanchen person in my chapter that teen adhered with Firs or Epilepy, for infraced with: he had these attacks at intervals of two to four wocks, and oftentimes sovered in quick succession, selectimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared tonally deranged in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisoment I concluded to try your roundry. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them seconfing to directions, and they effected a permaneut cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 20 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my principal warsage, and has since that time been exposed to the severete of worther. I have great confidence in your remest, this would into every one who has fits to give it a trait.

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