Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum advance.

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.] Lament of the Guardian Angel for a Lost Soul.

- O God. my God, thou only Lord Of many a host,
 O mighty God, blest and adored,
 A soul is lost!
 A soul is lost!
 A soul is lost!
 A soul is lost!
 A soul born brighter than the sun Is lost, is lost!
 A soul, O Father, pledged by thee In truth and love
 To a blest immortality
 With thee above,
 Hath fallen from thy paternal heart,
 By passion tost,
 And chosen for her eternal part
 To be lost, lost!

- To be lost, lost!

 O God, the Son, who did'st exile
 Thyself below
 For three and thirty years in toil,
 In pain and woe;
 Thy heart hath bled in agony
 For this soul's fate,
 'Til angels in Gethsemane
 Wept at thy state.
 In vain thou borest on Calvary
 For her the thirst;
 C. kind Redeemer, lost to thee,
 A soul is cursed!
- () God, the Spirit, Lord of light,

- God, the Spirit, Lord of light,
 And peace, and grace,
 The angels go in legions bright
 Before thy face,
 And every soul thou dost invest
 Is sanctified:
 A white dove dwells within her breast,
 She is thy bride,
 But one has awfully profaned,
 O Holy Ghost!
 Thy dwelling place and, deeply stained,
 A soul is lost!

- A soul is lost!

 The troubled winds in horror groan,
 And mournfully
 The rivor as it floweth on
 Laments with me.
 O soul, I came from heaven to thee,
 To guard thy ways,
 From all mishaps to keep thee free.
 And many days
 I watched thee with fraternal love
 Divinely true,
 Nor sighed for bliss I left above
 To go with you.
 Lost soul, there shone no burning star
 As thou so bright.
 When first God sent thee from afar,
 A child of light;
 It esent thee fair and perfect down
 For trial. Free.
 And said, "Hore is a throne and crown,
 Remember Me."

 How soon, my God, she turned from thee
- How soon, my God, she turned from thee And all thy gifts,
 Drifting, as on a troubled sea,
 A light wreck drifts.
 The dragons from the infernal night,
 Man's deadly foos,
 With malice deep, in all their might
 Against her, rose;
 Yet had she turned to thee, O Lord,
 How easily

- Yet had she turned to thee, O Lord.

 How easily
 Defeated, all those shades abhorred
 Would fade and flee;
 That freeborn will rejected faith,
 And hope, and love,
 The passions she obeyed 'til death,
 O, Spirit dove,
 Whence I beheld thine image fall,
 O lovely guest!
 The blackest demon of them all
 Sat in her breast.

- Sat in her breast.
- Lost soul, and did I then leave thee
 In thy disgrace.
 No, though 'twas then like agony
 To see thy face;
 Sill did I cherish hope divine,
 And to the last
 Prayed to thy offended God, and mine.
 But all is past.
 The crown that waited thee in heaven
 With starry glow,
 Even now is to another given.
 And to thee—oh!

- My God, I come alone to thee For, as thou know'st, The soul I watched so faithfully Is lost, is lost!

Lowe, P. Q.

SCOTCH NEWS. February 6 was observed as a general fast-

day in Aberfeldy. The north bridge at Hawick is to be widen-

ed at a cost of £1,400. The British Workman Public House at Hamilton has paid a first dividend at 10 per

John Downie, the well-known Braemar mountain guide, died on February 3, at the

age of 73. Salmon fishing on the Dee and Don was commenced on the 11th February, bu the re-

sults were poor. Steel & Craig, corn factors and merchants, Glasgow, have stopped payment. The liabilities amount to between £60,000 and £70,000.

The oyster and clam fishing on the Midlothian coast has been very poor, owing to the want of wind, and prices have a down-

ward tendency. The Deveron Salmon Fishings have been let, on a lease of twelve and a half years from the end of the present season, to Colonel Moir, Portsoy.

Sir (f. Campbell, M. P., spoke on Feb. 4 at Dysart, Fifeshire, and expressed an earnest hope that Mr. Gladstone would be returned for Midlothian.

The long, severe storm, the like of which has scarcely been witnessed for forty years in Berwickshire, has retarded farm work, which is now considerably in arrears. Owing to the frost, a number of fishing

boats, with all their gear, have been conveyed by rait from Wick to the west coast. This is owing to the closing in the Forth and Clyde Canal by ice.

It is estimated that fully 6,000 people were upon Lochlomond on Feb. 1, skating and sliding. Portable fires and coffee stalls were freely staged about on the ice for the convenience of visitors.

The fifty-third exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy was opened on February 1, at Edinburgh, and, while the number of visitors was scarcely equal to that on the opening day of former exhibitions, the attendance was regarded as highly satisfactory.

Mr. Gladstone, in enswer to a letter from the Glasgow branch of the Order of Shepherds, asking him to support Mr. Mellor's bill to amend the English Poor Law Amendment Act affecting friendly societies, writes as foldiate duties permitting, to consider carefully the difficult and very interesting question asserts that the policy of the Hawaua Government at present is to discourage any general to the Chinese or coolie element.

Indicate the difficult and very interesting question asserts that the policy of the Hawaua Government at present is to discourage any general to the Chinese or coolie element.

Indicate would be dimcult to control them, and comfort to mother favorite child, so care in the fine of the favorite child, so care in the fine of the favorite child, so care in the control them. This alarm is also felt by King Kalakaua, who asserts that the United States. Their impression is that it is a tract sempiterially clad in when you hear of my elevation, my dear religion, should coverthrow, the temporal religion, should coverthrow the temporal religion to the country of the policy of the favorite child, and comfort to mother favorite chil

IRISH NEWS.

The Registrar-general's returns show that a reduction of 1,600 has taken in the population of Ireland in the past quater.

The new fire brigade of Limerick are provided with a uniform of the fashion of the Dublin and London "Light" Brigade.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Grady, V. F., the venerable parish priest of Athenry, Roscommon, died on February 2nd, aged eighty-two vears.

The Limerick Reporter of Feb. 4th says: "A ridiculous tale is prevalent in Garryowen that the ghost of Thomas Cancen, who was executed on the 10th of last month in the county of the City of Limerick jail, has made its appearance near the scene of the murder of Johanna Hogan and her child. Some lateouters are said to have been so appalled by the questionable vision that one of them lies sick of fright.

A deputation from the heads of Catholic Colleges in Ireland recently waited on Dr. Walsh, Vice-President of Maynooth, for the purpose of presenting him with some memorial of their gratitude for his services in their conference on the question of education now engrossing so much attention. The memorial took the form of a presentation of a salver and a pair of claret jugs, solid silver, together with a clock of a most carious de

Owing to the stagnation in the Glasgow trade, the denizens of Greyabbey in Downwho are for the most part weavers—have been deprived of the means of earning a livelihood for themselves and their families. To help them in their distress a committee has been formed of the clergy of all denominations and the principal farmers and traders of the town and neighborhood. Already upwards of £50 have been collected.

The National Lifeboat Institution has just forwarded to the coast of Wexford a fine new lifeboat, to bestationed at Cahore, to take the placeof the present boat. The expenses of this new lifeboat and equipment has been met from a gift to the National Institution by the Misses Brooke, in memory of their late brother John Brooke, Esq., Q. C., through John Richardson, Esq., Q. C., of Dublin and Clones, and the boat is named the "John Brooke."

There is at present living in townland of Mullinaskea, near Castlecoole, Armagh, a Mrs. Rose Leonard, whose age is 108 years. During the last twenty years she had lost all her teeth, but in the months of July, August and September of last year she got six new ones, and her eyesight is so good that she is able to read and thread the smallest needle without glasses. She goes to the market with her butter and eggs as in former days, and on last Christmas Day she had at dinner, along

Lord Dunsandle has given manifestation of being not alone a generous but a model land-lord. A tenant on his property at Meelick, County Galway, becoming, through adverse circumstances, unable to hold his grass farm on the banks of the Shannon, after struggling hard, gave up peaceable possession of it to the under agent, Mr. Carroll. When Lord Dun-sandle learned this he gave the tenant a cheque for £30, and forgiving him arrears, £25 due, restored to him his grass farm, notwithstanding that many tempting proposals were made for it at a much higher figure than the tenant was paying.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WEXFORD. - WE have heard it as an on dit and we believe it to be true, that Mr. Augustus M. Moore, third son of the late George H. Moore, M.P. for Mayo, has been invited by the Wexford Independent Club to contest the representation of that county at the next general election, on the principles so gloriously battled for by his patriotic and eloquent father. From our knowledge of the son we believe he inherits the great talent, patriotism and eloquence of his father, and should he accept the invitation from Wexford, Ireland will find that in him she possesses a brilliant and devoted re-

presentative.—Mayo Examiner. A test case to decide the question whether all publicans within the Parliamentary boundary of Cork enjoy the right to open for the sale of drink on Sundays under the exemption clause of the Sunday Closing Act recently came before the magistrates at the Douglass Petty Sessions. The defendant was Mr. Kidney, whose licensed premises are situated on the Boreenmanagh Road, outside the municipal boundary. After hearing the evidence in the case, part of which went to show that the justices of the city had no jurisdiction over the district, though the Recorder of Cork had civil jurisdiction, the magistrates decided upon dismissing thecase, for the Superior Courts, before which it seems the Attorney-General is anxious to have the question involved brought for

The Chinese Question in Australia. In Australia the Anti-Chinese agitation gains in strength every day. The Parliament of Queensland has passed various bills to restrict the immigration, but, as they conflicted with the treaty between Great Britain and China, they have been practically disallowed by the Home Government, although subsequently the latter stretched a point so far as to assent to a measure which is prohibitory to a certain extent. Thefeeling of opposition has extended to all the colonies in the group. In Victoria the Government now inserts in all contracts for public works a clause against the employment of the Chinese. In South Australia there is talk of restricting by law the in come of Chinamen into the southern portion of the colony, though their services are gladly welcomed in the tropical climate of the northern territory. The influx of the Chinese to the Sandwich Islands is so great that much alarm is felt lest the Mongolians secure such a foot-

CATHOLIC MISCELLANY.

Archbishop Desprez, of Toulouse, has been created a Cardinal.

There are about 1000 Jesuits in the United States and Canada.

Two priests of France, both of the S. J. have embarked for the Chinese mission. Father Ryan, the poet-priest, delivered

on the 26th ult. a lecture on "Years, Temples and Tombs," in New Orleans. A decree of the Congregation of Rites prohibits the burning of petroleum in churches

unless where the necessity is absolute. M. l'Abbe Poncet, Archdeacon of the Cathedral Chapter of Annecy, has been elected Vicar-Capitular of the diocese, during the episcopal vacancy.

Mgr. Lelong, Bishop of Nevern, who has just returned from Rome, is the forty-second French prelate who has visited the Holy Father since the election last year.

The Trim Confraternity of the Holy Family. which numbers 500 men and 700 women, has just had a successful Retreat, conducted by Father Harbison, C.SS.R.

Church.

The restoration of some church paintings at Ecouche (Orne) has brought to light masterpiece by Mignard, nearly 9ft. in length, which had been missing since the Revolution. Some house painter apparently had daubed picture over it.

The Pope has conferred the Grand Cross of St. Gregory on Marshal Phillippovich, com-mander of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, in recognition of his exertions in forwarding the establishment of a hierarchy for the pro The Catholic Church in the United States

Bishops, 5750 priests, 5569 churches, 78 colleges, 577 academies, nearly 2000 parochial street corners of our great cities; there work schools, 345 charitable institutions, and at invites the willing hand, and there the laborer least six and a half millions of people. Mgr. Coullie, Bishop of Orleans, has offered a beautiful souvenir to the Pope.

Some years ago the faithful presented Mgr.

Dupanloup with a pastoral cross wrought in gold. On his death he bequeathed it to the poor; but his successor, Mgr. Coullie, became the purchaser, and has forwarded it to the Holy Father. The Missionary Bishop of Pekin, Mgr. de Place, states that in that great city the Catholics possess a beautiful cathedral. Public processions through the streets

are there authorized by the Government. In the grand Seminary of Pekin there are with some of her own children and grand-children, forty-nine great great grand-children. Mandarians, or Chinese who have embraced the true faith. On the 29th of last December the remains

of 300 French soldiers, slain during the Chinese campaign of 1857, were deposited with religious ceremonial, in a Catholic cemetery at Canton. Long ago some step was rendered necessary by the readiness of the natives to descerate the graves and the bodies, and it was through the efforts of Mgr. Guillemin, was through the efforts of Mgr. Guillemin, Prefect-Apostolic, that land was acquired. Upon this land a chapel and Gothic monument were created. The inhumation was impressively carried out. Admiral Veron delivered a discourse, and so did the Bishop. Thanks to the energy of the Church, the French dead are the hest cared for and assult upon his wife the court or mucistrate. the French dead are the best cared for and memorialized.

An Irishman's Opinion of Canada.

Mr. O'Shea, who was correspondent of the London Standard, in the recent Vice-Regal tour from Halifax to Ottawa, has been giving his impressions of Canada before the Royal Canadian Institute. Mr. O'Shea had just come from Cyprus prior to his visit to Canada, and he was one of the ablest of the press representatives from England. He seems to have been very favorably impressed with Canada, for his speech is thus reported: "I do not rise to impeach anything in the

paper, for I enderse every expression it contains, so far as my sources of knowledge go, and feel most thankful to Mr. Ashworth for the amount of information he has conveyed in so small a compass. It was my privilege to have been present at the swearing in of the Marquis of Lorne at Halifax, as Governor-General of Canada, and to have accompanied His Excellency through the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, on what I may, without exaggeration, call his triumphant progress to the seat of Government at Ottawa. In the course of sundry conversations with His Lordship, it was made perfectly plain to me-and it will interest old Cananew Governor of the territory—that Canada, as a portion of the Empire, is second in importance only to the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) The Marquis of Lorne—and this, too, will interest old Canadians—speaks as one impressed with a deep sense of his responsibilities, and actuated by a sincere zeal for the welfare of the Dominion. In talking of it, His Excellency expressed his strong faith in its resources, and his earnest desire that they should be made more generally known in Great Britain; in fact, to use his own words, that the Dominion should be advertised. As we have been told in the interesting and most instructive paper we have this connexion from my own experience before I visited the country—is poor and inadequate. Most Englishman are of opinion that Canada is an insignificant strip of soil. ("No, no!"). I am speaking of the average English intelligence on the subject, and I venture to affirm.

paws from every second snake-fence, and that the landscape is a mere wilderness chequered by torrents, and sparrely dotted with log huts (laughter). The Englishman, boldly daring, goes there to try his fortune; and what does he find? A language that makes him feel curiously at home after his three thousand miles' buffeting with ocean; a climate exhilarating, and never more so than in winter; healthful amusements, diversifying with the season—canocing and lacrosse, skating, sleighing and toboganning; the Old World love of sport, and the Old World sociability; a population manful, thrifty, happy and hospitable. (Hear, hear.) Canada only asks the plain, unvarnished truth to be told about it; the territory can stand er fall on its own merits; there is no need for the extravagant eulogy of such "active and spry" folk as Mr. Zephaniah Scadder, of the Eden settlement. In the vast districts of the Saskatchewan and Assinniboine valleys, in that virgin promised land of Manitoba, there is a rich field, under the provisions of a sensible homestead law, for the farmer or stock-raiser with a little capital, some knowledge of his Amongst recent conversions is that of the Rev. C. A. Van Dormender, a Lutheran Minister of Owatonna, Minnesota, who (with his wife) has been received into the every quarter of the globe. It would be unfair to hide from the proposing emigrant that there are such drawbacks to be encountered as prairie fires and an occasional plague of grasshoppers. However, these are visitations which afflict the United States' territory south of the line as well; indeed, it is only two months since the Dirt Lodge Indians caused a scare in Dakotah by a fire arising from their carelessness; but the Canadian territory has the advantage of a milder clime, a more prolific soil, more stable administration, and a more orderly class of settlers. That, to my thinking, is the Canaan to which the index finger of the future points. There has a Cardinal, eleven Archbishops, fifty-two the unemployed mechanic should be helped to go, instead of being left to loaf at the toil." : Hear, hear.)

ting out of bed, that a grizzly bear sucks his

Death of a Religiouse.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 5th instant Sister Saint Ermslinde, of the Congregation of Notre Dame, third daughter of Mr. Charles O'Reilly, Principal of St. Patrick's Select Commercial and Scientific Academy, Quebec, departed this life, in the twenty-sixth year of her age and the fifth of her religious life. Her funeral obsequies took place Friday morning in the chapel of the Mother House, St. Jean Baptiste street. Requiescat in pace.

Sir Daniel Lysons.

Sir Daniel Lysons, whose name is announced as that of the probable Commanderin-Chief of the Army in South Africa, is well known in Canada. He served here in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers before the Crimean War, and subsequently as Quartermaster-General in 1866-7. He has since, we believe, been on the staff at the Horse Guards, and has the reputation of being in every way a highly capable, gallant and brave officer-equally

assult upon his wife, the court or magistrate before whom he is convicted, if satisfied that the future safety of the wife is in peril, may order that she shall no longer be bound to live with her husband, and such order shall have the force and effect of a decree of judicial se-paration on the ground of cruelty. The order may provide also for a weekly payment from the husband to the custody of the children, and shall prescribe and direct the mode in which the same shall be enforced

Gambetta's Neighbor in America. [From the Indianapolis News.]

"Yes," said Father Bessonics, in answer to a question by a News reporter, "I came from southern France, from the town of Cahors, in the borders of Gascony. By the way, Gambetta, now President of the Chamber of Deputies, lived there at one time. Years ago his father, an Italian, came there from Genoa and and opened a little shop above which he awang a signboard, 'Bazar Genois'—in English, Genoese bazar—where he sold olives, dates, oranges, &c."

"What! a costermonger?" "Yes; a fruit dealer. He sent young Gambetta to the Cahors University. You have heard the story that while there he told his father that he wanted to be taken away, and dians to hear it from such an authority as the if he was not taken from school he would put out one of his eyes. His father paying no attention to the threat Gambetta did as he had said, and soon after told his father that he would put out his other eye unless he took him away, when his parent removed him immediately. It is said, however, that he really lost his eye when a boy while standing about a blacksmith's forge, a spicula of iron flying from under the smith's hammer and destroying his sight. A little gossip comes to me from Cahors that since Cambetta has risen in the world and the old gentleman has retired from the fruit trade, he takes umbrage at the sign which is still swinging above the door of the old shop, and has gone to the new heard to-night, the information about Canada proprietor asking that it be taken down. This as it did, its claims from James I. through disseminated in this country—and I speak in, is successor refuses to do, saying he bought Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, and her daughis successor refuses to do, saying he bought Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, and her daughgood will, sign and everything. So his proud ter, the Electress Sophia. A striking commenheart must fret on."

A few years ago Gambetta was visited by several clergymen who had been his school fellows. He told them he was glad to see them, and said.—"Ah, my dear friends, I will that not one Englishman in a hundred has an some day, and soon, he at the top of the ladand-thirty thousand square miles larger in you, but I will then be surrounded by ca-

A Faithful Dog.

John Goodrich's constant companion, in Hartford, was a fine setter dog, at the attachment between them was very strong. They went hunting for muckrats, a few weeks ago, and toward night the dog returned alone. He was wet and muddy, and acted in a strangely excited manner, running to and fro as though to attract attention. He led the way to a creek, where Goodrich's body was found. The master had fallen into the water in a fit, and the dog, after trying in vain to pull him out, had run home for assistance. The dog would cat nothing after the burial of his master, from whose hands alone he had been accustomed to receive food, and for whom his grief was apparently excessive. He died, finally, of

Will the Queen Ever Visit Canada.

[Toronto Telegram.] The Queen is about to go to the Italian lakes, where she will meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their wedding tour. Afterwards she will go to Germany, and stay a few hours in Paris. People are wondering if her Majesty will ever come to America. Our neighbours over the lakes were very anxious to have her open their Centennial Exhibition; but nobody really supposed she would cross the sea for that. But now that she has a daughter and a son-in-law in Canada she might be induced to visit the Dominion. The difficulty is understood to be that she does not care to take a sea voyage. The experience of the Princess Louise is hardly likely to have reassured her on that point. But if her Majesty has as much love for the Canadians as the Canadians have for her, she would not let the mere discomferts of a sea voyage stand in the way.

The British Army.

The annual report of the British army for 1878 shows that it numbered in 1877 an average of 190,502 men; 75,307 of these were stationed in England and Wales, 3,883 in Scotland, and 22,714 in Ireland. The residue of 88,598 was distributed among the British dependencies. A table gives the average strength of the army in its several branches for each year from the beginning of 1862 to the close of 1877. In the second year of the series it reached its maximum of 212,839 men and officers; in 1870, a year of economies, it full to its minimum of 180,444. Of the rank and file at the commencement of 1878, 15,098 were cavalry, 30,695 artillery-men, 4,273 engineers, and 110,575 infantry. Colonial, army service and hospital corps, numbering among them 5,725 men, made up the rest. The force was officered by 8,060 commissioned officers, and about 12,000 sergeants, farriers, trumpeters, drummers and buglers account for 4,000 required to fulfil the tale of 190,000 soldiers ot all ranks.

the Eagle Deposed from the Standard of France.

(From the London Daily News.) The French Republic has adopted a new

crest, a laurel wreath with a dart of gold, instead of the aggient bird which led Rome and Napoleon, and fortis Etruria to victory The bird has had, perhaps, of all animals, the most distinguished heraldic career. When the Roman Empire, like its own God Janus, began to look both ways and turned a face to the east from Byzantium, to the west from Rome, the two-headed engle became the Imperial cognizance. When Byzantium fell, and Russia claimed, through the female line, the honours of the Palæologi, the two-headed engle lighted at the Kremlin. Prussia and Poland have their eagles, and the great Republic beyond the Atlantic has put herself under the protection of a bird who is frequently mentioned in after-dinner speeches, and especially on the Fourth of July. The great Imperial victories of the first Napoleon were fought under the eagle's wing; and in adopting a mere symbol, a mere laurel wreath, to which no one can feel much attached, the French Republic has perhaps once more broken too ruthlessly with the nation's past. The old Gallic cock is out of the question, perhaps; the bird which crows when he is victor, and twice as loudly when he is beaten, is a monarchical bird. History has made the rooster, with bees, lilies, violets and many other innocent things, distasteful to modern France.

England's Rightful King., (From the Boston Pilot.)

It is a curious fact, and one that is not generally known, that King Victor Emmanuel was, by the strict law of succession, the rightful King of England. He was descended in a direct line from Charles I. The youngest daughter of that unhappy monarch, the Princess Henrietta Maria, married Gaston d'Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV. She died, leaving two daughters. The eldest became Queen of Bpain, and died childless. The RECTED either in early or later stages, by younger married the heir to the House of the use of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA-Savoy, and was the ancestress of the late King CEA and Family Liniment. It is strange of Italy. After the Revolution of 1688, when the right to succession to the British throne was settled by act of Parliament, the House of Savoy was excluded on account of the Catholic religion professed by its members. The House of Hanover, of which Queen Victoria is the representative, was several removes farther from the direct succession, deriving, ter, the Electress Sophia. A striking commen-tary on the consequences of human actions is afforded by this story of a royal inheritance. When Charles I. espoused a Catholic princess he could scarcely have imagined that by this act he was excluding his direct descen-dants from the throne of their fathers; and idea that this so-fancied strip of soil is four. I would then be sorry to disturb or hurt, still less could his Queen have foreseen that any descendants of her favorite child, so care-

THE ZULU DIS.ASTER.

Now the Zulus Attacked-A L ine of the Enemy Three Miles Long - Gallant Fighting.

New York, March 8 .- The London papers, eccived to-day, give particulars of the 2 2 46 massacre. The Zulus, 15,000 strong, w. iti 18 supporting column of 5,000 strong, w. supporting column of 5,000, attacked. the rear guard of the British army, which was encamped in the valley. They advance apidly in regular battalions, eight deep v. keeping up a steady fire until within assailing distance, when they ceased firing and hurled their assegais, the Zulu weapon of war. The British kept up a steady, telling fire, and great numbers of the Zulus dropp dead, but without checking their progr The Zulus executed a flank movement . surrounded the camp. The disaster was pcipitated by the waggens not being pack in langer. The men had emptied their pouches and found it impossible to replenish them, as the Zulus had obtained possession of the ammunition waggons. The affair then became one of absolute butchery. The offi-cers and men were assaiged as they stood; they made no charges. The Zulu host came down with the weight of its battalions and literally crushed the small body, which could only defend itself with the bayonet, and very soon it had not even room to use that. The Zulus picked up the dead bodies and hurled them on the bayonet points of our soldiers, thus simply beating down all defence-The work of destruction was complete. Within two hours from the time the Zuln skirmishers were seen, there was not a living white man in the camp. Ammunition, guns, commissariat supplies, waggons, oxen, and all the material of the column fell into the hands of the enemy. Fortunately, two cannons were spiked by Captain Smith, of the Royal Artillery, who was assaiged while in the act. The Zulu army was completely organized. At first they advanced, throwing out skirmishers; then, as battalions, came down in a mass, and used their rifles while at long range with considerable effect. When near enough to use their own more familiar weapon, the assegais, they threw in two or three showers. All this time they were advancing steadily and rapidly. The great wonder was that so few men (for there were only about 600 men in camp, excluding the natives, who ran, and not including Colonel Durnford's mounted men under Captain Barton, who did fight,) were able, in the open, and with no protection of cover, to keep off, from four to five hours, the large number of Kasirs that rushed to the The line of Zulus, which came down the hills to the left, was nearly three miles long, and must have consisted of over 15,000 men: while a body of over 5,000 re mained on the top as reserves, and took to part in the action, but simply drove off the captured cattle, wagons and plunder. When these men moved they took most of their dead with them in our wagons mixed with the debris of the commissariat wagons, the contents of which, flour, sugar, tea, biscuit, oats, etc., were scattered about and wasted in pure wantonness. On the ground there were also dead horses, shet in every position, oxon mutilated, and mules stabbed. while lying thick upon the ground, in lumps, were the bodies of white mon with the boots, or perhaps an old pair of trousers or

duty. The impression in Natal is that this engagement, on the part of the Zulus, is not attributable to generalship, but that the army of invasion was making for Natal and accidentally came across the rear guard of Col. Glynn's column.

parts of their coats, with just enough showing

to indicate to which branch they belonged.

In many cases they lay with 50 or 60 rounds

of empty cartridges alongside them, show-

ing they had only died after doing their

Our troops were allowed to cross the river at various points. Col. Glynn's main body was enticed by a feint advance away from its material. The main body of the enemy supposed to be under Siarrao, the favorite Induna of Cetywayo, swept down on the baggage guard.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY .- "Baown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchilis, Hourseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF Childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so pawerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE COR-CEA and Family Liniment. It is strange that people will postpone buying a medicine so necessary to health as the above until sickness attacks them. It should ever be in the house.

HEADACHES .- Spring and early summer are the seasons of the year at which most persons suffer from headaches, produced almost invariably by a sluggish and disorganized liver-Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills have been compounded with especial reference to the correcting and toning up of that most wonderful organ—the liver.

SURE TO REGUTLAE THE BOWELS.—
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is
the only thing that mothers can rely upon for
their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest,
health and comfort to mother and child. Dur-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

LLOYD PENNANT

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

"For fear of mistake, there's no harm in letting him have a ball through the heart," said Pincher, and he proceeded to load his pistol, as both walked towards the cabin. The man who held the horses had taken the reins from over their heads, so as to enable him to enter sufficiently far to see the murdered sailor, when the person who accompanied Pennant, Rory and Pepper, cried, "Follow me and do as I do,"—quickly gaining the road, he commenced talking loudiy, and ran straight forward-meeting Pincher, who alarmed by the noise of voices, had returned from the walls, and demanded, "Who's there?" "Friends," replied the stranger, " and hear-

ing shots, we made for the place, thinking

some mischief might be adoing."

"And so there was. I'm a Justice of the Peace (Mr. Pincher Martin of Dunseverick), and I accompanied this gentleman, the jailor of-town, to arrest an escaped convict, the fellow made resistence, and we were obliged to shoot him. If you stay here, my boys, and watch the body until I send a cart for it, you shall be well paid for your trouble." On their consenting to do so, Pincher and his comnanion mounted their horses and galloped off, both greatly embarrassed by the untimely appearance of those who had interrupted their proceedings. No preparations were made for the removal of the body, Pincher having cal-culated on doing the deed, in a spot so secluded, without its being suspected that he had any share in its perpetration. Pennant's party were equally disappointed at the result, for their object was to secure Johnson alive, and to capture him, if possible, when actually in Pincher's company. "It's very unfortunate, this," said Pepper, as the party entered the walls. "I wouldn't the fellow was dead for any money-Pincher got the start of us, or he certainly shouldn't have killed him." Pennant, who was well accustomed to see the dead and wounded, immediately set about examining the body-blood serting the little finger into the orifice where and he perceived that pulsation of the heart with a prisoner, had, with professional fore-sight, ordered a hack coach, in charge of his son to be in waiting about a mile distant, and Mahon was set to fetch it. While the rest of the party were talking on the road over what had occured and arranging their future proceedings, they heard a stir within ground, and already exhausted by his exer-

"Avast there," he cried, "don't touch me; I strike, but if my thigh hadn't been broken lifeless in her arms. From the reclining chase, if you'd have ever been able to range alongside of me."

face, to be silent, and to mount the driving was appalled at the spectacle of a man grasent with his son. Rory, the stranger and dually succumbing, as he rendered up his Pepper went inside with the wounded man, heart's blood to the insidious power of an in-whose head they had bound up in the best curable disease. He heard the gentle words manner they could, and whose broken limb of consolation which the sufferer addressed at they placed in as comfortable a position as intervals to his afflicted parent; he remarked circumstances permitted. They journeyed in "where they were taking him to?"

"To hospital first," replied Pepper " and if you recover, afterwards to jail."

After a pause, he asked; "Why did you say awhile agone that 'you wished I'd been alive?'

6 Because I'd have got, as I shall now, the reward offered for taking you."

"Taking mel for what?"

"Why, in the first place, for being an escaped convict; in the next, for having attempted to marder Captain Pennant; and lastly, for having killed the man who prevented you doing so."

"And how," he enquired, "did you know where to find me?"

"Why, from your letter to Pincher, to be sure—twas I left the answer for you in the their heads propped up by pillows that they tree. He gave information that you tried to might witness the ceremony; he heard the assassinate the Captain; he knew we were prayers for the dying recited in a most imcoming to arrest you, and for some reason or other took the job into his own hands; it's all well, however, as he didn't finish you, and I've got you living. We came just in the nick of time to save you for Pincher was reloading his pistol to give you a finishing touch; I passed, during which the clergyman expadon't know, I am sure, why, for you were to all appearances safe enough ahead."

"But I do," added Johnson, quickly. They travelled slowly, to alleviate as far as pessible the prisoner's sufferings, who remained silent, except when he uttered an exclamation as the wheels struck in some rut and occasioned him additional pain. It was daylight when they reached the hospital, and th: surge in was immediately in attendance; after a careful examination he declared that amputation was absolutely necessary, as the fractue of the thigh, bone was a compound one of the worse description. On Pepper's enquiring, from motives of his own, " if the operation would be attended with danger?"-"Undoubtedly," he answered, "he may, in fact, die under it, or be afterwards carried off by the fever, which is almost always consequent on the removal of a limb, and which will, no doubt, be aggravated in this case by the wound in the head and general debility of the patient; if," he continued, addressing Johnson, "you have any worldly matters to settle, my good man, you had better arrange them before I operate, as afterwards it may be too lafe."

"Can I do anything for you?" asked Pep-* Nothing, nothing, thank ye, except to keep that villain, Pincher, off if he follows me

""I'll now," said the surgeon, "give him a sedative—he must be left in quiet." As Pepper was retiring Johnson called after him...... I say, you, sir, do any on ye know Cap-

tain Pennant?" "I do. Would you wish to see him?" "No, no, not yet, only I'd like, that if I died,

he should be handy."

The stranger who accompanied the party to make the arrest was a magistrate from a distant part of the county, a friend of Peppers, who had been selected for the purpose because he was personally unknown to Pincher. This gentleman now issued a warrant, on Pennant's examinations, and committed Johnson to the custody of a constable, who, although

not officially employed should hold communi- ment, found that the debt having been paid volunteered no communication, neither, as he, too had disappeared. Pepper was in an the surgeon informed them that his state was agony—the trial was fixed for the first day of better than he could have anticipated, and the Assizes, and his most important witnesses better than he could have anticipated, and press him to make any.

When Pincher returned with a cart to carry off the dead body, as he expected to do, he found no trace of it, nor of the persons left in charge. The hospital of which Johnson became an inmate was in another county, and Pepper having had him entered in a false name, and the magistrate having cautioned the surgeon that for the ends of justice no noise should be made about the affair, the secret of his admission was well kent.

No application had been made by any person for admission at the county infirmary or jail, and thus Pincher was thrown off the scent. As the men who so unseasonably came up at the time of the intended murder had not since appeared to give an account of how they disposed of the dead man, or to claim any reward for their services, he concluded that they must either have been travellers, who passed on, or accomplices, who, for their own purposes, concealed the body. He therefore patiently awaited the result, having, however, as a precautionary measure, made a report of the transactions to Mr. Sharp, the nearest justice of the peace, and afterwards instituted a strict search to ascertain if any dead or wounded person could be discovered in the neighborhood of the ruined

" shebeen." Meantime, the condition of Johnson seemed more favorable than could have been expected. A very slight fever had supervened after the operation, and the surgeon entertained sanguine hopes of his ultimate recovery, when suddenly he became restless, then delirious, and soon unmistakable symptoms of gangrene rendered another amputation necessary, as the only means by which life could possibly be preserved. The second operation was more painful than the first-Johnson was sinking fast-and his situation became hourly more desperate; still, although warned of his hopeless state and fast approaching end, and pressed by l'epper to make a dying declaration, he gave no signs of repentance, or of any desire to disclose what had occurred between was streaming from the forehead, but on in- himself and Pincher. The patient who occupied the opposite bed in the hospital was a the ball had entered, he found that it had not very young man in the last stage of con-penetrated the skull, which was safe and unfractured; he passed his hand over the breast and being actuated by strong religious feel-and belly without discovering any injuries, ings, he passed the short time left him here below in endeavoring to prove by his exstill continued, although the man lay motion- ample that resignation to the will of Provi-less, and to all appearances dead. Blood was dence was a virtue, and that death is not apdence was a virtue, and that death is not apoozing from the left thigh, and when he press-ed the spot he almost fancied that the sailor the dictates of religion. He had frequently winced. Pepper, who anticipated returning addressed words of consolation and encouragement to Johnson when he believed in the possibility of his recovery, but when he heard his doom announced, he exerted himself all the more to try and induce him to receive the rights of his Church, for the unhappy man, although apparently steeled against all religious influences, had admitted to him that the cabin, and on entering to ascertain the he, too, was born and had been brought up in cause, they found it empty; passing through the Roman Catholic faith. During one of the the back door, the only exit for escape, they many attempts he made to convince the saw Johnson feebly trailing himself along the threw up a quantity of blood. The priest was instantly summoned. Meantime, the youth's mother had arrived, and he lay almost by that treacherous villain you'd have a long position in which he was held, Johnson had a full view of all that passed, and he who had shed so much blood himself, and seen so much Pepper whispered Pennant to conceal his shed by others in the heat of mortal strife, him as he clasped his attenuated hands tosilence for some time, until Johnson demanded | gether, and raised his eyes towards heaven, and he was astonished at the smile of hope and contentment which sat upon his moving lips as he prayed; he began gradually to reflect upon his own condition, to remember how he had lived, and to think of what he might expect to suffer in future state, the existence of which seemed now for the first time to dawn upon his obdurate and hardened mind. The young man's vomiting had ceased. and preparations were made for the administration of the sacrament. Johnson was awed | place an unlimited supply of whiskey always | to go straight to old Davy : so I just want to by the solemn manner of the priest and his at his disposal. Singularly enough, this was attendants, who carried lighted tapers in the only locality which escaped the vigilance their hands; he saw the nurses and such of of Rory Mahon; he had never so much as the Catholic patients as were able to more about on their knees around the death-bed, while others, who were too weak to rise, had pressive manner, and the responses uttered with extraordinary fervor by those who anticipated that their own time to require the same charitable office from their fellowtiated on the happiness of a true believer's last moments, when the dying youth attempted to speak. "Hush, my child," interrupted his mother; "if you had remained

silent, as you were told to do, this might not have happened." "I wished," he answered, " to end with a good action, and if that man," pointing to Johnson, "only gives me the consolation of knowing that he will follow my advice, I shall die happy-do-do," he cried, eagerly, as his eyes closed and his hand foll heavily beside him—there was a pause. Then the priest, feeling for the pulse, declared him dead. The prayers for the departed followed, mingled with the hysterical sobs of the bereaved mother, and the more subdued lamentations of some of the patients, who but too well knew that their own supreme moment was fast approaching. Johnson's first impulse was to cover his head with the blanket, but he was spell-bound by the abjuration and appearance of the dead man; he listened to the prayers, and then he remembered of having learned them at his mother's knee. He had long forgotten the words of supplication which he addressed to God in his days of innocence, but now they returned to his memory with all the vividness of first impressions. As the priest was about to leave he beckoned to him. "Hark ye, master," he said, "d'ye think you could do anything for a man who has done a deal of queer things in his day, for if so, I didn't care is you took a spell at me, in case I must go, as they all says, to old Davy?" The clergy. man seized the opportunity to point out the necessity of repentance, and of doing all with spirit of the sacred waters. The well was in his power to atone for his crimes, by mak- approached from the road by a flight of ing restitution to those no nad necessary those matters of property, and by justifying those matters of property, and in reputation. "Then ing restitution to those he had wronged in rudely chiseled stone steps, whose centres if I tell everything I have done against them

assured that it was the first stop in the right direction, he expressed his satisfaction.

to those I have damaged, you think that may help me to a snug berth?" he asked, at the

conclusion of their interview, and on being

removed-how, or where to, no one could tell. Mrs. Leonard, who alone could communicate any information regarding the absence of her husband, seemed not at all disposed to afford it—her manner was jaunty almost insolent, and she answered the questions asked her in such a way as evidently to show those who put them that she knew much more than she was inclined to disclose.

Under these untoward circumstances, Mr. Pepper suggested that the record should be withdrawn, and the trial postponed to the ensuing spring Assizes; but the proposition was torture of so long a delay-and by Rory Mahon, who remarked that the witnessess might not be forthcoming then, more than now, while time would be afforded to remove them to some foreign country-whereas, if a vigorous effort were at once made to discover their retreat, they might still be found in time to give their testimony.

There was evident alarm manifested by Pennant's friends, who were unwearied in their exertions to hunt up the deserters, while Pincher and his adherents assumed an air of confidence and security. They believed their cause made "perfectly safe," for Leonard, whom they most dreaded, now proved himself so devoted to the service of his quondam oppressor, that he was one of the persons employed in the abduction of Brown, and his most trusted guardian, in the temporary confinement to which he was consigned. Leonard unceasingly employed his eloquence in convincing Rrown that by remaining staunch to the cause of Pincher they should but save themselves. All required of them was that they should remain silent-should they be unfairly dealt with afterwards by Sharp, they had only to come forward, and state what they knew, when fresh proceedings, based upon their evidence, might be taken by Pennant, and thus, he maintained, they should secure, each of them, not only a liberal, but a permanent provision-whereas, if they turned over to Pennant, they would be left penniless in the event of his defeat, and quite at his mercy in case he succeeded; Pepper having assured him that no settlement could be made with them before the trial, as any such arrangement, if discovered, would be construed into a bribe, and legally invalidate their testimony: they must, therefore, be content, if extracting a confession would be by confrontsupporting his cause, to rely on Pennant's generosity should he win, and this Leonard declared he was indisposed to do, "a bird in the hand being always worth two in the

Smart, who had converted Leonard from an enemy into a most ardent friend by the same argument, was not at all surprised at the energy with which he endeavored to win Brown to his vie ,s, his interests being in fact deeply involved in his brother-witness' conduct-for, if Pennant could secure Brown, and obtain a verdict on his unsupported evidence, then he (Leonard) would fall to the ground between both parties, without being remunerated by either; his new-born zeal was, therefore, neither astonishing nor suspicious, and he was considered the safest agent who could be entrusted with the task of guarding Brown, and pointing out the advantages which must accrue to him from his temporary confine-

The house of the bailiff, or "driver," of an estate, some miles distant, over which Smart was agent, was the place selected for the residence of the two men. They went there coluntarily there was no apparent constrainused, so that their host might receive them without incurring any legal responsibility. The "driver," a surly, ill-conditioned fellow, had three hulking sons, of quite as disagreeable dispositions as their father, and this family force formed his protection against the ill-will of his neighbors, by whom he was at once detested and feared; were the secret kept, and the witnesses concealed for only one short week, all would be well, and during that time the sons of the "driver" were told to be continually on the alert, ready to aid Leonard in case Brown should attempt an escape: and the master of the house was ordered to thought of visiting it.

The days passed jovially on. Leonard and Brown lived and slept in the same room. The former did the honors of the table, and the "drivers's" family were invited to join in the carouses, which were prolonged to an advanced hour every night, Leonard persuading them it was part of their duty to assist him in keeping his cumpanion in a continuous state of intoxication.

Brown seemed quite happy and completely reconciled to his position; nevertheless, Leonard insisted that one of the young men should keep a sharp look out, and come to his assistance if he noticed any struggle taking place between himself and Brown when he took him out for exercise.

In a small, narrow valley, within view of the "driver's" dwelling, and distant but some hundreds of yards, there was the ruin of an ancient church, surrounded by a burial ground exclusively used by the peasantry and gentry of the Roman Catholic faith-there were no fees to be paid for interment there—and no dread of interruption to the ceremonies, as the Protestant clergymen never had possession of the place, and could, therefore, exercise no control over the priest's proceedings. On the opposite side of a narrow roadway, a spring gushed from the very roots of on oak, which must once have been a veritable giant of the forest; but its vast trunk was now decayed from age, and only a mere shell of timber, covered with bark, remained to convey the vivifying sap to the gnarled and fantastically shaped branches that still continued to push forth a sparse and sickly foliage. The water issuing from the spring, after forming a deep and broad well, topped the embankment that confined it, and tumbled over a pebbly bed down a gentle declivity. It had the reputation of being a "Holy Well," at which miracles were wrought. The lame, the blind. and the insane were carried there in crowds. to benefit by its healing powers; and a trout, which tradition declared to have been seen there from time immemerial, without increase of its size, was supposed to be the guardian were worn down by the continual tread of the pilgrims' feet, and a smooth green elevation covered with primroses and violets hordered the beaten space on which its fre- of his wicked life. quenters performed their devotions. This

forbidden to enter the sick ward, for fear of irritating the prisoner, was charged to keep a subpoens, to enforce Brown's attendance as
strict guard outside the door, lest any one a witness at the trial, who, to his astonishby the opportunity to perform "the station." While so occupied on the morning of the cation with him. Next morning the limb at a late hour two nights before, the prisoner was taken off, the patient bearing the operation with dogged fortitude; but although friend who released him. On seeing Leonard, ling for some time on a grave in the church-for the same purpose, it was discovered that yard, descended to the well, and though no yard, descended to the well, and though no sign of recognition passed between them, it might be remarked that, while engaged in prayer, they knelt in close proximity to each that there was no immediate danger, did they had either gone over to the enemy or been other-later, on that same day, the "driver" received a note, urging him to increased vigil-ance until Monday night, by which time he should be relieved of his charge. On the Sunday afternoon Leonard proposed

that, as they were so soon to separate, their last evening together should be consecrated to a jolly booze; this method of passing it would not only gratify their own feelings, but also prove the best possible means of securing Brown, who, if properly inebriated, would be sure to sleep soundly for so long as they left him undisturbed on the following day. The carouse commenced at an early hour, and opposed by Pennant, who declared that he after some time, Brown, who became comwould run any risk sooner than endure the pletely intoxicated, was comfortably stowed away in bed. But Leonard, still unscathed by his potations, insisted that he and his host's junior stood fiddling nervously with his brief, family should enjoy themselves for some attentively watching Pepper's motions—a time longer in the kitchen. Rashers of bacon were fried, and milk punch was made and consumed in large quantities, until the cock crew at midnight, when his companious being stupidly drunk, Leonard, after taking an affectionate farewell, and ordering that no causes the delay?" Before a reply could be or see him penniless, and that if he but gave a full explanation touching the means by shelp. noise should be made until he got up in the morning, staggered with difficulty to his

Having, after many failures, at last succeeded in bolting the door, he sat down and remained quiet until the loud snoring of the other inmates of the house assured him that they were fast asleep, whon he proceeded, with more steadiness than could be expected from a person in his condition, to open the shutters, and place the burning candle in the window, then throwing himself on the bed, he lay there until a low, prolonged whistle was heard, when he instantly rose, and removed the candle to another part of the room. In a few minutes after a blackened face presented itself at the window, and the light was instantly extinguished.

The Assizes were opened; Pennant's case, Martin vs. Martin, commenced on Saturday, and after the speech of his leading counsel was adjourned to Monday. On Sunday, Pepper learned that Johnson was in a honeless state, that mortification had set in and that his life must now be of very short duration. It was necessary, therefore, to make another and last attempt to wring his secret from him. Nothing could heretofore convince the unhappy man of his immediate danger-and Pepper thought that the most probable means of ing him with Colonel Blake and Pennant, neither of whom he had as yet seen. They all three set out for the hospital, accompanied by the magistrate, on whose warrant he was in custody. Pepper, with the surgeon, entered the ward first, and asked Johnson how he felt. "Why, jolly, all the pain's gone, and I only feel a sort of suffocating like, now and then-I'm quite comfortable and a deal better, thank

"Don't deceive yourself any longer," said the surgeon, gravely, "before twelve o'clock to-night you must be dead; the pain has ceased, because mortification has set in-it is gradually mounting upwards, and will soon choke you."

"Must-must choke me!" exclaimed Johnson, and he then, for the first time, realized the fact that his respiration was gradually becoming more and more affected.

"Would you wish to see Colonel Blake or Captain Pennant before you died?" demanded Pepper. "Must I surely die?" he asked the surgeon,

before replying. "Surely-most surely-nothing can pro-

'Then," he said, "I'll see the Colonel." When Colonel Blake (who was close at hand) came to his bedside, "Ah," he exclaimed, "I'm glad to see yer honor's sound and hearty, and not a wreck as I am-shattered and cast away. It does me good somehow to meet ye again, afore I sail on my last cruise. You don't know who I am-hark ye, I'm one of the two boys that met ye at Dunseverick Abbey on the day iv the duel, and that afterwards swore against Squire Ulickha, I see you remember me now. Well, the parson as is here tells me I must needs set every one I wronged to rights, if I don't wish say to you that all we then told you was a lie -I wish Jim Bradley was to the fore, he could bear me out-but I finished him, as ye know, and I'm sorry for it now—he was a good chummy, and I shouldn't have done it. Squire Ulick didn't kill Captain Desmond-'twas I as did it"—(he looked fully in the Colonel's face, as he made the avowal) and then after a short pause, he continued: "1 had my own reasons for the shooting of him —he wronged my sister—Jim, too; had : grudge against the Squire for putting a cousin of his off the estate, and as I told him that he'd suffer as well as me if the truth was known, we agreed, to save ourselves, to put the Squire s neck in the halter, and we hanged him; but he had nothing whatsomever to do with the business. Jim of late years was always threatening to tell, and you may remember all that happened at his death on the Racer's, deck—what a smart frigate she was what he said and did never left my mind since. Where's the Captain?" he enquired, "I may as well see him, too." When Pennant entered, Johnson remained silent until he isked him, "Why have you tried to take my life, what have I done to injure you?"

"Nothing in particular, you often stopped my grog, and ordered me some dozens, and I owed you a grudge like, I 'spose, because I swore falsely against yer father; but that doesn't matter now. I tried to shoot ye because Pincher Martin paid me to do it-'twas he helped me to escape after I was cast to be hung. Keep a wide berth of that man, or he'll run foul of ye, when ye least expect it; his guns are always shotted to give you a broadside. I killed poor Jem, my chummy, because he was going to tell you who you was, which I never knew until that same minute. and all about yer father. He alone knew any. thing of what had happened when we were boys, and I thought I'd get rid of the only witness that could turn up against me. I'm sorrier for that job now than for all I ever done, that's certain: for Jim was a true messmate, and we sailed together all our lives. Now, I've tould you all, let me have a spell of the parson, and see if he can make me sea worthy."

The magistrate had taken down Johnson's declaration as it was made, and after reading it over to him and having his signature affixed, they left the unhappy man in the hands of the clergyman. He died soon after, without exhibiting what might be called penitence or remorse for the many criminal acts.

The trial was resumed next morning, and well was a favority resort of the two men; as Pennant (for so we shall call him) sued as Brown cooled his stomach with copious heir-at-law to the late Richard Martin, it bedraughts of its ice cold water and then came necessary that he should, in the first In due time, before the opening of the com- reclined on the summit of the surrounding place, prove the marriage of his parents and

his own identity as their son. The marriage was proved by Father Stephen O'Mally, the priest who performed the ceremony. And he was proved by Father Stephen O'Mally, the should have mind dreaded being sucd for priest who performed the ceremony. And he sion. Pincher, who dreaded being sucd for priest who performed the fact of Pennant's mesne rates during his illegal possession of the Castlemore estates, in the event of the being the offspring of that union, from his the Castlemore estates, in the event of the trial going against him, had pressed on the having had frequent opportunities of seeing trial going against him had pressed on the the boy from his infancy up to the time how chancery suith to realize the amount of his entered the navy. His evidence to that effect was supported by Rory Mahon, who identified Pennant by the peculiar formation of his toes, which he had publicly announced as his test on first seeing him at the inn, before any personal communication had passed between them, and the correctness of which was necessary formalities for bringing the estate immediately substantiated by Pennant's exhibiting his foot. This was in so far satisfactory, but he had then to dispose of the present possessor of the estate, by sustaining his allegation that she was only a suppositious child, and the witnesses on whom he relied to support it were not forthcoming. There was a pause in the proceedings—the barristers employed in the case on the plaintiff's side engaged in an animated discussion with the solicitor, Smart looked demure, Pincher could scarcely restrain a chuckle, Pennant and Pepper gazed anxiously towards the doors, the leading counsel flung himself inio his seat, the dead silence pervaded the court, every one felt that something had gone wrong, Pinchers friends became hopeful, Fennant's were in side was repeated by those within the building, as Rory Mahon, escorting Brown, and followed by Leonard and his wife, advanced which he had forwadred to Government the pressure and first the letter from Lord Edward Fitzgerald, which he had forwadred to Government the pressure and first the pressure and the pressure and first the pressure given a thundering cheer from the crowd outthrough the passage opened for him by the plicating Pennant in the treasonable society people. The excitement became irrepressible, as patting her husband on the back with one hand and waving a handkerchief with the of which he was the holder, and allowed the other, Mrs. Leonard marched proudly through the outward hall, amidst enthusiastic cries of "Well done, Nelly !" "Glory to you, Nelly, and long may you reign!" At the entrance of the court she was obliged to abandon her charge to the care of Mr. Pepper, and was almost overwhelmed by the salutations of

her admirers. The cause proceeded—autograph copies of the letters written by the late Mrs. Martin to Pincher and Blatherwell before the young lady's marriage with the former were then put in evidence, the signature and handwriting being proved to be hers by many persons who had been on terms of intimacy with the family. Brown, who was utterly astonished at their production, and whose name was attached te each as witness, proved that he had himself delivered the originals to both gentlemen on the very day of their date. In those letters Mrs. Martin not only declared year to be paid him so long as he resided out that her reputed daughter was not her child, but she even went the length of stating who her real parents were, and she concluded the admission of the cheat which she had practiced on her husband by a warning that if Pincher persevered in marrying the girl after such a declaration, he would (to use legal phraseology) be "a purchaser with notice."

Leonard, who, according to the statement

made in those letters, was Mrs. Pincher Mar-

tin's maternal uncle, was then produced. When he mounted the table on which witnesses give their testimony in Ireland, the clerk of the Crown proceeded to administer the oath. Just as he concluded Mrs. Leonard roared at the top of her voice, "Dont' take the Book' until you return the villain that levelled our cabin the money he thought to buy yer soul with." Obedient to the order, and before touching the Testament held out to him by the "crier," Leonard thrust his hand into his pocket and drew forth five tenpound notes. Having shaken them so that keep myself and Mister Brown away from Lady Clifton to the altar Pennant was united this trial. I took it that you mightn't suspect what I was about; I knew that if I affections married to the husband of her off safe from his jailors, and though I'll divest himself of a certain feeling of remorse damage my own flesh and blood, I'm here now, ready and willing to tell the truth." Another cheer resounded through the court, and Sharp, having completely lost his pre- fluenced by un-Christian motives and prosence of mind, was extending his hand to re-Pincher, who sat beside him. The deadly paleness of both men's faces, and the beads of sweat that stood upon their foreheads, clearly evinced the agony of their minds. Pennant's counsel moved "that the notes be empounded." The witness "Kissed the Book," and then proceeded with his evidence. He described how he had carried his sister and her female infant to Castlemore on the night after her confinement, by an unfrequented pathway across the fields; that it was given out that the woman's child had died, and that she was employed as wet nurse by Mrr. Martin, whose supposed accouchement had taken place that same evening; that he alone was privy to the arrangement entered into between that lady and his sister; and that, by the latter's direction, he had himself made a coffin, which he filled with stones and rubbish and then buried, as containing the body of her dead child. On his cross-examination he accounted for lending himself to such a deception, and for not before now disclosing the truth, by stating that he thought it no harm to serve his niece when he wronged no one else, there being no other claimant for the estate; that Mrs. Martin had always paid his rent while she lived, and had promised him that when the helress came of age he should have his spot of ground for nothing; and he freely admitted that he should never have said a word about it if Pincher Martin hadn't broken the bargain, and put him to the road. The personal resemblance between the witness and the defendant was so marked that it added great weight to his testimony, which was further corroborated by proof that a child's coffin in a state of decay and containing only stones, had been found in the place which he pointed out as that in which he had buried it. It was also proved that the family physician had never been in attendance on Mrs. Martin either during her pregnancy or at her confinement; that on the latter occasion a surgeon living at a considerable distance had been sent for, who was informed on his arrival at the house that the child was already born and that his services were not required, as both mother and infant were doing as well as could be desired—he was paid his fee and never again consulted. And finally, it appeared that the child becoming ill, the nurse, who was in reality his mother, insisted on its being baptized, and that the ceremony was performed, not by the Protestant clergyman to whose flock both Mr. and Mrs. Man tin belonged, but by the Catholic priest, and it was naturally concluded that the reputed mother would never have made such a concession to the wiehes of the nurse if she were not compelled to submit by some overwhelm-Ing causes.
Pincher being unprepared for the produc-

tion of letters which he supposed to have been destroyed by the fire at Castlemore, and confounded by the chain of evidence adduced against him, was unable to make a rebutting case. The jury at once returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and Pennant was de-

clared legitimate heir to the estate, which he should have inherited in the course of succesto be prepared for any contingency. With that money he might decamp, in case things came to the worst, and live abroad. The decree for a sale had actually been pronounced, and in order to obtain time to go through the to the hammer, he threatened to move for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict against him had been obtained by surprise; but Pepper saw his object, and seeking an interview clearly demonstrated to him the impossibility of his ever realizing one shilling of that money. Colonel Blake had already assigned all his interest in the Dunseverick estate to his niece, who would marry Captain Pennant before the sale could be effected, and he then becoming proprietor in right of his wife, would lodge the amount of the mort-gages in court and impound the money until

his claim for mesne rates (a much larger sum) should be liquidated. He also showed him a copy of Johnson's dying declaration, implicating him in aiding the escape of a convict and in a conspiracy to murder, which had not been as yet laid before the authorities, but he at the same time assured him that Captain or see him penniless, and that if he but gave a full explanation touching the means by which of which that unfortunate nobleman was the head, and would further satisfy the mortgages verdict already obtained to stand, and thus save delay and expense—that in such case a sum of five thousand pounds should be placed at his disposal, and time be given him to quit the country before any proceedings should be taken which might involve him in the meshes of the law. Seeing all chance of touching the mortgage money cut off, well knowing that he could not remain in Ireland with heavy criminal charges hang-ing over his head, and having no hope in the successful issue of a new trial for his wife's estate, from the fact of his being fully aware since the time of his marriage of the secret. which had only come to Pennant's knowledge with the possession of his mother-in-law, letter, and Judge Blatherwell at the same time urging him to accept terms, as the only of the British dominions, Pincher was soon brought to the most abject submission. He complied with the terms proposed regarding the legal proceedings, and gave a written admission of how he had concealed the confession of Bradly, the document really enclosed in the cover, and substituted in its stead a fictitious letter written by himself in the name of Lord Edward. This avowal at once solved the mystery which east such an unmerited suspicion on Pennant's loyalty, and lest no doubt as to what the result must be of the court of enquiry, which was soon to investigate the charges which had so unjustly caused his name to be erased from the navy list. After making some necessary arrangements, Pennant and the Colonel started for London. It is unnecessary to describe the heartfelt joy of the meeting between two persons who loved so truly and so tenderly as Pennant and his affectionate bride, and whose happiness seemed lately to have been forever marred by circumstances over which their number might be seen, be addressed neither possessed any control. At the same Sharp—"Here's the money ye gave me to church and on the same day that Mike led wasn't at Mr. Brown's side he'd be made away | choice and in the enjoyment of all life's temwith-in spite of all yer care, I carried him poral blessings. He could not, however, for his conduct in the prosecution of Squire Ulick-conduct which, though not criminal in itself, his conscience told him was induced unjust results. He now determined to ceive the proffered money until restrained by | withdraw altogether from society, and devote the remainder of his days to prayer and the performance of charitable acts. A cottage called the "Hermitage" situated within the demense, was fitted up for his reception, and there he and Tim dwelt, their solitude enlivened by almost daily visits from Kate and her husband. Neither was Skittles forgotten; a bidden and welcome guest at the weddings, the kind hearted man lived for many years afterwards, notwithstanding the tendency of blood to the head, and passed most of his time at Dunseverick; he and the Colonel often wandered through the grounds, talking over past occurrences, and recognizing the inscrutable designs of Providence, which so frequently conduct us to success by the very means that in human estimation ruin our prospects, which impels the feeling heart to performance of good deeds at the needful time and sends aid to the unfortuate at the very moment when they cease to hope. In later years they were frequently accompanied by a fine, bold boy-Kate's second son-who afterwards, with Tommy Dowell, became the joint inheritor of Skittles' large fortune. The two old men died nearly at the same time, and the solitary Englishman found a last rcoting-place in the tomb of the Blakes-Rory Mahon devoted his time and money to the rebuilding and decoration of Castlemore in a style worthy to be the residence of the oldest son of the family, who was to inherit the Martin Estate, and his nephew, Phelim Darcy, after having served in some of the most briliant campaigns of the French armies, was married to Kathleen Connor, and settled on a comfortable farm. Mike repurchased the mansion and a considerable portion of his ancestral estates, on which he and Lady Clifton (who in due time presented him with a son and heir) lived a part of every year. Mrs. Pennant, or Lady Florence Martin, as we should now call her, could never be induced to revisit Ireland. She joyfully received Kate as her daughter-in-law, and settled again at her former residence in Wales, which served as a resting-place for her son's and Mike's families as they

THE END.

periodically passed from one country to the

other. Mrs. O'Mahony long survived her better-half, and never ceased to attribute the

success of Lloyd Pennant's lawsuit to her un-

ceasing exertions in his behalf.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of digestion
and nutrition, and by a careful application of
the fine properties of well selected occoa, Mr.
Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a
delicately flavored beverage which may save us
many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious
use of such articles of ellet that a constitution
may be gradually built up until strong enough
to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
of subtle maladies are floating around us ready
to attack wherever these is a weak point. We
may escape many a fatal shaft by Reeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Enryle Gazette.
Sold only is packets labelled—"James Errs &
Co., Homospathic Chemists, 48 Threadaedle.
street, and 176 Piceadilly, London, England.

RETREAT AT ST. PATRICK'S. MONTREAL.

Two Sermons by Father Henning.

We give the following: synopsis of two sermons delivered by Father Henning, last week, during the Retreat to the young men :-

CONFESSION.

The REV. FATHER HENNING said :- "There was once a king, who, accompanied by his soldiers, took a walk along the banks of a very rapid stream. It was a warm day, and one of the soldiers asked permission to be allowed to take a cooling bath. His request being acceded to, he went into the did not know what to do, and so put his arms river, but, as he was ignorant of its currents, he was carried off by the rapid torrent. His companions became alarmed at his danger, but the king seized a lance, and held it out to we can tell all our joys and sorrows. Can we the drowning youth. The latter took hold of trust the friends of earth? Sometimes we the lance, but it cut his hand, and he exclaimed, "I can't hold it." The king implored him to "Hold fast. It's your only The soldier obeyed, and was saved. This king is Jesus Christ the Saviour of the It has never yet been heard that a Catholic world. He came down from heaven, and saw man on the point of being carried away by sional. But we find examples in which a the rapid stream of destruction. He seized a priest could suffer anything, even death, rather lance, and said, "Take hold of this and I than violate the seal of the confessional. There will save you." Man says he cannot, but have been apostates, who have gone around Jesus says, "Take hold of it. Though it lecturing against the confessional, but they causes you pain, it is the only thing that can. have dealt in generalities. Not one of them yet has pointed out this man or that save you." That lance is

THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE.

It is painful, because it is humiliating for a man to bend his knees before his fellowmen and confess his sins. It is also painful, because it causes self-examination, and requires trouble, care and anxiety. But it is your only chance It is the ordinary remedy for the forgiveness of those sins committed after baptism. In order to understand this doctrine, it will be necessary to ask a few questions. Does God intend to forgive the sins of men? Reason cannot answer, but Revelation comes to our assistance, and tells us that God came down from heaven to save man. In His human nature He suffered on the cross, to bring His children back to Him, for does not desire the death of Revelation answers the the sinner. question satisfactorily. Does God intend to forgive sins through the instrumentality of others, or by Himself? In answer to this, Reason cannot say "Yes" or "No," cannot say anything about it. Revelation steps in he had chosen for his theme a subject which again, and says it is the express will of God that sins shall be

FORGIVEN BY PROXY.

Christ gave His Apostles extraordinary powers—to tie or untie; to bind or lose; to open or close the gates of Heaven; to forgive These powers were given, when he breathed upen them, and gave them the Holy Ghost. There were once two brothers; they were both Protestant Ministers. And they had a very laudable habit of reading together a chapter of the Bible before retiring to rest. One evening they came across this chapter, which speaks of the power to forgive sins. One said to the other "What is the meaning of these words?" He replied that he could see only one meaning, viz.: That the Apostles had the power to forgive sins. The other asked, "Are we not the successors of the Apostles?" "I thought so." "Then if we never exercise that power, it is clear that we do not believe, and it is about time we joined that church, which did believe in the power to forgive sins." And he soon after became a good Catholic. Any person with a moderate amount of reflection must come to the conclusion that the successors of the Apostles have still this power. Christ gave this power till the end of time. Thus has the Church defined and explained these texts. Now, what follows were to exercise a discretionary power, when to forgive and when not to forgive. Since fied does not reveal the condition of our consciences to the Apostles, then it follows that we must confess to them. That this has been the doctrine of the Church, is proved by its traditions, traced back from our day to the Council of Trent, and from thence to the very days of the Apostles themselves. But says some one: "How can a man forgive sins?" The Rev. Father himself did not believe that a man could forgive sin. The Church never taught that. "But is not a priest a man?" "Yes, but every man is not a priest."

EVERY HORSE HAS FOUR LEGS, but it does not follow that everything that has four legs is a horse (laughter). It is not the man in the priest that forgives the sins, but it is the priest in the man that possesses the power. Therefore, it is not the man that forgives sin. When the priest kneels before the Bishop, at his ordination, he has no more power to forgive sins than his grandmother (laughter), but as soon as the Bishop lays his hands upon his head, he receives the Holy Ghost, and the power to forgive sins, but not until then. The priest is the same man before as after. The only change is that he has received the Holy Ghost. One will say-"But is not that a perpetual miracle, that a priests in the world cannot absolve him. frail human being should receive such Why? Because the necessary contrition for frail human being should receive such power?" It is a great miracle; and it is insin is wanting. It is a thought which should deed strange that man will not believe it. make your hair stand on end. It is a thought There are in the world 260,000,000 of Catho- which should make "every mother's son of There are in the world 260,000,000 or Catholics, who unitedly believe in this doctrine. Is not that a miracle? These 260,000,000 relations to God are the relations which he go to confession, celling that penance is a great burd 3h, yet they do not give it up. Is that not another miracle? And again, if they are opposed to this doctrine, they will they are opposed to this doctrine, they will up their sleaves and first for it. That roll up their sleeves and fight for it. is miracle number three. Some say that the confessional is the invention of the priests. We know the names of the inventors of the steam-engine, the power-loom, and of all those who have given to the world the result | He next pointed out the relations in which of their genius. We ask those persons to man stood with society; and said that it was, name the inventor of confession, and they and had been, the aim of the Church to civilcannot tell. This shows that their statement | ize humanity. We are a civilized people. is a gratuitous assertion. If we go back to the But where there is no law there can be no history of the Church, we find the confessional in every age. Not only in the 12th century, nor in the 6th, nor in the 3rd; but we trace it back to the time of Jesus Christ. The priests also go to confession. Some ignorant people suppose that the people confess to the priest, the priest to the Bishop, the latter to Cardinal, or to a Bishop, or to Almighty God; but to a simple priest, and receives absolution. There is one sentiment which the human heart cannot conquer, and that is a desire to be confident of our relations with God. our knowledge comes from the external edge that sin is forgiven, but the priest does.

The priest absolved him, and told him to come and take the Holy Communion in the morning. "Oh, I cannot do that," said the man. "Why not?" inquired the priest. "Because I am a Quaker," was the reply. "Then, what brings you to confession?" asked the priest. "Well, Mister, I was watching the people come into this box; when they went in they were sad, but when they came out they were joyful. I said to myself, there must be some power in this, and thought I would like to feel as they did." There was a great truth, and a magnificent truth, in this. When a Catholic goes to confession, no matter how heavy his heart feels, his sins are all forgiven. Father Henning related another case, in which a very wicked man, after receiving absolution, felt so happy that he around the priest, and nearly choked him with delight. We must have a friend; someone to sympathize with us, someone to whom can, but as a general thing we cannot. Jesus Christ knows this very well, and says, "I will give you a friend whom you can trust," and this friend we find in the priest. priest has violated the seal of the confeswoman, saying—"They came to me and said such and such a thing."

The Rev. Father concluded his sermon by showing that the confession was a divine institution. "Remember, that Jesus says to you -'It is your only chance.' Let us, then, my dear young friends, submit to this penance. Let us take hold of the lance, even though it does hurt, and our spiritual lives will be saved, if we submit to the Sacrament of Penance."

Throughout the whole of the sermon Father Henning was listened to with deep interest by the large congregation, which filled the entire Church.

INTEMPERANCE.

After making the usual announcements last evening, the Rev. Father Henning preached a telling sermon on intemperance to the young men attending the Retreat at St. Patrick's Church. The Rev. Father said might not be interesting or entertaining, but which was, nevertheless, of the greatest importance, as our whole happiness in life depended upon it. This theme was the vice of intemperance—the curse of the young men of Canada. In offering the subject, he said that man existed on earth in a threefold relation-first, in his relation towards his Creator; second, towards his family; and third, towards society. To suppose that man was an isolated being was an absurdity; he must be looked upon in his threefold character. There was no blacker curse than that of intemperance. The Rev. Father's object was to induce those who were addicted to intemperance to give up the vice, or, if they were not yet its slaves, to avoid it. Man was created in the image of God, but when he became the slave of intemperance, he wiped out and destroyed the impressions of this divine image. The demons of pride, anger and revenge annihilated the sanctifying grace of God, but could not wipe out this image. The only thing that could do this was

THE DEMON OF INTEMPERANCE.

"Look at the drunkard as he staggers forth from the grog-shop. Does he show that he has the image of God any longer? Where is his freedom, his liberty, his intellect, or his power of volition? He is as weak as an infant; he cannot put two ideas together. A from this? It follows that we must go to little child can push him into the street. He would desire to rob Europe and America of written off a sum of £538, expense incurred is not his worst crime. He not only degrades his human nature, but, what is worse, he degrades that nature which has been redeemed. Therefore, every act of drunken-

AN INSULT TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

The drunkard does one thing, which no other sinner can do. What is that? I shudder when I think of it. He neutralizes—he destroys in himself the work of divine redemption, and makes the mercy of God, an impossibility. There is the murderer, with a dagger in his had. He raises it, and plunges it into the heart of his victim. Whilst yet his hands are stained with the heart's blood of his victim, he repents and says he is sorry. God forgives him, and takes him to heaven. There is the burglar. He enters a house, but awakens the owner, who puts a bullet through his lungs. He has his senses and asks forgiveness. And God forgives him. There is the strumpet, who is stricken down by the hand of God. She has one moment of consciousness, and prays God for mercy. And He wipes out

THE SINS OF A LIFE-TIME. But when a drunkard dies in his drunkenness, he dies like a pig. He dies in a state in which he cannot think of his sins, and all the That | showed, at considerable length, the evils and true that the greatest curse that can fall upon you is the curse of drunkenness?" order nor government. There can be no law when society is steeped in rum; and no nation can stand which is

A NATION OF DRUNKARDS. Look at Rome. There came a time when the Emperors gave the example of intemperance the Pope, and the Pope to Almighty God. to the people. There was a time when one But this is not so. The Bishop confesses to man could have saved the Empire, and he was a simple priest. The Pope does not go to a Mark Antony. But he went to Egypt, got into bad company and fell into the vice of drunkenness. The battle of Actium was fought, the Romans were defeated, and the Roman Empire, with all its grandeur, fell, never to rise again. Look at Carthage, the In our pleasures and sorrows arises this dread of the Roman Empire. Hannibal thought: "How do I stand with God?" All | crossed the Alps and encamped before Rome. His soldiers drank the wine of Naples, beworld. Prayer itself does not give the knowl- came an army of drunkards, and Hannibal's power soon fell. The same is the story As soon as the priest has pronounced the of the Mcdes, the Persians, the Scythiwords of absolution, then the soul is washed ans, and every other nation of drunkards. as white as snow. The Rev. Father related And the same will be the case with Canada an anecdote which came under his notice if she follows their example. We are governed whilst on a mission. A man came and confessed by a miserable lot of politicians: we are a all the sins of his life in a very careful manner. nation of paupers. But the politicians are rectified spirits. การ (การ ของ) รุงวันได้ อันดาวของระบานได้ ของ วั การ ระบาน (การของคราม) การ เกาะได้ (วิ.ส. ก.ศ.) การ เกาะได้ (ก.ศ.)

not the cause; it is the vice of intemperance. It is the

CURSED CANADIAN WHISKEY that is doing it. See how the elections are conducted. Votes are bought and sold with a glass of whiskey. That is the reason why the country is going down. Believe me I have read the records of crime, and have come to the conclusion, that out of one hundred crimes, ninety-nine are attributable to the influence of drink." The rev. father then contrasted the superior condition of the sober young man, who is able to withstand temptation, with that of the drunkard, who commits immoral sins before he is aware of He continued: "People talk of hard for the injury inflicted on the trade. times. What is the cause? Some attribute it to this, and others to that, but remove the cause and the hard times will cease. But what is the cause? It is the vile curse of intemperance. Some young men squander their money in drink, and when they get out of employment they suck their thumbs and complain of the hard times. A sober young man saves his money, and when a wet day comes he is prepared for it. If you practice the virtue of temperance, you that young men so easily become drunkards? Because they go into bad company. A young man is tempted to take his first glass. He refuses, but at last consents. He takes a sip— "Ah! what stuff;" he takes a second one the "ah" is not so strong; he takes the third—"ah, that's good." And that is

THE FIRST NAIL HE HAS DRIVEN INTO HIS COFFIN Father Henning then traced the downward course of the drunkard, and entreated his hearers never to learn the vice. "If a friend offers to treat you, do not accept his offer; let him keep his money and spend it on his family. Have courage to say 'no.' If you have not become the victim of this vice, follow the advice of Father Matthew: 'Do not take your first glass.' But if you have, tear it out of your heart. Join a temperance society, and help your pastors to create a public sentiment in favor of temperance. If you do not care to ioin a public society, ask your priest in the confessional to let you sign the pledge. But when your pledge expires, renew it again, and do not again become the victim of this vice." The sermon occupied over one hour in delivery, and the Rev. Father's remarks elicited marked attention from his hearers.

Cetewayo's Crown. Cetewayo's crown was made by the regimental tailor of the Seventy-fifth. It is of red velvet, profusely ornamented with officers' collar-badges, and made something like a beefeater's cap, with two very long ear-flaps that come down to the waist. It is further adorned with a long, red ostrich feather. The feather was given by one of the officers' wives, whose brother, Captain Shepstone, was among those killed on the 21st of January.

The Jews. (Jewish Chronicle).

The Jewish Chronicle remarks that it may appear fanciful to anticipate the regeneration of Palestine by human means in our own time, and yet there is much to be said in favour of the possibility of accomplishing a result which no Jew can contemplate without emotion. If the fertile land of Canaan should be made again to flow with milk and honey, if human labour should cause it once more to smile with harvests, then an age which has witnessed the liberation of Italy, and the abolition of slavery in Northern and Eastern Europe and the United States, would be memorable indeed in the history of the world. The new moral fact which must come into existence before the dream becomes a reality is enthusiastic acceptance of the duty of quit it as soon as possible in the capacity of Hebrew Ambassador to Paris. But there are Jews in many parts of the world to whom a return to the cradle of the race would be an improvement in their material position as well as the fulfilment of the desire of their

An Unlucky English Regiment.

whole hearts.

(From the Washington Capital.) The recent fate of the 24th Regiment of the British line in Zululand is peculiarly melancholy. The regiment is nearly 200 years old, having been originally embodied by William of Orange in 1691, for service in the Flemish War and the Netherlands. Its records show a tour of service unsurpassed by any other regiment of the British army for variety and hard knocks, and it has always been unlucky. Its first experience was a disaster, being almost annihilated at the battle of Steenkirke when it was hardly two years old. Subsequently it suffered out of all proportion to its comrades at Blenhein, Ramilies and Malplaquet, and was unelly relieved and sent home, in the latter part of Queen Anne's War, in consequence of the impossibility of keeping its ranks recruited. Forty years afterward it had an almost similar experience on the same ground, in the war of the succession, and still later, in the 18th century, it suffered immense losses, and was at last captured bodily in the American Revolution. Roturning to England, it enjoyed only a few years of rest when it was sent to Egypt, and participated in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's operations, where its bad luck did not desert it. Thence the regument went to the Peninsula, where it campais ned five years, suffering, as usual, beyond all proportion. It was foremost at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and St. Sebastian; in the defines of the Pyrenees; in the forcing of the passage of the Bidasson and the Nine, and in the battles of Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse. It escaped Waterloo only by coming to America, after the first abdication of Napoleon, and participating in the operations which terminated the war of 1812 in humiliation to the arms of England. Then it was sent to India, where it had a hard round of service under Combermere, Hardinge, and Napier, suffering, as usual, excessively in the first Sikh war. It was no novice at the Cape, either, for it had already borne the brunt of two Caffir wars, and had done as much to establish British rule in that quarter as any other regiment that ever served there. In short England has had only one great war in nearly two hundred years in which the old 24th has not borne a hand. That one was the Crimean war, which it escaped chiefly on account of the sympathy at the Horse Guards for its unlucky tradition, and though it was on the roster for foreign service when the Crimean expedition was made up, another regiment was detailed to take its place, and it was sent to one of the colonies. Finally, after nearly two hundred years of slaughter in every clime, and in lattle against every enemy of England, civilized or barbarous, the 24th has been annihilated by

IODINE STAINS .- Is there anything that will

savages in South Africa.

The mission which was opened in the Killarney Cathedral by the Redemptorist Fathers, M'Loughlin, Livius, Peter and Doherty, is being attended by immense congregations.

The Freeman London Correspondent writes on Monday:—I am informed that the Government intend to take an early opportunity of announcing the total withdrawal of the Coercion Act.

A conference of the beer, wine and spiri trade of Ireland was held recently, at which resolutions were passed condemning the Sunday Closing Bill, and claiming compensation

A placard was recently posted about Dublin on the "New Departure," which was thought seditions by the authorities, and every policeman on whose beat one was posted was fined thirty or forty shillings for not tearing it

Dr. Frederick Xavier McCabe, who acted as Local Government Inspector at Cork for the last three years, has been selected to succeed Mr. O'Brien in Dublin. Mr. Power, the will be a good Catholic, the good founder of newly-appointed inspector, will, it is a family, and you will be happy. How is it understood, be stationed in the West of Ireland.

Considerable apprehensions have been excited among sheep farmers in the County Roscommon, owing to the prevailing mortality among sheep, as an instance of which may be cited the case of a gentleman living near Elphin, who lost a flock of 100 sheep, with the exception of nine.

Mr. Shaw, M.P., declared that henceforward he would vote on all occasions against the present Government. A subscription list was opened to defray Colonel Colthurst's exnenses. Dublin still maintains its melancholy preeminence as the most unhealthy city in the

At a meeting in support of the candidature

of Colonel Colthurst, held in Cork, recently,

United Kingdom. Its death-rate for the past week is returned by the Registrar-General as 50 per 1,000, exceeding by 9 that of Liverpool, which shows the largest mortality in England and Scotland.

By an Order-in-Council, published in a recent Dublin Gazette, dairy-keepers must in to the Church is the inevitable concomitant future be registered persons, like members of the medical profession, and if at any time godlessness go tegether, then it would they permit their milk vessels to become impure or unclean, or diseased hands or atmosphere to contaminate the milk, they will be more rationalistic do they become. "This, temporarily stopped from pursuing the trade.

It has been decided to extend the Midland Great Western branch of railway from Clara to Banagher, King's County. A deposit of £2,800 has been lodged to carry out the extension line, which will be a great boon to the people of Banagher and its vicinity. The necessary guarantee has been given, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in of safety." passing the Bill through Parliament during the present session.

THE REPRESENTATION OF DOWNPATRICK .- The following address has been very largely circulated in the principal towns in the County of the Piedmontese King these eighteen years Down :- " To the free and independant electors of the borough of Downpatrick-Gentlemen you are requested to keep yourselves unpledged, as a local gentleman will have the had grown up to 405 million; at present, the pleasure of soliciting your suffrages at the next election for the honour of representing your ancient borough in the Imperial Parlia-

CORK GAS COMPANY .- The report of the Cork Gas Company has been published. The net profits for the year were £6,300, out of which a dividend at a rate of 8 per cent was recommended. There was a falling off of £700 in the rental, but this was attributable to a reduction in the price of gas. The company have a reserve of £10,000, in addition to which | paupers who live like pigs on acorns, only labour by the Jews of Palestine. No sane man they have put £500 to depreciation fund, and

PROSECUTION UNDER THE COERCION ACT .-Lately at the Drogheda petty sessions, a master mariner, named Owen Crawley, late in command of the coasting vessel 'Anne Maria," was prosecuted by the police, under the terms of the Peace Preservation Act, for having a box of percussion caps in his possession. Mr. Tiernan held that sea captains required firearms and powder for signalling on their vessels, and did not require a license The bench held otherwise, and sentenced defendant to 48 hours' imprisonment, without the option of a fine.—Freeman

DEATH OF ALDERMAN DANIEL M'CARTY, EX-MAYOR OF KILKENNY .-- A correspondent of the Nation writes :- Itis m ypainful duty to record the death of Alderman D. M'Carthy, which took place early on the morning of the 13th ultimo. The deceased gentleman, who occupied the position of mayor of this city for the past year, was long and honourably known in Kilkenny for his kindness to the poor, whose welfare had a regard from him at all times, and for his simple unassuming manner, honesty and uprightness of character in all his dealings. He is sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Irish Savings Bank.

The returns from the Irish Savings Bank compiled by Dr. Hancock, for the past year show a falling off in the deposits and cash balances in joint stock banks of £1,516,000 as compared with the preceding year. Between 1878 and 1877 there was a decrease of £1,090,000. The decrease is accounted for by the depression which has generally prevailed for the last two years.

Irish and Catholic Colonization. The question of Irish and Catholic coloniration of the Western States and territories ntinues to be warmly advocated. For the bette. furtherance of the movement its supporters are endeavouring to bring together a general conference or convention on St. Patrick's Da,". A suggestion has been made that the confer. ence should be held in Chicago and has been he artily seconded by the St. Patrick's Society o. f that city. Therefore it may be expected that means will be adopted for procuring widely-co. ncerted action in the matter.

Cork Men Killed in Africa. (Cork Correspondent Irish Tin. 'es.)

The 2nd Battalion of the 24th was r. vised in 1856. A large number of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were induced to join as non-commissioned officers. The battalion proceeded on service to the Mauritius in 1860, and returned to England in 1870. It was one of the regiments sent out to the Cape about twelve months ago when reinforcements for the troops in the colony were called for. Three of the officers who fell at least belonged to this district; and one, Mr. Coghill, who fell, is the son of Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, of Castletownsend. He recently joined the 24th Regiment. The Hon. Ulick Roche, brother of Lord Fermoy, and Mr. Lloyd, son of Mr. Lloyd, of Strancally Castle, were also officers in the remove stains from bed-linen? Ans .-- Apply regiment, but their names have not been returned amongst the slain.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Germania alleges that the petition of the Catholic ladies of the Rhine provinces to Emperor William has resulted in the postponement under certain conditions, of the dissolution of the Catholic nunnery schools at Ahrweller and Nonnenwert.

A New Carnolic Paper in Belgium.-The want of a cheap popular Catholic paper has long been felt in Belgium. This want is now being supplied, and on Monday last was published in Ghent the first number of De Gentenaar, which will be hawked through the streets of that town at the price of two centimes.

The London Universe says :- "Look for a moment at the moral aspect of United Italy. The fiscal advocate of Milan tells us that in that city, which has 200,000 inhabitants, 108 persons attempted their lives last year, which is more than two a week, and he states that most of these were people of education. Throughout Italy suicides are on the increase. From 1864 to 1866, when Rome and Venice did not yet belong to the kingdom, 1912 suicides took place; in the five years after this the numbers rose to 3794, and in the four years from 1872 till 1876 it reached the figure of 4826. In the same period fifty-sixty murders took place every year for every million of inhabitants, whereas in the neighboring country of Switzerland the number is but twenty-four. Infanticide also is increasing rapidly, but altogether, if things go on as they had been so well begun by the Cavours the Farinis and Cialdinis, we shall in the end find all the national wealth swallowed up in taxation, and shall see every man's hand raised anybody to "cite a single case of immoral acagainst his neighbor. Let United Italy be tion growing out of the influence of the Comknown by its fruits."

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing of Socialism in Germany, makes this remark concerning the Catholics: "In Catholic Bavaria, it will be observed, with a population second only to that of Prussia, the proscription list (of exiles for socialism) is very small, numbering only a dozen repressions, from which the curious conclusion would seem to result that the Socialists are more numerous in the Protestaut than in the Catholic States of the Empire. If it be true, morcover, as Schuffle, in his 'Quintessence of Socialism, seeks to establish, that hostility of enmity to the State, that greed and likewise appear to follow that the further away men remove from Rome, the says the Boston Pilot, "is a precious confession, and more valuable because it is true. Hoedel and Nobiling are anything but saints to the German Catholics; their pristine faith has never yet been poisoned by Socialistic doctrines. There are many reasons for believing that even Prince Bismarck will yet be led to give justice to the German Catholics, even as a measure

" What has Piedmont done for Italy?" asks the London Universe. "Let us look at a few figures to answer this question. The greater part of Italy has been the undisputed property When this state of things began in 1851, the whole debt of Italy amounted to a little over 123 million pounds; six years after this, it million pounds, and the annual proceeds from it are 149 million sterling. Of this, over 68 million, or nearly one half, is swallowed up every year by taxes, or in other words, a man who earns £150 a year is only allowed to keep £82 to live on. No wonder that over 108,000 people should have emigrated in 1876; that the country has to support 400,000 habitual they grind them instead of swallowing year's end. These are the blessings of Italian

One of our exchanges, is of opinion that French Radicalism must be very hard to please if the Education Bill brought forward by the French Minister of Public Instruction is not favorably viewed by the majority of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Bardoux, who, be it remembered, professes to be a Catholic, proposes that primary instruction shall be compulsory for all children of both sexes beschool will, in the first instance, be admonished by the Mayor; in the event of the offence being repeated, his name will be posted up at the Town Hall; and if these punishwill not be allowed to fill any public office. Moreover, conscripts who cannot read and five years. It is truly pointed out that M. resolved, as their adversaries have all along contended, to go back to the Revolution for their legislative projects."

Father Walsh and the Hibernians. (New York Sun).

There is some excitement over the contest between Father Walsh of the Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea and the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It seems that the Hibernians were allowed to occupy as their meeting room the vestry of the church. Father Walsh recently asked the Order to help pay the cost of warming the building. Many of the members were in favor of a donation for that purpose, but the majority ruled against it. There had been some disagreement between them and the pastor on political matters. Two Sundays ago the pastor, from his pulpit, warned every member of the congregation, that if they or their friends hired or leased any room to Division No. 5. A. O. H. for the purpose of meeting, it would be in defiance of his wishes. Nevertheless the Division did meet in the vestry, and its action was soon reported to the pastor. Last Sunday the priest denounced several members of the Order of Hibernians, for alleged immoral conduct.

St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company. The Militia Report contains the following in reference to St. Jean Baptiste Infantry

Company: "This is a really magnificent Company and a credit to any force. The men are very tall, well sized, and up to their work."

Baptism and Revolvers.

The ceremony of baptism by immersion was celebrated in western Texas the other day, and when the fourteen candidates walked down to the water fifteen revolvers were depreacher making the fifteenth.

Corporal Punishment.

Corporal punishment is still permitted in the public schools of Boston, subject to the rule that it shall always: consist of blows on the hand with a rattan. Superintendent Eliot advocates further restriction, so that whippings shall never be inflicted while the teacher is in a passion. "There should be," he says, an interval between the offense and the chastisement at least as long as that between two sessions." But imagine the torturing suspense in which the pupil would be placed.

A Chinamans Wife.

The trial of a Chinaman for assault and battery in the police court of San Franciso has brought out a strange story of a Chinese girl's unhappy experiences. She said that her parents in China sold her to "a gray-haired lady" for twenty dollars when she was ten years of age. She was resold to a Chinese doctor in San Francisco named Lia l'o Tai. This doctor has several wives, one of whom sold her to a Chinaman for \$40. Her market price gradually increased to \$160, and by the time she was twenty years old she had changed hands a dozen times. Recently she heard that she was to be sold to a Chinaman living in the interior of the State, and it was in consequence of her refusal to go that the assault was committed and the disturbance created that brought the case before the public.

The Oneida Community.

-The Oneida Community replies in its organ, the American Socialist, to the charges of the Syracuse clergy, with a challenge to tion growing out of the influence of the Com-munity." The following argument is put forward: "The worst enemies of the Community admit, as Dr. Mears did at the Conference, that its members are sincere and honest. The charge is that they are fanatical and mistaken. Does their record prove this? The Community take care of its own, and throws off no wrecks such as are constantly falling from ordinary society. It has furnished no pattpers, no criminals, no abandoned women, no neglected children. Is it not, then, working out a valuable experiment?" The Community defies legal prosecution, on the ground that it violates no law,

Gold on the Pacific Slope.

Thirty-one years ago gold was first discovered in paying quantities on the Pacific slope, and since that time the yield has never failed. During that period there has been produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, bullion to the value of \$1,985,527,939. Of this amount about \$1,-581,443,693 has consisted of gold and \$405,-094,346 of silver. Besides this there has been produced to date in the several Atlantic States, something like \$80,000,000, the most of it in North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. If to this be added the entire yield of British Columbia to date \$33,000,000, San Francisco receipts from the north-west coast of Mexico, \$9,000,000, and the product of the Atlantic States, \$30,000,000, we have a total of \$2,857,-527,939 produced from the above sources, all but \$42,000,000 being from mines within the borders of our neighbors.

The Life Insurace Company.

A man died in Montreal a short time since. His life had been insured for ten or fifteen years in a highly respectable Insurance Company. It appears, however, that there is some doubt as to his exact age at the time he insured. When he died his widow applied in the usual way for the amount of the insurance, and she was informed that the supposed discrepancy in the age of her deceased husband compelled them, to withhold the insurance money. Thus, because a man by. mistake or otherwise, says that he is two or three years younger than he really is—no matter if he pays a premium for fifteen years, them, shell and all; and that most Italian his family is to be deprived of all the money confession. Jesus Christ did not merely give confession. Jesus Christ did not merely give cannot defend himself. He utters curses, but their keenest merchants, lawyers, and the Apostles power to forgive sins, but he also gave them power to retain sins. They also gave them power to retain sins. They do their business, the sooner the public know it the better.

Secession on the Pacific.

(From the San Francisco Daily Stock Record). This is the most critical time in the history of California. Whether there is to be bloodshed and anarchy in our fair State, riot, incendiarism and murder; whether our green fields are to be blackened and our garden spot laid waste; or whether, rather than incur those tween the ages of six and thirteen. The dreadful evils, we shall calmly, in the end, all father who neglects to send his children to other resorts having failed, meet and sever our connection with the national confederation, making laws for our preservation and the preservation of our children's heritage, the events of the next two days may determine. ments should not have the desired effect, he Already such a dread possibility as secession will be deprived of his political rights for a from the Union, in the event of our initure to period varying from one to five years, and obtain the relief we demand from the Olimore will not be allowed to fill any public office. evil, is broadly talked of in high circles. The East has utterly failed to understand our situawrite, and who would, according to the tion and to extend the aid and sympathy we present law, serve in the second portion of the have the right to expect from the sisterhood contingent (for one year), will be embodied of States. Leading men say that we have in the first portion and be obliged to serve pleaded, have exhausted arguments, have cried aloud for relief, but our most earnest appeals Bardoux's bill bears a great resemblance to have been treated with indignity and our sufone passed by the Convention in 1798. Are, ferings been made a mockery. As a last rethen, the French Republicans of to-day really | sort we will take advantage of the geographical lines that surround us, the vast extent of soil within our boundaries, the exhaustless resources of wealth that are ours, and set up an Occidental republic, which, if it cannot rival the old republic in its glory of the past, will at least be a magnificient empire of white freemen, whose heritage shall be preserved to their children's children forever.

History of the American Indians.

(Compiled from the New York Graphic) 1620. Pilgrim Fathers to Indian-Give us

little toot-hold here, dear Indian. 1650. P. F. to I.-Make room, please. Go a little West, Indian.

1700. P. F. to I.—Just a colony or two further West, Indian. 1750. P. F. to I.—Please stay on your side of the Catskill mountains, Indian.

1790. White man to Indian-Indian, your in the way. Go further West.

1795. Daniel Boone to Indian-Injun clar out of Kentucky. 1800. American Eagle to Indian—"No

pent-up Utica contracts our power. The whole unbounded continent is ours." Injun, quit Ohio. 1820. A. E. to I.—Injun, step on the other

side of the Mississippi. You're in the way of civilization and progress. 1840. A. E. to I.-Indian, get over the Rocky

mountains. You're a nuisance." 1850. A. E. to I.-Injun, we want all the land. Why can't you quit being an Injun? Be a white man. Sell us the land fairly. Tangle it up with deeds, quit claims, mortgages, liens and all sorts of things, as we do. Injun, now do try and be civilized.

1860. A. E. to I.—Injun, your in the way everywhere. Do get cout. Go North. Go South. Goanywhere! Go to the Only

1870. A.E. on locomotive to Indian-Scat! posited on the bank of the stream, that of the | Git! Clear the track! Scatter! This is no place for you here anyway.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY

WEDNESDAY,

MONTREAL. By M. C. MULLIN & CO., Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance OALY (Delivered) \$2.00

761 CRAIG STREET

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Sabscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their adresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoflice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Poisonous Garment Bill.

There is now a bill before the Senate in New York State, called the Poisonous Gar-NEXT bill. It is an attempt to legislate ngainst the sale of poisoned or poisonous goods or garments prejudicial to health. It provides, too, that persons injured by the wearing of poisoned goods shall be able to recover damages against the vendor. To us it appears that the bill is calculated to do much service to the public. Poison is used for decorative and for clothing purposesoften with fatal effect. It is not long since a young man who was employed on the Witness died from the effect of the poison which had colored his stockings. He had slightly cut his toot, and the poison from the stocking worked into the system and so he lost his life.

Expected Exodus.

The Government has a chance of doing a stroke of business just now. By the news this morning it will be seen that an exodus is expected from Europe to the United States during the summer. Why cannot Canada induce a portion of these people to settle in Manitoba? It is said that the emigrants are to be of a class who can bring money with them, and in that case there is no danger of their taking advantage of a passage to Canada, in order to reach the United States. But the Government should enter into competition with the Republic and give substantial inducements to those about emigrate to settle in Canada. The objection to the emigration agencies was that the immigrants who were assisted to come here did not remain, but went South. In order to overcome that difficulty the Government should give no passages, but should give greater inducements to settle on the land. There is a chance now, and it should not be allowed to pass without an effort being made to take advantage of it.

Legislative Councils.

The feeling in favour of the abolition of Legislative Councils is growing. The example set by Untario appears to be catching, and we now have British Columbia and Manitoba carrying on their business without a second Chamber. No doubt the experiment has been mentioned, but Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces are more Conservative, and difficulties are placed in the way A Local House of Lords is here considered necessary for our protection, and we are hedged around by safeguards against popular tumults. Now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island appear to favor the abolition of Legislative Councils, and it becomes a grestion whether Quebec will be able to stand alone in retaining one. Men, homeway, are soldom disposed to wipe themselves out of political existence, and this Prowince will be the last in which the Legislative Council will be abolished, if indeed it is ever done away with in our time.

The Imperishable Race.

An Irish exchange tells us that "a telegram from Vienna says that it is now certain that Count Taffe, the Governor of Tyrol, has been asked to form a Cabinet, and has acceeded to the request." And who is Count Taffe? Who could be be but an Irishman! The Taffes have filled many a notch in the history of Austria, and the record of their fame has become allied with some of the most stirring events in the land of the Hapsburgs. An ancestor of Count Taffe died in Austria one hundred and ten years ago, after having served the Emperor for many years. He died at the great age of ninety-two years. He went to Austria to be educated, for the Penal Laws were in force when Nicholas Viscount Taffe genius and valour he rose to the lofty dignity of Field Marshal, and he was appointed Imperial Chamberlain to two Emperors in succession. His gallant exploits against the Turks rang over Europe, and made his name illustrious for ever. Nor did he forget his Fatherland in exile. Wyse, in his Historical Sketch, speaks of him, as Mr. Webb men-

tions, as "The German statesman and general, the Irish sufferer and patriot;" praising "his unchanging attachment to his unfortunate country." "His perfect simplicity of purpose," he adds; "his calm property, had associated him, would add lustre to any country. His rank in the Imperial Great Britain. Bred in camps, and educated of persecution."

Nor was this all. He published a work on Irish affairs, and did all in his power to entheir struggle for civil rights and religious not think so. Nay, we are sure you are which can be afforded by British makers." Whether it is the peoplificative. Count Taffe, his descendant, is, too, wrong. The ex-Grand Master is, by all ac. And as it is with cotton goods, so it is with makes the difference, and we are counts, not as black as he is painted; but he cutlery and many other articles of commerce. the fact is indisputable

Austro-Hungary to Ireland, which is now, we learn, a settled fact, is a happy coincidence to the call to the Premier-ship of the Tyrol the descendant of a gallant Irishman. How many other great men has England driven from her ranks? America might still be under the British flag if the Pennsylvania Line, and the thousands of Irish exiles had not assisted in the Revolution. France would not have a MacMahon; Spain an O'Donnell, and the millions of Irishmen in exile would have been friends instead of foes of Britain. Well, it is some-thing that England has learned to be wise in time. She might have been master of the world's situation, as well as mistress of the seas, if she had only been conciliatory to a gallant race that would, for justice, have stood by her to the end.

The Inspection of Scientific Military Corps.

An evening contemporary attacks Lieut-Gen. Smyth because he pointed out the necessity of placing the scientific branches of the Volunteer Militia under the control of, and to be inspected by, men skilled in special branches of the service. The Lieut-General thinks that artillery officers should inspect artillery corps, and that the inspection by the D.A.G.'s is insufficient. Our contemporary appears to think otherwise. Now, the fact is, that the ordinary D.A.G. knows nothing about artillery. Even the best in-fantry officer knows little or nothing about a field battery or garrison artillery. To go through a course of instructions in Quebec is not enough Artillery can only, be properly inspected by a man trained in that special arm and our contemporary is merely taking up the cudgels for a few gentlemen when it attempts to insinuate otherwise. The Lieut. General may be presumed to know his business. We do not say that some of his suggestions may not be questioned, but in the matter of artillery inspection, no one, who knows anything about it, will say that the Lieut.-General is not right.

Bank Defalcations.

There must be something wrong in the management of Banks when the defalcations of cashiers is possible. We can understand a trusted servant making away with a few thousands, but there must be some want of supervision when those few thousands become tens, and, cometimes, hundreds of thousands. It will not satisfy the public to make this or the other statement. Explanations are valueless when the money is gone. To be told that the books are examined every month is not sufficient. If defalcations are possible the books should be examined every day. With proper supervision defalcations can be made, if not impossible, at least, so dangerous that few men will hazard the chance. All that is required is a little more work on the part of the directors, and for this the Bank is rewarded by increased confidence on the part of the public. Nor can we forget that it is not fair to cashiers to place them in a position in which lack of strict supervision huunts their mind. It is not fair to subject any man to too much temptation. No matter how honestly inclined, men are proverbially weak, and some of them will fall if tempted too much. The Bank Directors who do not do all in their power to guard the money in their charge, do an injustice to themselves, an injustice to the public, and an injustice to their employees; and we see no reason why negligence on their part should not be made a highly censurable offence against commercial morality.

Parlament.

We are glad to notice that Parliament has appointed a committee of thirteen to report on the Insolvent Law. When this commitmittee returns with its report, no doubt something will be done to remedy the present state of affairs. As the Hon. Mr. Masson said last night, the Insolvent Act " was iniquitous, and ought to be repealed." The Act, as it stands, is simply fraud made easy. The Hon. Mr. Masson said at one time he "took pride in being a commercial man, but that that period had long since passed." No doubt of it. The Insolvent Act has worked a change, and such successful in the cases of three provinces a change! Misfortune may have overtaken many, but deliberate, barefaced robbery was encouraged and protected by the provisions of the law. But the members of the Opposition make themselves ridiculous by taunting the Government with the number of official assignees appointed by the present administration. As Sir John A. Macdonald truly said last night these gentlemen were appointed because of the ruin brought to the country by the policy persued by the Reformers. Free Trade landed one half of the country in bankruptcy, and the official assignees were appointed as necessary evils. The statement that those gentlemen obtained onethird of the amount collected is nothing new, although it puts the case somewhat plainly. But what did Sir John A. Macdonald mean by "careful, not rash-moderate and efficient protection of the industries of the country. It is to ascertain what this is that the country is breathless with expectation. But we suppose we must wait, and when it comes we hope it will be, as Sir John A. Macdonald said, "careful, not rash—moderate, and" above nll "efficient."

Mr. Costigan, M.P.

The Free Press makes a great mistake. It thinks that the Post has lost confidence in Mr. Costigan, and it insinuatingly compliments the Post on its discovery. But the Fres Press is in error. If we have had occasion to question one act of Mr. Costigan's, that is no reason why we should lose confidence in him. Not at all. The Free Press was born, and for a long time after. By his ridicules Mr. Costigan's pretentions, but it mistakes if it thinks that we will silently tell it to "lay on." In his hour of triumph we might fall out with Mr. Costigan, but, when the enemy assail him, it is time for us to be at his side again. We may fall out with him for a trifle, but he is of our faith and kindred, and the Free Press will find an enemy when it expected a friend-in the Posr. The Frec Press is all at sea if it thinks that because we had our snarl at Mr. Costigan that we are therefore his foe. We may object to one act of that gentleman and, perhaps, when that act is fully explained our grounds for objection and mild wisdom; his untiring zeal for may not be so scrious as we anticipated. We the depressed caste, with which his name and are watchful of the interest of our people, the are watchful of the interest of our people, the birth, much more than his connections and special interest for which the Posr was established, and much as we admire, and great as our confidence is in Mr. Costigan, yet we can Court gave him access to the first circles in only give him an independent support. With us it is our people first, their representatives in Germany, he impressed on senators and after. First of these representatives on the courtiers the impolicy and injustice of the Conservative side, undoubtedly, stands Mr. Penal Code, with the bluntness of a soldier Costigan. He is our only possible representaand the honesty of a German. His efforts tive in the Cabinet, and the Free Press, the had no small weight in sestening the rigors Ottawa Herald, the Kingston News, the Mail and all the rest assail that programme in vain. The Press says that Mr. Costigan has been "brought into leading strings by ex-Grand courage and stimulate his countrymen in Master Bowell." Excuse us, Press, but we do

certain that the visit of the Empress of is no more the custodian of Mr. Costigan's principles than we are of the keys of heaven and that is a blessing that not all the "Masters" or "Grand Masters" in Canada will accredit us with having the slightest chance of ever obtaining.

Political Appointments in the Civil Service.

The United States authorities are awakening to the necessity of putting a stop to the mischievous system of making wholesale political appointments in the Civil Service. It will be seen by our telegrams that the Customs officials are in arms upon the subject. Honest labor is debarred from preferment, and political and incompetent hacks are placed over the heads of men who have won gold, but who will not be allowed to wear it. Discontent must be universal, and this, too, in a Republic that boasts about its liberty and its justice to all! But, is it not the same in Canada? And who defends it? Nobody! Neither Sir John A. Macdonald nor the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie dare defend the policy of political appointments in the Civil Service. But neither of them are bold and honest enough to denounce what they know to be wrong. Neither of them have courage enough to tell their friends that political influence in the Civil Service is at an end, and that henceforth the best men will get the best positions, and the highest positions will be given for long services to the State and not for interested services to any party.

Mr. Casey, M.P. There are some men now in Parliament who are exhibiting a desire to place the in-terest of the country before the interest of party, and one of those men is Mr. Casey, M.P. for West Elgin. He is, it appears, resolved to introduce practical measures, and whether they carry or not, he will evince a disposition to place before the country the evils which are seriously injuring its reputation and re-tarding its prosperity. Competitive examinations and prevention of bribery at elections, are among the measures this gentleman desires to agitate. We might suggest another —the reduction of the M.P.'s indemnity to a few dollars a day. No doubt, if Mr. Casey succeeds in bringing these questions before the House, he will be overwhelmingly defeated, but the country is ripe for two of them and competitive examination must come in time. Every elector in Canada would, to-morrow, vote for some stringent law that would put an end to bribery at elections, and they would, too, vote for cutting down the indemity. Canadian taxpayers are in no humour to pay \$1,000 per session to a number of gentlemen, one half of whom have no special qualification for making a poeple's laws.

Treating.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is "drinking" that does the harm. Drinking proper has little or nothing to do with it. To be sure a man must drink before he can get drunk, but no man will drink in order to get drunk, if he is let alone. It is "treating' that does the mischief. Stop "treating" and you stop drunkenness. No doubt drinking saloons should be fewer than they are; laws might legitimately be made to make drinking less general; but so long as the custom of " treating" prevails, we may rest assured that there will be no appreciable decrease in drunkenness. Go i ato a drinking saloon and stand at the bar for an hour. What do you see? You seldom see a man enter alone; and when he does, he takes a drink and departs in peace. He was dry, cold, or weary, and he may have required the drink and it may have done him good. But when you see a party of four or six come in, what then? Well, they have a treat from one, then from another, and then all hands must stand;" and when the treat makes the rounds, they are just in the humor to con-tinue. The difficulty is that "treating" is social, while drinking alone is called mean. It would be better for everybody, except the publicans, if people could be mean in this particular, and not social. But it is hard, and there is where the difficulty lies.

Immigration.

It appears that 29,807 immigrants came into Canada during 1878. This is 2,725 more than came during 1877. Of these 29,807 there were 17,940 who settled in the Province of Ontario, not including some children brought out by Miss Rye, Miss McPherson, and others. Nor did these immigrants come empty handed The amount of capital brought by them into the country, not including the value of their personal effects, tools, &c., is said to be \$1,200,563 or nearly \$42 a head. This represents so much wealth to the country, as it is above all things desirable to encourage immigration such as these people represent. The class of people the Dominion wants is principally men with small means who will settle on the land. If this class was properly encouraged and protected when here, no doubt we could get a good number of them. Of 10,295 immigrants registered at the Port of Quebec, 5,350 were English, 1,042 Irish, 1,077 Scotch, 1,538 Scandinavians, 238 Germans, 155 French and Belgians, 418 Icelanders, 323 Mennonites, and 154 of other nationalities not named. Manitoba had 11,000 new setlers during the year, of whom, it is conjectured, about 7 per cent. returned. But now that the emigration from Europe is setting in again, Canada should have more immigrants this year than there have been for a decade, and so there will be if the Government is wide awake.

Protection ys. Free Trade in England. Protectionist theories advance a pace in England. The reasonings of Cobden, Peel, Gladstone and Bright, are again being seriously assailed, and the policy of Protection seriously discussed. The Bullionist-one of London's best financial journals-asserts itself in favor of reciprocity in the matter of tariss, but yet denies any desire to return to Protection pure and simple. That, however, will come in good time. Lord Bateman promises to bring the question of Protection before the House of Lords, and it is only the other day since a meeting in favor of Protection was held in Cannon Street Hotel. Free Trade thirty years ago was a different thing from Free Trade to-day. Then the world was at the commencement of a new era in transportation, and there was no country so ripe to take advantage of steam as England She had been a manufacturing country for some time, and she alone was prepare for the change in the situation. Free trade made her great, and if other people had not protected their industries, England would have continued to rule the marts of the But the Free Trade fiction is being exploded, and every day England puts back Protection only hastens her ruin. The London correspondent of the New York Sun says that " many coarser grades of American cotton goods are now selling in Manchester and elsewhere at prices considerably under those which can be afforded by British makers."

The Dominion Rifle Association.

His Excellency the Governor-General made a happy hit yesterday when he told to the members of the Dominion Rifle Association that "the secret of successful team shooting is that those members who take part in such contests should have plenty of opportunity of shooting tagether before they come to the that a Dominion Accountant should be appost," * " "so that each man may know pointed, whose business would be to inspect how to coach the next one who shoots after him." This is quite true, as any one who has are not in possession of sufficient facts to ever fired in a team can attest. It not unfrequently happens that the first shot or two are take advantage of it in order to introduce the the worst, and this is owing to the fact that the effects of the light, the power of attraction or the windage, have not been accurately gauged, and it is only after firing a few shots that the bull's-eyes are scored with precision. When, however, a man is well coached by his of the "truly ridiculous" policy of predecessor, he is on guard, and he will be a the Irish Catholics in clamouring better judge of the situation. Again, we can representation in the Cabinet, not forget that team shooting is necessary to order to enable each man to know the value of his neighbor's rifle, and to be acquainted with its eccentricities, if it has any. In fact team shooting is necessary to success, and a well coached team must pile up the score beyond that which could be made by individual

The Dromios.

The Kingston News and the Ottawa Herald are hunting together on the Irish question. The News pats the Herald and the Herald pats the News. They are Dromios just now. On the Irish question, no one can tell which is which. What matter if the Herald is a shadow and the News a back? Yet they understand all about the Irish question. To be sure the News is Tory, and the Herald will not "embarrass, the Government. But what of that they are still profoundly sensible on the Irish question. Men in sympathy with the Irish Catholics know nothing about the question at all; it is to others that Irish Catholics must look for light divine. The Herald is like a rehabilitated tombstone. You know the skeleton is underneath, and that "sacred to the memory of Irish Catholic interest" is all that is left; but it still carries the name of the mouldering deceased. Even spiritualism cannot revive its dulcet tones, and so it is passing away-its escutcheon-a lion and unicorn, and its record, "Sold for patronage." Years hence the Post may die, but, like the Guards, it will never surrender. The Herald may apostacise; the Post cannot. It may be possible that the Post may have made mitakes, and it is quite possible that the Post will make mistakes again. But treachery is not a mistake; it is a crime. What says the Herald now?

" Professors."

This is an age of "Professors." That title is the stock in trade of ever Jack-a-napes who is out at elbow, and whose wits are set agoing trying to prove the geometrical problem that two straight lines can meet. Every craze produces its "professor." In the "manly art" the agile fellow who shows one how to hit "from the shoulder," and whose face carries traces of many a hard fought dubs himself "professor" the science, and considers himself somebody in the catalogue of created things. Then we have the musical world all full of "professors' of various degrees, who share their honours with dancing tom-ti-s, who point that oft quoted "light fantastic," while men slyly leer and smile at the "professors" capers. But more surprising still; if you scratch one of these "professors" the chances are two to one that you find a McGillicuddy of the Reeks, or a kilted McCullough of the Highlands. In fact, "professors" are great frauds, and men who have carned the title honestly will soon blush for their fair fame unless the reckless use of the hackneyed title is discontinued, and the people who illegitimately use it are ridiculed and denounced. Montreal is, we see by a Western paper, promised treal is, we see by a Western paper, promised a visit from one of these "professors," and ficient in weight." In the same year, too, we when he comes, if come he does, we will call learn that another baker was put in the pillory attention to the subject again.

Temperance.

Temperance. Its coffee shop is, if not a tailure, of little use; cabmen have no "shelters," and they must make to the grog shop; bars are not only secluded from the public view, but they are made into "restaurants," and the occasional itinerent temperance "lecturer" who comes to win the people to the ways of righteourness do all sorts of wicked things when their backs are turned upon the people. The fact is that the people are not serious in their opposition to intemperance. The cup that cheers and inebriates is far more seductive than the best Congo. And the authorities think so If not, why is there not some effort too. made to crush out unlicensed groggeries, to provide respectable coffee houses, to erect "shelters," to prevent bars for drinking at, being on the same premises with "restaurants," and to stay the tide of misery which is, nay, which has, debased the world. There are some things that "Free Trade" in, are ruinous, and we hold that intoxicating drinks and vicious novels are two of them. But they are the order of the day and it will require a vigorous effort on the part of the authorities to stay the torrent. "Revivals" and "Temperance lecturers do more harm than good, and nothing can abate the evil but legal restrictions.

Eggs and Egg Culture.

The United States does an enormous busi ness in egg culture. It is computed that in that branch of industry alone the United States turns over \$150,000,000 per annum. In a single year New York receives 530,000 barrels of eggs valued at \$9,000,000. Philadelphia, it is said, consumes 80,000 dozen eggs daily. The exportation of eggs is now a thriving business. The process by which the eggs are preserved is a secret. Each exporting house appears to have a process of its own. The European market is regularly supplied, and Canada contributes its proportion to swell the trade. In Canada, however, egg culture does not appear to have grown into a business such as it is in the United States. There is an export house here, but it is small even in proportion. Like other branches of business, egg culture is here almost neglected. It has been demonstrated that excellent grapes will grow in the Province of Quebec, and yet there are very few who attempt to cultivate the vine. We kill fish in abundance, but we do not guard against exhausting the sup-Our forests are becoming denuded of timber, and the game is being shot down in large quantities, and yet our legislators do little or nothing. In the United States fish and game are protected, the cultivation of timper is encouraged and its wholesale destruction guarded against. Vines are trained with cultivated care, and the general resources of the country are developed, even in so small a business as egg culture. It would be idle to deny that they are more alive on the other side of the line than we are here. Whether it is the people or the climate that makes the difference, we do not know, but

The Hon. Mr. Aiken. The Hon, Mr. Aiken (the representative of

the Methodists in the Cabinet) has given notice of an amendment to the Penitentiary Act. He is anxious that the Inspector of Penitentiaries should be relieved from the financial entanglements of Penitentiaries, and the books of the various Penitentaries. We form an opinion on this departure, but we Hon. Mr. Aiken's name. We do so in order to remind our readers that this gentleman is in the Cabinet as representing the Methodists, to which fact little or no public attention has been drawn. We have been so often told people were at one time somewhat disposed to think that the Irish Catholics alone took up such a position. We think, however, that that theory has been exploded, and few people will now deny that representation by nationality and religion is at present the only equitable means of settling the question. The M-thodists have a perfect right to be represented. This country is unfortunately sectional to the core. With some sects this sectional feeling is not publicly shown, but it exists nevertheless. We sincerely wish it could be otherwise, but so it is, and so it will remain, until-we do not know when.

Pleuro-Pueumonia.

Some veterinary surgeons contend that cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia are good for human food, and one gentleman in this city offers to prove this, if his cating a steak of the diseased meat will be accepted as proof, by a sensitive public. But whether this gentleman be correct or not, it is now quite certain that the American cattle slaughtered at Liverpool were not all suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, but from sporadic-pneumonia, the result of exposure during a prolonged and stormy voyage. Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, who is recognized as one of the first pathologists of the day, has maintained this theory with so much force, that he has compelled public opinion to acknowledge the harshness of the present law in England, although he has not succeeded in inducing the Government to relax. it appears quite certain that And the pleuro-pneumonia which has been prevalent enough in some parts of the eastern sections of the United States is not as virulent as the pleuro-pneumonia which has been so destructive to cattle in which has been so destructive to cattle in Great Britain and Ireland. No doubt the embrace sufferings, mortify our passions sacrifice them all to Him eagerly and joydisease is of a character that requires to be guarded against; for, notwithstanding the challenge of our veterinary friend in Montreal, the public would, we opine, not relish the thoughes of eating diseased ment. But it is some satisfaction to be assured that the disease is not so destructive on this side of the ocean as it is on the other. Little grains of comfort are acceptable these hard times, and this appears to be one of them.

How they Punished Adulteration in the

Middle Ages. We lately called attention to the adulteration of articles of food in Canada, and we wondered why, it was, that after all the people who were discovered with adulterated articles of food for sale, not one person was punished during the year just expired. This appears to be the way we do things in this age. In the olden times, however, people were more precise. Any one who takes the trouble to read the "Memorials of London" will there find that the adulteration of food was not looked upon as a holiday amusement. In 1316, a baker was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle through the principal for a similar offence; and, in 1364, a seller of unsound wine was punished by being made to drink it. The Montreal is doing nothing in the cause of pillory is, however, a thing of the past and in this age we must content ourselves to hear of criminals work rather than see them grin through a yoke that is not gilded. But if adulteration is to be put down, some punishment must overtake those who practice it. If not, we have no guarantee that adulte ation, will not be practised. As for "honesty," we have little or no faith in that. The majority of men are "honest" because they cannot help it. But, surely, it is a farce to be told that we are consuming adulterated food; that there is a law against adulteration; that people are every day tried for violating the law, and yet no one is punished. But, looking after adulterated food furnishes a few people with a means of obtaining a living, and that should, it appears, be sufficient to satisfy the public.

Archbishop Purcell.

The financial embarrassment of Archbishop Purcell is calculated to do harm with unthinking people. Men who have lost their money by the Archbishop's failure may be disposed to rush into extremes, and to question the religious teachings of the venerable prelate. They may think that his knowledge of spiritual affairs may be as doubtful, or as faulty, as his knowledge of commercial transactions have already proved to be, and evils may be generated and harm may be done. But this can only happen to the unthinking. Men who reflect must see that the commercial failure of the Archbishop was not because of spiritual error. The good old man knew little or nothing of the cause of all this trouble. He left his business in other hands. Like some of the greatest financiers of the day, those by whom the Archbishop's business was controlled, mistook their work and failure resulted. During a crisis when cities such as Memphis have succumbed, it is no wonder that the worldly affairs of an Archbishop should go wrong. Commercial ruin has overtaken the ablest men in the country. Millionaire after millionaire succumbed to the hardness of the times. Bank after Bank went down before Depression and Shrinkage. England, the United States and Canada have been shaken by a commercial earthquake, and in the midst of all it is no wonder that

one Catholic ecclesiastic falls a victim. But the failure of Archbishop Purcell carries with it no private scandals, and we do not despair even yet of hearing of something being done to pay the unfortunate creditors. The Archbishop of New York has, we are glad to see, offered to move in the matter, and if his example is seriously followed throughout the Union, no doubt much will be done to remedy the unhappy state of affairs by which the venerable and still beloved prelate is surrounded.

Sam recently got married, and told his wife that she might retain all the change which dropped on the floor out of his pockets. What was his astonishment, on Monday morning, to find no money in his pauts. He has since ascertained that his wife hangs his pants upside

The First Stage of the Passion

A Lenten Sermon Preached in St. Peter's, Rome, by Rev. Father Ventura,

At the close of the Last Supper, when Divine Wisdom, Infinite Goodness, and Love, by the inessable institution of the Eucharist, came to fix His dwelling in the midst of us at the very time when mankind had conspired to banish Him forever, the Evangelists relate that the Lord, accompanied by His Disciples, recited a canticle before leaving the Conscie." But why this canticle, and what was it? Paul de Burges, on the authority of liturgical books of the Synagogue, says that this hymn or canticle which our Divine Lord sang was the seven psalms the Hebrew initials of which united together formed the word Alleluia, and which it was customary with the Hebrews to sing at the termination of the Feast af the Paschal Lamb. By the recitation of this hymn after the Last Supper, when the real Divine Lamb was offered and given as Food to the Disciples in the Eucharistic Communion, "our Lord wished," says St. Chrysostom, "to teach us by His example, that, if after taking corporal refection we should return humble and fervent thanksgiving to God for His goodness in restoring the streangth of our bodies by the aliments sent by His Divine Providence, we are bound by far more potent reasons to thank Him for having designed to nourish our souls with the spiritual refection of the Body and Blood of His Divine Son, received in Holy Communion." Thence comes the custom of the primitive Christians—a custom still strictly observed in religious communities and in good Catholic families-of thanking God in common after meals; thence comes, in the Liturgy of the Church, the conclusion of Mass by the Collect called the Post Communion, which is to be followed by Sext and

Altogether, these prayers and these psalms sung by the Apostles in the company of Jesus Christ,—"et hymno dicto," after having assisted at the first Mass celebrated in the Cenacle and after having received the Eucharistic Communion, correspond most perfectly. Bede gives another interpretation of the hymn which Jesus Christ sang on this occasion; namely, that our Lord when entering on His Passion wished to show us by this hymn all the fervor of His affectionate Heart and with what impatience and joy He resigned Himself to suffer and to die for us, thereby desiring to teach us how we should fully. The recitation of the hymn is followed by

the departure of our Lord and His Apostles from Jerusalem. What object had the Evangelists in view in particularly noting the latter circumstance, which, historically speaking, might be called idle or superfluous; as without speaking of it, it might be understood that in order to reach the Mount of Olives, which was outside Jerusalem, one should necessarily leave the city? But, no. This particularity is neither idle nor superfluous, because it recalls and prefigures a great mysstery. Jesus Christ with His Disciples is the true Church. This egress of Jesus Christ and His Disciples from Jerusalem to enter on His Passion is to represent to us the true Church, the true Religion, which by the Passion and Death of Jesus Christ, abandons the Jews to their wilful blindness and goes to enlighten the Gentiles and quits Jerusalem to fix itself in Rome; it signifies to us, that from that time Jesus Christ, who had until then belonged to the Jews, was in future to belong unreservedly to us. Oh, unfortunate Jerusalem! Oh, thrice happy Rome! Oh, mystery of severe justice against the Jews, and of mercy and goodness for us! But, in representing a touching mystery by His departure, He also offers us a solid instruction. Let us, then, remember that at this moment the High Priests assembled in council in order to decide on the arrest of the Nazarene, had called together armed men and soldiers to put it into execution, and all their evil passions had arisen to procure the deathsentence of the Saviour of mankind. Jerusalem had, thus becoming a true picture of the world where the passions of the larger number of the great and the learned are in constant turmoil and agitation, set on foot intrigues, plots, and conspiracies against His doctrine, against His religion, against the liberty of His Church and the virtue of His faithful disciples.

Jesus Christ leaving Jerusalem with His Apostles at this juncture is Jesus Christ repudiating, rejecting the world and announcing to us that to belong to Him, to His society, to His family, to His true Church according to its spirit, it is not sufficient to hear it, to profess its teachings, to receive occasionally its Sacraments, to join in its praises and prayers, but we must also leave the world, if not personally, at least mentally; we must renounce its corruption, its usages, its vanities,-those worldly ties which are in such opposition to the Gospel; but if we live according to the spirit of the world, which Jesus Christ has formally renounced and excluded from His prayer of goodness and love, we shall also be condemned and cursed, because of the world; we shall perish with the world.

The Evangelists remark that in leaving Jerusalem our Lord creased, the torrent of Cedron. This particularity involves Dmystery. That is the torrent of which David prop -"The Messiah will drink of the torrent or His way," and for that, will He gloriously elevate His Head; that is to say, the torrent of grief and ignominy of the Passion, of which the Redeemer was to drink copiously during His journey through life, and which was afterwards to be transformed for Him into a source of delight, of exaltation, and of glory. This torrent is called Cedron, a "Hebrew expression," says St. Jerome, "which signifies dark, obscure." Thus Jesus Christ in facing the torrent of obscurity and horror, penetrates at that very moment into a pro-found darkness, into a black and horrible region of sorrowful thoughts, of cruel hatred, artifices, frauds, calumnies and the hypocrisy of His enemies, to become their victim. Thus, Jesus Christ advancing into the formidable obscurity of so many torments, fatigues, revilings, insults, which, according to the prophecies, like to a rapid current of impure water, after having washed over His Most Sacred Body, was even to reach His Most Blessed Soul, to surround It, to plunge It, into an ocean of bitterness, affronts, and dolors.

Moreover, the Cedron flows at the bottom of a valley which separates Jerusalem on the eastern side from the Mount of Olives. There was in this valley a very thick wood, which, according to St. Jerome, the superstition of the degenerate Jews had \consecrated to Moloch. This people had fallen into such an excess of implety, of cruel madness, that parents, thoughtless of the vicinity of the true: God, crowded to this wood to offer to the infamous idol a holocaust of their young chil dren, by burning them alive in its honor and in order not to be moved or sottened by the cries of these innocent victims, drums

were beaten and other deafening instruments | "Remember," says he, "that Adam sinned in according to Cornelius a Lapide, why the most impure spot in the whole world, and. as it were, the metropolis, the capital of the kingdom of Lucifer on earth, where this apostate angel received from the people of God, in the vicinity of His Temple, divine honors,
—a worship sanguinary and abominable. All these circumstances will clearly explain why our Lord wished to commence His Passion near this torrent and in this valley; why He chose, in preference to any other, so infomous a spot to offer Himself, solemnly, up to death; it was, according to the authority above mentioned, to attack the devil in the very seat of his sacrilegious empire. Jesus Christ crossing the Cedron and landing on the opposite shore is Jesus Christ going to humble. to confound, to disarm, to conquer Lucifer by His agony and His sufferings, like a generous and magnanimous soldier, who, the first to enter the arena, throws himself on the enemy, sure of conquest and triumph.

It is also symbolical of a mystery that Jesus Christ went to the Mount of Olives. From that we are shown the salutary effects we should derive from the Passion, which Jesus Christ commences at the foot of this mysterious mount. The olive is the emblem there to terminate the old war and to stipuolive, by the oil which it produces, is the symbol of mercy. Thus Jesus Christ in going to the Mount of Olives is Jesus Christ most inconceivable excess, in offering Himself in sacrifice for us. Jesus Christ is the true Olive, which rises in beauty and mafertile Olive, which by the opening of His veins, the effusion of His Blood, unites and incorporates with Himself the wild, withered and barren olives of our souls in order to ferheavenly stream of His grace and His love. Mount Olivet, where the Saviour relired to suffer the first sorrows, the first insults, the first agonies, I may say the first interior death, is this same mount whence in a short time He will rise triumphant over death and ascend glorious into Heaven. "Behold, then," cries St. Ambrose, "the Lord pointing out to us in His journey the path that we should take to regain heaven, from which we were banished." That is to say, it is necessary to nourish our souls at the banquet of His love: to abandon corrupt Jerusalem; to renounce | His disciples. intercourse and friendship with the world; to wade through the dark torrent of tribulations, of sacrifices, of humiliations-all which are trials inseparable from a truly Christian and pious life; to enter with Jesus Christ into a place of retirement, solitude and prayer; to offer oneself conjointly to God, with the Redcemer, at the foot of Mount Olivet, there to grieve with Him and for Him; such is the only means, the only way (remember there is no other) to triumph over death and sin and to ascend into heaven with Him.

Why then did our Lord, when resolved to

of Olives, enter into the villa of Gethsemani and particularly in the part of the villa where He will soon make them the spectators and the garden was? Why have the Evangelists | companions of His glorious ascension into so particularly and carefully noted all those heaven—all this, says St. Ambrose, is the circumstances? Did Jesus seek thus to with- sensible image of the Church; it profigures draw Himself from the impious soldiers conducted by Judas, and who were soon to come | He requires; what He promises; what He to seize Him? No: quite the contrary; for, prepares for the children and the disciples of according to the remark of St. Luke, it was ding to the ren not a place where there was no likelihood of His being discovered: but a place to which He was in the habit of repairing every night, after supper, in order to give Himself to St. John declares still more openly that this Gethsemina was a spot well known | be found. Let us hasten to join it; to mingle to the treacherous disciple; for the Saviour often went there to pray with His disciples, the pious and faithful souls who walk in the and even with this same Judas. St. Cyril footsteps of our Saviour. Let us hasten lest says that in going to this garden the Lord this precious companionship may outwished to save Judas the trouble of seeking distance us, and disappear from our Kim elsewhere, and to show to His Disciples as well as to us, adds St. Chrysostom, that He otherwise, we shall remain deprived of the went to meet death of His own will. He had announced to us in clear and precise terms that no person could take His life without His consent; that He would give His life willingly, but to take it back again. Thus if He had expected to be seized violently, suddenly and in public, He would in some measure have tarnished this important truth concerning His voluntary death. So, therefore, whenever the Jews wished to seize Him before the time | God the hymn of gratitude and praise. Let appointed by Himself; He fled, or concealed Himself, or became miraculously invisible. | lem profine assemblies, demoralizing amuse-But to-day, that this hour at length had come -an hour so much desired by Himself; so happy for us, and which He Himself had assigned in the counsels of the Eternal Father—He foresees the violence that would be offered to Him; He goes to Gethsemani, because it was a place in which nothing was casier than to find Him. Besides, the Pharisees feared by arresting Him on the Sabbath-day this seizure might rive rise to a sedition or a revolt among the people, who would show themsaves devoted to Jesus Christ; and, awrding to an observation of St. Leo not with through zeal for the observance of the Sabbath, or to prevent its profanation by any excesses - for the priests then troubled themselves but little about the worship or the love of God-but through fear that in the midst of the disorder and tumult, the Prisoner should escape from their hands. In retiring to Gethsemani, a place separated from Jerusalem, solitary and tranquil, our Lord foresecs every popular movement; He calms the terror of His enemies: He removes every obstacle to His arrest; He anticipates the snares which are laid for Him; and, just as it is now in the generous dispositions of His Heart to accomplish in a secretand sudden manner His sacrifice, even before His corporal immolation, the great Victim goes to the place where he is to be seized; places Himselfunder the homicidal hand which is to sacrifice Him; and the true Abel goes freely and openly to where the true Cain can lay old on Him, to immolate Him to his cruel

The Passion of Jesus Christ not being a the most venerable, the most august, the most meritorious of all sacrifices,-the Holy Victim of so holy a sacrifice should not be apprehended in a profune) place. "Thus," Savs' on a road, or at table; but it should be by in the place of prayer, where it was customary

sounded which drowned their voices during the terrestrial paradise; for this reason Jesus this barbarious sacrifice. The ceremony was concluded by casting their askes into the neighboring torrent. That is the real cause, joyment." Thus Jesus Christ entering the garden is the Mediator who comes forward to torrent got the name of Cedron—that is to disarm the heavenly cherub whom divine jussay, black, dark, from the charred remains of tice had placed at the entrance of the real the bodies which were cast into it. This Paradise; to break in his hands the flaming valley was then the most sacrilegious, the sword which interdicted our entrance; to obtain for the miserable posterity of a sinning parent its return to the happy abode whence it had been experied—an account of his hour no longer transient and earthly, but it had been expe led-an abode of delights, the terestrial paradise was but the figure.- "In a word." says Alcuin, "Jesus Christ entering the Garden of Gethsemani is the new Adam who goes to expiate, by His humility and His obedience, the pride and the revolt of which the ancient Adam was guilty in another garden." Oh, new Garden! new Eden! new Paradise! How little thou resemblest the old! There, the first Adam tasted of pleasure, repose, joy, delight; here, the Second Adam experiences but struggles, sadness, terror, bitterness, agony. There, flowed streams of refreshing waters; here, flows but a stream of blood, recking from the veins of the Redeemer. There, a rebellious angel tempted to transgression and sin; here, a faithful angel exhorts to obedience and sacrifice. There, Divine Majesty was outraged; here, it is satisfied. There, sin was committed; here, it is expiated. There, humanity found its ruin: here, it is brought back to the paths of eternal salvation. There, of peace. According to Origen, Jesus Christ thorns and malediction sprang from the in repairing to the Mount of Olives, goes flowers and the fruits; here, the thorns of bitterness and grief produce the flowers and the the great treaty of peace between heaven and earth—between God and man. The olive, by the oil which it produces, is the under the shadow of the tree of life; here, in the midst of death rises its antidote and the hope of the resurrection and the life. Behold, repairing to the mountain of mercy; exalting | then, this mysterious garden, where the Spouse His goodness to the highest pinnacle, to the in the Canticles earnestly prays her Beloved to make baste and descend. Oh, amiable Jesus, cherished Spouse of our souls! yes, come quickly into this garden of delights for jesty to adorn and cheer the wide field of the | us, and of thorns for Thee; but no! this Church. Jesus Christ in going to the Mount amiable Spouse does not need our solicitaof Olives is the grafted Olive, the fruitful, the | tions nor our prayers to draw near. A secret, irresistible force, the force of His charity, suffices to impel, to attract, to bring Him to us. Let us then admire how He advances towards us with tilize them by Ilis own virtues through the rapid strides, serene countenance, glad heart, joyful look.

Christians, brethren! let us beware how we lose this precious moment; let us hasten to follow Him into this garden, where He will disclose to us all the treasures of His Heart, so capable of attracting and sanctifying ours: Ubi est thesaurus ruus, ibi et cor tuum erit; that is to say, let us not waste in indolence, effeminacy or worldly cares the days of a life which has been granted to us only to follow and imitate Jesus Christ, and let us give serious receive and profess the doctrine of Christ; to attention to these simple and mysterious words: Jesus entered into the garden with

This Divine Redeemer, who enters into the garden with His disciples, who makes them walk in His footsteps, instructs them from His own lips; edifies them by His example; consoles and fortifies them by the sight of His sufferings; sanctifies them by His oblation; He associates them in a special manner with His prayers, and efficaciously applies to them the fruit of His sacrifice and the infinite merit of His Blood, shed in their presence; He constitutes Himself their buckler by His power; their defense against the Judaic rage; in fine Jesus Christ, who this day makes His disciples pray and to suffer at the foot of the Mount | the spectators and companions of His sufferings on this same Mount of Olives, where the history of what Jesus Christ does; what

Ah! should we have the sad misfortune of being alienated from the body of this Church by schism or from its spirit by sin, let us hasten to reunite ourselves to this holy society, within which only Jesus Christ is to with the apostles, with the disciples; with eyes. Otherwise, we cannot overtake it; blessings which are to be found only in it; otherwise, we shall be excluded from eternal happiness, which can only be obtained through

Now, let us listen with humble spirit and faithful heart to the last great command of Jesus Christ, to receive His Faith, to fulfil His law. Let us often fortify ourselves with the Eucharistic Sacrament. Let us often sing to us leave, abandon the corruption of Jerusaments, the company of the wicked. Let us drink of the dark waters of Cedron, by accepting tribulation and penance with pious resignation. Let us cross this torrent, by suffering for the love of Jesus, the contempt of the world with constancy and courage. Let us often unite ourselves to Him and with Him in the garden,—that is to say, in the silence of meditation and prayer. Let not the darkness of night terrify us. Let not the bitterness of the torrent of mortification deter us. Let not the persecution of the synagogue or of worldlings turn us away from our path. By walking in the footsteps of Jesus Christ one is proof against all, and one triumphs over all. United during life with over all. United during me wive Jesus Christ agonizing and suffering, thus tions here, through the unction of His grace, through His assistance, we shall also find ourselves after death on the mountain, there to partake of the joy of His Ascension and

His glory. There remains for us now one final ta-k to fulfil, which is to enquire why the Evangelists wished to transmit the name of the place where the Saviour retired for the last time to

They tell us it was called Gethsemani. a Hebrew word which signifies the valley or the press of olives. What interest can the Christian world take in retaining the name of this place, if it did not signify a mystery? Let us, then, remember the afflicted widow spoken of in the Fourth Book of Kings, who, fallen into extreme poverty, and left without resources wherewith to pay-Punishment, but a sacrifice,—and the greatest, the debts of her deceased husband, was on the point of seeing a merciless creditor carry off her children and make slaves of them. Let us remember the prophet Eliseus, who, moved to compassion at this calamity, enters the Origen, "it would be unseemly that the Lord | house of the widow and there miraculously were arrested in broad day, in a public place, multiplies the small quantity of oil which she possessed, from the sale of which she night, in the garden, precisely at the time and realized sufficient money to pay her debts and convert the remainder to her own support for the Son of God to pray to His Eternal and that of her children. This history was a Father, and which, for this reason, was a real figure and a prophecy of Gethsemani, which sanctuary, a real temple of God." St. Cyril while predicting, explains it. The widow of

into extreme indigence of spiritual wealth and assistance, and not having in any way the means of paying the debt contracted with the prince of darkness, saw her children in danger of becoming his slaves and rendered eternally miserable. However, Jesus Christ, the true Eliseus, (the word Eliseus signifies God, Saviour,) touched with compassion for this unhappy family, came into this world, the abode of poor humanity, therein to diffuse and to multiply the oil of His mercy and of His Divine Blood-a precious substance, from which we, the sons of man, have derived sufficient wealth to pay all our debts, to ransom ourselves from the slavery of the devil, and to live the life of grace and immortality. Jesus Christ, then, having accom-plished this work of infinite goodness, chose to commence it precisely in this Gethsemani, or valley of oil, wishing that the name should inform us of the mystery which it realizes. David had foretold that the Messiah and the Anointed of the Lord should be replenished by God with the mysterious oil of joy, no account of the truth of His instruction, His meckness in suffering, His justice in judgment, His love for virtue and His hatred for As Son of God, Jesus Chirst did not need this unction. He received it, then, as Son of man—the chief and the representative of our humanity—in order to diffuse it over all our race. Sr. Augustine tells us that it was at Gethsemani that Jesus Christ began to communicate to us this Divine oil. It is in this place that He became really our Christ, our Auointed, who has shed most abundantly over us the oil not only of His mercy, which assures us, but also that of His strength, which fortifies us; wishing that, according to His example, we may powerfully and with advantage on our side combat with the devil. Every one knows that athletes anoint their bodies with oil in order to render themselves more agile, more supple, and more vigorous With the view of bringing before our eyes this striking mystery of His love, could Jesus Christ have selected a more suitable place than the valley of material oil, so fit to prefigure the unction of His spiritual and divine oil? Moreover, as in this garden oil was extracted from olives, thus, under the pressure of a dolorous agony, observes the interpreter, Jesus Christ commences to draw from His Divine Body the Precious Blood which redeems, us, anoints us, fortifies us, nourishes and renders us immortal.

But as the oil multiplied by Eliseus was collected only in vessels presented by widow, so the Blood of Jesus Christ is received only in those souls which are presented to Him, offered and purified by the Church; that is to say, those souls who hear the word, profess the faith, and partake of the sacraments of the Church, St. Paul having declared: " Despondi enim vos uni viro virginem vastam exhibere Christo"

As Eliseus continually asked the widow for other vessels, that he might replenish them with his mysterious oil, so also Jesus Christ, in the midst of us, is desirous, eager, to bestow on us more benefits than we are capable of receiving, is continually receiving new souls into His Church in order to pour over them the oil of His mercy and the Church labors to call them to His Fold. It is with this view that she sends her missionaries into idolatrous and heretical countries; it is with this view that she despatches us

preachers into Catholic countries during this holy season of Lent. We exhort you, the faithful, to open your hearts so that the true Eliseus may fill them with His graces and His love.

The oil of Eliseus ceasing only to flow when the widow no longer presented vessels wherein to receive it, so also it is never Divine goodness which fails us, but it is our hearts which are tardy to receive it. Alas! let this reflection cause us to tremble; for the Lord, according to His threat, in punishment for having kept Him waiting so long for our hearts in order to fill them with His oil, will stop its precious infusion; so that, Gospel, we should set about looking for the nounce our vices. Let us prepare ourselves to purify our hearts from profane affections by tears of penance, in order to reap abundantly Jesus Christ; so that, instead of being, perhaps, objects of the Divine anger, ready to be condemned to death, we may become vessels of honor and glory, worthy of the friendship, the love and the eternal society of God. Amen.

A Cavalry Charge. The war correspondent of the London

Standard writes from the seat of war in Afghanistan, under date February 13th. He thus describes a cavalry charge:

"At this moment Major Stewart, of the 5th Punjah Cavalry, happened to ride up with a troop of thirty men. The escaping enemy were pointed out to him. They appeared to be thousands, though actually they probably did not number more than 500. Gen. Roberts thought he had better charge. Major Stewart said he was quite ready. "Was he to make prisoners?" "No, your small force cannot afford to take prisoners," was the reply; whereupon the word of command was given, and away went the cavalry across the country as fast as their horses could carry them. They disappeared from sight for a few seconds where there was a depression in the ground then they reappeared, and in another moment they were among the fugitives. Sabres flashed in the air as each man bent down to his work or wheeled to face a foe. One sowar broke his tulwar over the head of an Afghan. He leaped off his horse, seized the dead man's gigantic knife, and rode on in the charge. The duffedar of the regiment, and the finest swordsman in it, was chasing a man, who turned round, took steady aim with his jozail, and the duffedar fell dead, with a bullet through his head. Major Stewart was riding over a wounded man, who bent upwards and delivered a cut at the horse, which took effect under its right eye. It was a brilliant charge, though a short one. The ground where the sowars came up with the enemy was strewn with dead and wounded. Twenty-one slain Afghans were counted, and at least an equal number were found badly sabred. The punishment inflicted upon the enemy here would have been much more severe had it not been for the fact that hundreds of men got into soft ground, where the cavalry could not get at them, and afterwards escaped across the river.

Curious Story.

New York, March 10 .- A very curious story of the straying of the ship "Ken-tuckian," of Boston, Captain Mosely, about fifty, all over the Mediterranean under her crazed commander, is brought here by the steamer "Glenlyon," commanded by Captain Wallace. Wallace discovered the "Kentuckian " floating the American ensign down, forty miles from Algiers. The "Kentuckian" was bound from Trieste to the Southwest pass and ninety days out. The vessel appeared in garden, another mystery still more touching. Spiritual death of its head, Adam, had fallen down. Mosely offered Wallace two hun-

pounds to tow the "Kentuckian" to Gibraltar, but gave no good reason for it. The "Kentuckian" was under full sail. The crew was orderly, and there was no lack of provisions. Wallace says Mosely is crazy, or begging on the highway. but was compelled to leave him. Shortly after the arrival of the "Glenlyon," news was received that the "Kentuckian" had passed Irisa, one of the Balcaric Islands, with the captain dead. Irisa is about 180 miles northwest from Algiers, and why that was the port touched at by the "Kentuckian" is as strange as the rest of the story.

The Catholic Vote in Outario.

(Toronto Telegram.) It looks as if the Catholic vote would go with the Reform party in the Local elections. Had it not been for the Catholic influence exerted by "the power behind the throne," all this bother about exemptions, the Orange Bill, and Separate Schools would have been avoided. In all matters affecting the Catho-lies, the Mowat Cabinet performs as Arch bishop Lynch pulls the string.

Catholic Union, Argenteuil. The following officers were unanimously elected for the present year:-Messrs. John Kelly, President; G N Boyle, Vice-President; George Aspeck, 2nd Vice-President; D Murphy, Secretary and Treasurer; C E Ladouceur, assistant ditto. Committee-M Brierton, F Poulin, F Filion, M Desjardins, John Brophy, Chas Ladouceur, M Dwyer, D Guertin, O Ladouceur, J Pilon, T Curren. Israel Sauve, Tyler. John Fitzgerald, Grand Mar-

Russia and Turkey.

The indemnity that Turkey has to pay Russia for the outlay the Czar was put to in bringing the Sick Man to his senses amounts something like one hundred and eighty million dollars. In addition to this there is an item of something like five and a half million dollars as compensation for injury done to the property of Russian subjects in Turkish territory. This is quite a little sum for Turkey to have to fork over to the Power that whipped her, and all for the pleasure of being whipped. Where the money is to come from, goodness only knows. Russia is as badly in need of it as Turkey is unable to pay

Polygamy and Porridge.

When we made an excursion to Southern Utah, not long ago, we were hospitably entertained by the Mormon bishop at Richfield. He was a Scotchman, and had been brought up a rigid Presbyterian. "Ah, well," said he "they think ill of me at home for changing my religion; but there was my brother Aleck who took it most to heart. He was on his way last year for California, and turned off the road a bit to see me, and try to bring me back into the fold. When he got there he spent the whole evening lecturing me, and then went to bed. In the morning I gave him the best breakfast the country would afford: coffee and rolls, trout, beef and venison steak, and such like. Poor Aleck! he looked all over the table, and then turning upon me his sorrowful face, blurted out : "Oh, Jamie, mon! Jamie mon! did I ever think it would come to this! I could hae forgiven yea' yer poleegamy, but hae ye gien up your porritch?"—Harper's Drawer

CETYWAYO.

"A Zulu Christian a Zulu Spoiled." Cetywayo, the Zulu King, is a remarkable man. There is some resemblance between his career and character and those of Hyder Ali and Dost Mahomed. The Zulu chief is in the prime of life, and a friend of mine who has seen him says that his features are expressive and almost handsome. Physically, he is a complete athlete. He has great strength of limb and marvellous agility. He is wily, adroit, courageous, and, with a view like the foolish virgins mentioned in the of accomplishing his design, capable of great cruelty. Some curious insights into his charoil of His mercy at the hour of death, and find acter crop up in the voluminous blue-books no one to supply us with it. From this day that have been published within the last two Theophilus Shepstone and other English re- | meantime, the cavalry, under Colonel Russell,] presentatives are strikingly picturesque, and at times eloquent. His expressions remind the grace which flows from the Passion of one of the mode of address indulged in by the American Indians, but Cetywayo's views are more sanguinary than those of Spotted Tail or Little Blanket. Fighting was their mission on earth. He was their king, and he was anxious, in the first place, to prove his prowess as a warrior, and next to give his young braves an opportunity of washing their spears in the blood of their foes. It was matterless to him whom he quarrelled with so and his sons are all some distance off with a long as he could accomplish these two purposes—demonstrating his own capacity as a chieftain and the courage of his people. When talking in his kraal on the same occasion about the missionaries, he said Christianity might be all very well for white men and for Europeans, but he did not like the missionaries, because experience had shown that a Zulu Christian was a Zulu spoiled. Over the whole of the intercourse between the English and this able dauntless, but unscrupulous Kashr, many instances could be quoted of savage picturesqueness of expression, which throws a curious light upon the motives that move these swerthly warriors to action.

SPORTING.

The International Walking Match.

New York, March 10.—The greatest excitement is aroused by the walking match contest, but the betting is not changed from last evening, namely, 3 to 2 on O'Leary. The pedestrians are all in good condition, and bets are freely offered to-day at 500 even on O'Leary against the field. On the 83rd mile Rowell caused some excitement, when he spurted and ran three laps at an easy-going trot. The opinion is generally expressed that he is using himself up too much on the first day, being desirous of keeping his round ahead of the others. His staying powers, however, are stated to be remarkable. At 8 pm. the score stood: O'Leary, 67 miles; Rowell, 74; Harriman, 55; Ennis, 59.

Il p.m.—Rowell, 108; Harriman, 97; O'Leary, 93; Ennis, 87.

GILMORE'S GARDEN, N.Y., March II.—9 a.m.— Score: Rowell, 138; Harriman, 128; O'Leary, 114; Ennis, 114.

Il a.m.—Rowell, 146; O'Leary, 119; Harriman, 124; Ennis, 122. The International Walking Match.

Boat Racing. THE ROSS-EMMETT RACE.

THE ROSS-EMMETT RACE.

The single-soull race for £400, between Wallace Ross, of St. John, N.B., and Frank Emmett, of Newcastle, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames came off yesterday, and resulted in a victory for Ross. The race created unusual interest in boating and sporting circles at Newcastle and London. Owing to Emmett's success in numerous races, and Ross having never rowed in public in England, Emmett was the prime favorite, and his backers and admirers laid odds of 7 to 4 on him. Ross, however, improved wonderfully since his arrival in England, and under the able mentorship of Drewitt and Harry Kelly, the ex-champion, he learned many points. It was claimed that Ross has rowed the course in twenty-three minutes, and that his chances of winning were certain. One of Ross' principal backers was Bush, the great London sporting man. He invested heavily with the book-makers; accepting the £7 to £4 laid against Ross. Ross will be matched to row Tarryer for £200 a side. Emmett led till he reached a point about 50 yards below Hammersmith Bridge, when Ross overtook him, and drew away from him, winning easily by about 8 or 10 lengths.

RACE BETWEEN ELLIOTT AND COURTNEY.

RACE BETWEEN ELLIOTT AND COURTNEY. LONDON, March 10.—It is announced that the backers of the champion rower, Elliott, have

written to ex-Mayor Luddell, of Pittsburg, authorizing a match with Courtney for two, three or five miles on Alleghany River. The stake and date to be agreed upon. Elliott demands a minimum of \$375 for expenses.

THE ZULU WAR.

The First Engagement. SIRAYO'S KRAAL, BASHEE VALLEY, Jan. 15.

We had been established in camp on the Natal side of the Buffalo at Rorke's Drift for some days, preparing pontoons, etc., for the crossing, and when the order came in on the evening of the 10th that we were all to take up our pontoons to cross early next morning at daylight, great satisfaction was shown throughout the camp, and few went to sleep that night, as we were informed that bodies of Kaffirs were in our immediate neighbourhood on the opposite side. At daylight all were in position. The 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment, Natal Native Contigent, and all the mounted men crossed through the river at the Lower Drift. The current is broad, deep, and rapid, but no accident occurred. The two Imperial regiments, with wargons, ambulances, &c., were all taken over in a pontoon bridge, made by a fatigue party, under Lieutenant M'Dowell, R. E., while the 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment, Natul Native Contingent, got across at a drift higher up. The battery of Lieutenant Colonel Harness was in a position on our own bank of the river to cover our crossing, and followed on the morning after. No opposition was made, and we encamped that night in Zululand. A strong mounted force went out a patrol, and pushing forward came into communication with Colonel Wood's column. Next morning (Sunday) all the troops were ordered to leave at 3.30 for a reconnaissance, and (when about eight miles inland) saw : body of Kasiirs on the hills in front, in the neighbourhood of Sirayo's kraals, and we also heard the louing of cattle concealed in the rocky kranzes. The general and Colonel Glyn rode some

little distance up the valley, and a fair idea was gained of the position which the enemy had taken up. There was, as far as could be seen, a considerable quantity of cattle collected at the point where the valley narrowed in, and a good many natives could be seen on the hill sides on each flank of their position. The hill on the left of the valley was steep, at a point on our right it sloped gently enough for cavalry to be able to make their way up it. The Cavalry Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, was therefore ordered to mount here to the plateau above, and then to work round so as to cut off fugitives making off in that direction. The 2nd Battalion of the 25th, under Colonel Degacher, and the 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment of Natal Native Contingent, were ordered to climb the hill to our left, to work round the right of the enemy's position, and to attack and burn the kraal of Sirayo's brother, who is one of the men whom the Government has demanded should be given up as a leader of the party who crossed into our territory and carried off and murdered two women.

The torce intended to attack the cattle kraal at the end of the ravine consisted of four companies of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, under Captain Degacher, and the 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment of Natal Native Contingent, led by Commandant Brown. As soon as our troops got into motion a spattering fire opened upon them from the enemy concealed behind rocks and in the bushes. The attack in the four companies of the 24th following in reserve. The fire for a time was very sharp, and the men of the native regiment dropped fast, and it needed all the efforts of their white officers to get them to advance. Gradually, however, they pushed forward, and when they got within a short distance of the enemy's position the four companies of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment were brought up, and a rush was made at the place. The enemy shot by huge boulders of rock which so as they mounted the hill side. These were soon driven back with a loss of some twenty of their number, about the same amount having been killed in the valley. Altogether As an English subject albeit a Papist, we felt wounded, two of the white officers of the Con-

tingent being also wounded. Among the dead was Sirayo's youngest son, and I learnt from a wounded prisoner that Sirayo himself, his eldest son, and his brother small Zulu Impi. In consequence of this victory we have moved on to where I now write from, and shall move again forward on Friday. Several men have come into camp, asking for permission to join us and come under our protection, but we treat them very coolly, as it is by no mean impossible that they are spics. But there can be no doubt that our first victory in such a difficult position has somewhat cooled the ardour of the men in this neighbourhood. Sirayo's eldest wife and daughter were taken prisoners, with lots of other women and children, but have all been sent back to their kraul by order of the General, whose policy in so doing is not approved of by the officers who best understand the native character.

THE FIGHTING ON THE TUGELA—THE ACTION AT who managed to survive this dread rorke's DRIFT—GALLANT DEFENCE BY THE of the brothers would have had the BRITISH.

Despatches from Pietermaritzburg, under date January 29, say the action at Rorke's Drift was a splendid affair. Licutenants Bromhead and Chard were left in charge of Green." Although they may have poets in the Drift with a company of the 24th. The first intimation of the disaster was from fugitives making for the Drift, some of whom, in- to music. It must be humiliating to be cluding Lieutenant Coghill, who rode away to obliged to mix the Green with the Orange communicate with Helpmakaar, were killed and the Blue. Brother Raffan's song, if it did by Zulus while crossing the river. Seeing that an attack was imminent, we hastily threw up barricades of meals bags and biscuit tins belonging to the Commissariat, part of the time being under fire. We were attacked soon after dark by at least 3,000 men, chiefly of the Zulwana Regiment. The fight was kept up for the greater part of the night. The Zulus six times got inside the barricades, and were as often driven out at the point of the bayonet.

Meantime another body passed on to the military hospital in the rear, and fired it, killing five patients and destroying the medical stores. The servant of Colonel Harness Hassard had a narrow escape. He got away from the hospital, and sat in the bush all night, exposed to the fire from both sides.

At dawn the attacking force withdrew, and Lord Chelmsford's column was seen approaching. It was hailed enthusiastically by the gallant defenders, who at first mistook them for another force of Zulus.

Three hundred and fifty-one dead Zulus were counted near the intrenchment, but the number killed has since been estimated at 1,000. The Zulus fought with infuriated cour- Week.

age, coming up to the loopholes and seizing the muzzles of the rifles.

The London Daily News says :- If anything could console us for the massacres as Isaudula, it would be the night-long struggle at Rorke's Drift. Hurriedly told the tale of blood from the front, Chard, with the true instinct of an Engineer, at once saw that some small entrenchment was the only means of escaping annihilation, and promptly threw up a wretched breastwork of sacks, biscuits tins, &c .- the only work that time admitted of. How Bromhead and his men fought behind this feeble protection, assisted by the gallant Assistant-Commissary Byrne, it is needless to dwell upon. This defence was no burst of undiciplined valour but exhibited an unflinching courage that brings us back to the days of that "astonishing infantry" which stormed the fatal hill at Albuera. Such courage as this is not, as Burke says, a passion, an impulse, a sentiment. "It is a cool, steady, deliberate principle, always present, always equable; it is a fortitude which knows as well to retreat as to advance; which can conquer as well by delay as by the rapidity of a march or the impetuosity of an attack; which can be, with Fabius, the black thundercloud that lowers on the top of the mountains, or with Scipio, the thunderbolt of war. Never, in the most palmy state of our martial renown, did it shine with brighter lustre" than during the terrible and protracted night attack upon the handful of English soldiers at Rorke's Drift. To Chard and Bromhead we owe the highest rewards we can confer upon them; to the dead that solemn tribute of honour and respect due to.

the brave who sink to rest, By all their country's wishes blest."

The Natal Mercury remarked on the selection of Rorke's Drift as an appropriate place for the infliction of a severe blow on the Zulu power, that being the scene of the border inquiry, the main effect of which had been to weaken British prestige in the Zulu mind close to the Blood River, the new boundary line of the Transvaal territory, and not far from the spot where Sir T. Shepstone met with such disrespectful behaviour in October, 1877. Rorke's Drift, however, will not be remembered as the scene of the infliction on the Zulus of a just punishment, but in connection with a terrible disaster, and at the same time with a military heroism never yet surpassed.

The P. L. L. O. L. & B. S.

We must apologize to our readers for not doing full justice to the concert given on Friday night, at the Mechanics' Hall, by the so-called Princess Louise Benevolent L. O. L.," whatever that pompous name may mean; but of that more anon. On reaching the top of the staircase leading to the hall, a vouth. nged 13, was conspicuous in button-holing every one that entered the Mechanics' Hall either to read or to become a hearer and speclator of the show up-stairs. This youth, who had ornamented a dirty shirt-collar with a silk tie combining these two colors of the rainbow so cherished by the "tag-rag and bobtail" of the Orange community, received no other reply to his request than the stereotyped answer of "too thin," or "can't do it." Tho writer of these lines, with a shrewd intuition of what was going on, approached the youth. The bait took, for the youth calling him aside asked him to lend him a quarter to pay his way into the concert room. The writer sugthe valley was led by the Native Contingent, gested to the boy that if he took a seat in the reading room of the Mechanics' Institute he would hear all the row going on upstairs. It is not our intention to be hypocritical, and we will therefore give a faithful account of what we saw and heard. We are, therefore, bound to recognize the fact that the hall was crowded by what a young reporter would call the elite of Orangeville. An intimate acquaintance with our lower judicial courts of the city enabled us to say briskly from his rocky hiding place, and a that we recognized among the sweet audience party of his men made a stand at the cattle numbers of that which forms the backkraal, and our men were somewhat startled ground of the Recorder's Court. On learning that this enemy sent crashing down among them. The anxious to witness the proceedings, two polito affair was soon over; the enemy scrambled up boys, whose costumes an unpractised pencil forward, when this precious oil of Divine mercy is ready to be shed over us, let us re-Muster was kind enough to express the hope had an engagement of their own with the Zulus | that we would enjoy ourselves, which we honestly confess we did.

The stage was decorated with a scroll, on which was inscribed the name of the Lodge. we lost two natives killed and over thirty disgusted at this insult offered to a lady of the Royal family by the shricking sisterbood: however, there is little danger of the Princess ever receiving any of its members into her presence any more than her Royal brother did receive their deluded brethren in 1861. We are only advertising Mr. Dave Grant when wo say that the noted proprietor of "that crockery store" made a speech in which he showed a a total disregard of the rules laid down by Lindley Murray. He had been asked three questions. 1st. Do the members intend to take part in the celebration of the 12th July? 2nd. Were its members affiliated with the Grand Lodge? 3rd and last, Did its members undergo the same process of initiation (i.e., scrubbing, singeing, and bibbing and riding the goat). With the grin of a death's head rebuking a medical student for dissecting his corpus vile, Mr. Grant stated that he could not answer these questions; but, however, he was proud to admit, the sisters showed more pluck than their brothers, one of them having, in January last, openly boasted of her connection with the Lodge to one of the reporters of the Post,

courage to do as much P. A. P. B? Brother Raffan, who looked and sang like a ventriloquist's dummy, sang an interminable song to the tune of "Wearing of the Orange Ass-ociation, they evidently lack musical composers to set their bards' stern poetry not evoke applause, at any rate had the benefit of making the audience cry with laughter. Again, the want of a musical composer was felt when a mere child was made to sing "Rise, Sons of Hackett, Rise," to the good old air of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer." It is needless to annoy our readers with a detailed account of the performance, for we are airaid that, were we to make too great a demand on the powers of the risibilities of our readers. several cases of lockjaw might ensue. In conclusion, we will thank a Mr. Waru for the compliments he unwittingly paid the nuns, when he said that the "Romish" Church would be nothing without them. We regret our inability to return the compliment, for the Orange sisters may come and go, but the Church of England will not be affected thereby.

NEW STORY .- "Redmond O'Hanion," an:historical story of the Cromwellian Settlement, will be commenced in the TRUE WITNESS next

Isaac Butt.

"Let us build up a country strong and free!"
The patriot cried, and his eyes flashed fire:
Let freedom be better to me and thee
Than the empty warmth of a poor desire!
"Let us build upon men prepared to die,
For the blessings which holy freedom give;
Not only ready to suffer and die,
But for Liberty's sake content to live!

Ah! sometimes it is harder to live than die—Harder to live when our fields and marts
Are filled with the sound of a nation's cry,
And the dumb appeal of poor broken hearts!
Is life a boon when the MAN lies chained,
While the engle soul struggles fierce within?
Shall he wait till his last life's drop is drained
And let the victor consummate his sin? 111.

Where is the nation? It is you and I,
Wherever one honest heart is prepared
To strike for the holy cause or die
In daring what others have nobly dared!
Not by words, but deeds, is fair freedom won.
She is ransomed by coin the soul imparts;
O stronger than cannon or needlegun,
Is the strength of united, fearless hearts!

The patriot soul, sincere and pure, uprose With manly hearts to back his dear attent And fuse their fate in one against the foes. By whom the boson of the land was rent; The tempter strove to lure him from the cause By evil fires that haunt the bog and fen Of traitor hearts, whose being other laws. Doth govern, than the code that rules true men!

He would not sell lits manhood for base gold,—
He scorned the syren once that would debase
Great Clesar's glory with his power untold
Could never hurl him from his variage place;
And yet he failed; for, though he breasted well
The furious tide of promises and pelf
He left his country neath the tyrant's spell
Because he would not rule one foc-himself.

Striking in the Right Quarter. There is no class of culprits so dangerous to society as the receivers of stolen goods. The laws should be made additionally stringent in order to render receivers impossible in this community. Without their assistance robberies would be rendered unprofitable, and would soon cease to afford occupation

Condemued to Death.

to a large class of our resident criminals.

NAPLES, March 7.—In Passanante's trial vesterday. Passanante made repeated efforts to direct the course of the trial into a discussion of the principles he professes. Once, when called to order, he excited great amusement by declaring that if he was not allowed to speak, he might as well go away. To-day, counsel for the prisoner asked that the trial proceed in the absence of the prisoner, as he was overcome by the excitement of yesterday's proceedings. The request was refused. The accused appeared weeping, and en-deavored to screen himself behind a pillar from the gaze of the public. After hearing the testimony, the report of the medical examiners (showing Passanante to be sane), and the speeches of counsel, the jury returned a werdict of guilty. Prisoner was condemned to death.

Sir John A. Macdonald "Cold-Blooded and Seifish." [From the Irish Canadian.]

Sir John Macdonald has never been true to any one. Cold-blooded selfishness, enameled it is true by a rare, if not an admirable, skill in imposture, has ever characterized his conduct to his supporters. Wrecks of fortunes, personal and political, mark in this Province him in a false position, to abandon him to the consequences without a twitch of feeling or conscience, for a successor more available for use, Sir John Macdonald is one of the last men in Canada who, if he ought to receive any trust whatever from his party, ought to receive it without limitations making it somewhat safe to his followers.

HELL.

iNew York Sun.1 The native converts to Christianity in Gra-

hamstown, South Africa, are likely to be confused as to what to believe about the doom of the wicked. The Rev. Mr. Impey is their religious teacher. He was until lately a Wesleyan Missionary, and as such taught the following from the Wesleyan Catechism:

"What sort of place is Hell?"
"Hell's a dark and bottomless pit; full of fire and brimstone."
"How will the wicked be punished there?
"The wicked will be punished in Hell by having their bodies tormented by fire, and their souls by a sense of the wrath of God."
"How long will these torments last?"
"The torments of Hell will last for ever and ever.

Mr. Impey became convinced that the Wesleyan doctrine of literal eternal fire was false, and withdrew from the Church; but he continues his missionary work, although ue and it hard to make the negroes renounce what he has himself induced them to believe. They have regarded hell fire as the principal feature of the Christian religion, besides being a particularly fitting punishment for their sinful enemics, and they are loth to give

Sensation Names for Sermons.

[New York Sun.] " Satan's Gun Often Kicks him Over" was the Rev. Mr. Moment's sententious subject Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd exhibited "The Devil Imprisoned." The Rev. Mr. Virgin uttered a "Cry of Pain" in the morning, and a "Cry of Joy" in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Pullman invited his hearers to "Pulpit and Theatre:" the Rev. Mr. Hull offered them "A Christian's Pleasures:" the Rev. Mr. Affleck treated them to "Milk;" the Rev. Mr. Searles gave them a "a Rest;" the Rev. Mr. Goss was for "Young People Helping Each Other."
"Under What Yoke?" asked the Rev. Mr.
Martin. "Bond or Free" was the Rov. Mr. Evans's theme;" "Light and Duty," the Rev. Richmond's; "Constitution and Character," the Rev. Mr. Newton's. "Is Christianity a Failure?" demanded the Rev. Mr. Searles. "Say No," said the Rev. Mr. Guilbert; and the Rev. Mr. Ackerley found "A Christian." The Rev. Mr. Frothingham preached on "The Pulpit;" the Rev. Dr. Fulton on "Ministers;" while the Rev Mr. Harris asked, "What shall I Preach About?" The Rev. Mr. Nelson prepared "A Royal Feast," and the Rev. Mr. Graves gave an " Invitation to a Feast;" the Rev. Dr. Buckley found "The Rev. Methodist View of Lent." The Rev. Dr. Hoot introduced "The Young Man," and the Rev. Dr. Smith. The Confiding Girl"—"Come Away from Her!" cried Bishop Snow. The Rev. Mr. Walker advised "Laboring in the Vineyard;" but the Rev. Mr. Milne counselled "Moral Accumulation." H. H. Brown looked through "Human Crystal;" the Rev. Mr. Clark furnished "The Sight" in the morning and "Sightseers" in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Davis described "A Blind Soul." The Rev. Dr. Elder discussed "Judson;" the Rev. Mr. Alder, "Spinosa;" the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, "Samson's Loeks." The Rev. Dr. Hamma brought out The Living Dog and the Dead Lion." The "The Rev. Mr. Vanderveer advocated "Children's Rights." The Rev. Dr. Lord glanced at "The Antediluvian World," while the Rev. Dr. Wild fished up "The Folks who Lived Under Water before Adam's Time."

| use for corn-stalks or other coarse fodder; now he converts them into butter and beef, Under Water before Adam's Time."

Housewives Corner

BEEF HEART .- Wash it carefully and stuff it nicely, with dressing as for turkey; roast it about one and a half hours, and serve with the gravy, which should be thickened with some of the stuffing. It is very nice hashed.

MEAT CROQUETTES .- Use cold roast beef, chop it fine, season with pepper and salt, add one-third the quantity of bread crumbs, and moisten with a little milk; have your hands it into beaten egg, then into fine pulverized cracker, and fry in butter; garnish with parsley.

Orsten Pie.-Allow one can of oysters for two pies, roll out your paste and put in your pie-pan or dish, then put in oysters and cut up a piece of butter the size of an egg for each pie into small pieces; season with salt and pepper, sprinkle a tablespoonful in each, and roll out a top crust; bake from three-fourths of an hour to an hour.

Conn Sour .- Twelve ears of corn scraped and the cobs boiled twenty minutes in one quart of water. Remove the cobs and put in the corn and boil fifteen minutes, then add two quarts of rich milk. Season with salt, pepper and butter and thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Boil the whole ten minutes and turn into a tureen in which the yolks of three eggs have been well beaten.

FRIED CHICKEN.-Joint young, tender chickens; if old, put in a stew-pan with a little water, and simmer gently till tender; season with salt and pepper, dip into flour, and fry in hot lard and butter until nicely browned. Lay on a hot platter and take the liquor in which the chicken was stewed, turn into the frying-pan with the browned gravy, stir in a little flour; when it is boiled, stir in a teacup of rich, sweet cream, and pour over the chicken.

PIGEON COMPOTE-Truss six pigeons as for boiling. Grate the crumbs of a small loaf of bread, scrape one pound of fat bacon, chop thyme, parsley, an onion and lemon peel fine, and season with salt and pepper, mix it up with two eggs, put this force-meat into the craws of the pigeons, lard the breasts and fry brown; place them in a stewpan with some beef stock and stew them three-quarters of an hour, thicken with a piece of butter rolled in flour. Serve with force-ment balls around the dish and strain the gravy on to the

pigeons. CLAM Sour .- Select five large, plump clams, and after chopping them finely add the liquor to the meat. To every dozen add a quart of cold water, and putting meat, liquor and water into a clean vessel allow them to simmer gently, but not boil, about one and one-half hours. Every particle of meat should be so well cooked that you seem to have only a thick broth. Season to taste and pour into a tureen in which a few slices of well browned toast have been placed. If desired, to every two dozen of clams allow a teacupful of new milk and one egg. Beat the latter very light, add slowly the milk, beat hard a minute or so, and when the soup is removed from the fire stir the egg and milk into it.

The Amnesty Bill.

Paris, March 7 .- The Amnesty bill, which has now beceme law, confers upon President Grevy power to pardon between this date and the 5th of June next any one who has been his progress through public life. Ever ready the 5th of June next any one who has been condemned for acts relating to the insurrections of a Pacific Scandal, and having placed offered relating to political acts, as well as offences relating to political acts, as well as persons sentenced to punishment by default. Persons thus pardoned shall be fully restored to enjoyment of their political and civil rights. The political prosecutions which are now pending are to fail if they are not concluded within ten years from time of commission of the alleged offence, but pardon is dish brown or deep red. The neck and not to be given to any one, who, besides being shoulders, which are heavy in the "Galloa political offender, shall have been con- ways" are light and thin in the "Suffolks;" the demned in person or by default for crimes at ribs are shorter in the latter breed. The "Suf-

Wanted to See Life.

NEW YORK, March 7 .- Henry Howes, aged 11, was arrested in Jersey yesterday as a runaway. He says: "I was tired living at home and ran away to see the world and make my own living. I have been on the tramp now over a year. I went to Worcester, Mass., by stealing a ride on the cars, and from there to Norwich, gentlemen, whom I met on the street, having given me money to pay my fare. I told the Chief of Police at Norwich that I was making a tour of the Union, and a lot of other lies about myself, and he lodged me in his house for two nights. When I made up my mind to go away I got another gentleman to pay my fare to New York. I have lived there for some time, doing nothing and sleeping out at nights. I like my way of living, and mean to keep it up." Henry is at liberty in New York now.

TOBOGGANING AT OTTAWA.

(London Truth.) Here is an extract of a letter from Canada, which gives an account of toboganning:-The Governor General tried his hand at it and a bit of his coat got loose somehow under the toboggan, which is always fatal. Over he went in the steepest part of the second plunge | butter tell us that where a few years ago they but luckily the snow was too soft to hurt. Then he took it into his head to try going delphia butter" as they wanted, now they are down a shorter hill with a jump right on to the skating rink. We tried hard to dissuade him, for if persons are shot off with such an impetus on, the ice is a very different landing to the soft snow, and we knew what would happen if the Princess caught sight of him. However, off he went; the toboggan rose straight in the snow as a horse does at a fence, shot on to the ice, and right across the rink all safe. Then several gentlemen followed him. By this time up came the Princess, who, we had hoped, was safe at the bot-tom of the big slide, and too busy hauling up her toboggan to notice us. Of course nothing would suit her but she must try at that instant herself, so all that could be done was to level the snow-bank a little, so as to make the toboggan jump a little less violently, and put some one to catch her on the other side, and off she went. Luckily she kept the toboggan quite straight and sat like a rock, so she spun across right to the curling-rink where the long-stop, as he was christened, caught and broke her shock which might otherwise have damaged the toboggan. She is wonderfully plucky, but His Excellency would not let her try it any more. You have no notion how popular the Princess is. She and His Excellency and her ladies go out on a snow tramp on Sunday afternoons, and she has invented such a pretty walking costume. It is a dark blanket cloak, with hood lined and piped with red, red sash round waist and peticoat to match; and the gentlemen wear n dress something like it, only without the

NEW STORY.-"Redmond O'Han-Ion," an historical story of the Crom- Previous to the feeding of cattle, and

AGRICULTURAL.

Polled or Hornless Cattle.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS DESCRIBED. The higher position that polled cattle are taking in Europe, and frequent mention of them in the American Agriculturist, have led to several calls for a more particular descrip-tion of the various families or breeds of the class. The terms, "polled," "dodded," humbled," "mooley," "hornless," and "nc-horn," floured, rub the meat into balls, dip are all applied to these cattle. In this country, where they are usually called "mooley cows," specimens are frequently found in many sections, and sometimes they are the prevailing breed of a locality. It is commonly supposed here, that those hornless cattle are descendants of the domesticated buffalo of the West, the females of which almost invariably are hornless, the bulls having these weapons of defence and doing the fighting. Some of our polled cattle may have had such an origin, but is known that many are the descendants of occasional importations, which have become scattered about the country. In Great Britain, where their history for more than a hundred years is familiar, it is an authenticated fact, that at first the Aberdeens, for example, were a class of cattle with and without horns, but evidently with a tendency to the latter condition. Sometimes animals are found with horns hanging beside the head, quite loose in the skin, there evidently being no development of bone from the skull within to make them firm. There are apparently three distinct breeds of polled cattle in Great Britain: " the "Angus" or "Aberdeen," the "Galloways,' and the Suffolk or "Norfolk." The "Angus" breed, according to Low's "Cattle of the British Islands," originated over a century ago in the north of Scotland, when the agri culture of that region began a course of rapid development. They are now thickly scattered throughout the grazing regions of Great Britain. By careful breeding they have rapidly improved of late years, and, with the "Galloways," are now a favorite beef cattle of the great English markets, for the economy of their carcasses and the quality of their meat. The county of Aberdeen breeds more cuttle especially for beef than any other county in the kingdom, Galloway probably ranking next. At the recent Paris Exhibition, the "Aberdeens" carried off the highest honors over all other breeds of beef cattle. In form they are compact, well proportioned, straight backed, larger limbed than the "Galloways," which they somewhat resemble in general characteristics; hair soft and fine; skin soft; color varied, but mostly black with white marks; some are brindled, but solid black is preferred. They have a gentle disposition, mature early, and attain great weights. The breed is not adapted to the dairy; it produces beef rather than milk. The "Galloways" originated in the country bearing that name, and are particularly adapted to hilly districts, having hardy constitutions, and being good feeders. Black is their predominating color, and is regarded as an indication of hardiness and purity of blood. In form, the "Galloway" is a compact animal, well proportioned, fine-boned, clean, round, broad; legs short neck rather coarse; back level from head to tail; long in the quarter; deep in the chest; hair long and soft, though coarser than that of the "Aberdeen," or of the "Suffolks;

> the London markets as especially delicate. These cattle are hardy, doclle, and indifferent milkers, but are superior beef animals. The "Norfolk" or Suffolk" breed, which we described in the American Agriculturise for June and September, 1878, is descended from the "Galloways," but now differs from that breed considerably. In color it is a redfolks" combine the qualities of being excellant beef animals as well as liberal milk producers though the meat is not considered quite equal to that of the other polled breeds. They are heavy-bodied cattle, with smooth quarters, and flesh laid on evenly; disposition mild. This breed would be a desirable one for parts of this country, especially where cold winters prevail, on account of their hardy constitution and heavy coat of hair, and their being good feeders, thriving on coarse fodder. The fact that the "Suffolks" are hornless, are good dairy cattle, and finally make good beef, and are economical feeders, renders them suitable for a large class of farmers, and we expect to see them, with the other two breeds above mentioned, rapidly gaining a greater popularity among our agriculturists, particuarly the beef producers of the West.

skin rather hard and firm. A century ago

the Galloways" frequently had small horns,

but are now entirely without them, except an

occasional one hanging loose in the skin. The "Galloway rib" is well known in the

Rutter Production East vs. West.

A recent study of the New York butter markets has revealed some interesting facts that possibly may be of value to dairymen. fact that butter is lower now than for The some years past, is doubtless due to the general depreciation in value; but the apparent falling off in the demand for the higher grades of the "gilt edge" of the castern dairies must be ascribed to other causes. Dealers in fancy had difficulty in obtaining as much "Philacontinually being solicited for orders. There is no actual falling off in the demands; on the contrary there is a decided increase, as the number of people who require good butter is constantly growing. The lower prices are due to the large number of dairies engaged in the manufacture of "gilt edge" butter, but especially to the recent rapid improvement in western butter. People will no longer pay 75 cents to \$1.00 per pound for the fancy brands, when they can get nearly as good from the West at the price of ordinary eastern butter. It is rather a puzzle to the eastern farmer, that his western competitor can pay the freights for so long distances and still undersell him in his own market; but it it this very matter of freight that makes the difference. Most good dairymen feed considerable quantities of corn-meal for the production of first class butter in paying amounts; but the eastern farmer, as a rule, feeds western corn, paying the freight on it all the way from its distant harvest fields. The western dairyman saves this freight, which is 25 to 50 per cent of the price paid by his castern competitors. In other words, the western dairyman only pays freight on one pound of butter, instead of on ten to fifteen pounds of corn, thus enabling him to sell his butter that much cheaper than those who pay freight on the corn, to say nothing of the differences in the value of land and other expenses. This feeding of corn for butter production by the western farmer is also a source of profit in that it removes no fertility from the soil, but increases its productiveness and permits growing still larger crops of corn to be converted into butter at a continually advancing profit. butter wellian Settlement, will be com- production, the western corn grower had little use for corn-stalks or other coarse fodder; so that, in comparison with the past practice,

the products from them are clear profit, and can be sold at a low price.

The dollar-"a-pound prices have been very deceptive, and led to much dissatisfaction on the part of producers, but when the method of obtaining them is known, the gloss wears off from the picture, and the gilt from the butter. Take one noted dairy as an illustra-tion of the methods of most of this class. The owner, by a very great outlay, had got his farms into splendid condition, some single acres costing many hundred dollars for their reclamation; then he purchased the best imported stock, paying, it is stated, \$15,000 for a bull. These animals, of course, took the first prize at the "Centennial" and other prominent cattle shows. A leading agricultural weckly was employed to give the farm a grand send-off in a supplement, of which it is said there were 50,000 extra copies distributed, mostly to wealthy New York families. When the butter was ready to be put upon the market, 3 one-half pound packages were given at intervals to a great number of leading families. In addition to this skilful advertising, the farm was made prominent in every way possible; by excursions and feasting of city friends, of Aldermen and other notables, and by a splendidly illustrated magazine article. At the farm every obtainable means is employed for the making of the best butter; yet, aside from this, it was literally forced upon a certain class of people who are willing to pay almost any price for style. And in this case they do pay 50 cents a pound for style only; for without any disparagement to the product, we know that about as good butter is every duy sold in the markets for 40 cts., 50 cts., and 60 cts. per pound, though under less pretentious circumstances and claims. latter brands are, however, probably sold at as larae a profit.

It is now quite definitely settled, that aside from exceptional cases, "gilt edge" butter is not an attainable or profitable product. Barring this, then the question at hand is, firstclass castern against the same quality of western butter. To the westerner we say, go on in the same way and do as much better as you can. The eastern dairyman, we advise to raise as much of the grain he teeds as possible cows, so that it will turn out the largest possible yield; to study the methods by which his competitors beat him, and then to go and

Joseph Arch. Joseph Arch has fallen out with the National Agricultural Laborers' Union. In a letter to the press he denounces the Union and its management in the strongest terms. As more than £7,000 were spent last year by the Union in managing £10,000, it would appear that Arch has good grounds to go upon. He wants those who are in favor of a more economical system to rally round him, and either reform the present Union or make another. These are just the times in which the efficacy of a Laborers' Union could be tested. Farmers' rents or laborers' wages must come down; probably rents and wages will fall. But there will be a stubborn resistance on both sides, and indications are that the chief loss must fall to the landlords.

Rats Suck the Blood of a Morse. A prominent horse-dealer of this city (Montreal) told us a curious story this morning about the fancy his rats (as he calls them) have for a change of diet:—He keeps a horse and noticed lately that it showed symptoms of lameness in his fore legs. He examined him carefully, but could not discover the cause. On going to the stable one day he, before entering, looked in through the window, then to his astonishment he counted eleven rats stuck on the horse's legs sucking his blood. He waited expecting every moment that the horse would shake them off, but instead of doing this he remained motionless and seemed to enjoy the strange visitors. A rap on the window sent the rats scurrying off. On examination of the horse's legs he Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. found 22 little holes from eleven of which the alood was flowing. The horse was removed to another stable and soon recovered from the Smith's Illustrated do. sores, but strange to say his appetite has almost failed him; he refuses onts, and as a consequence has fallen off in flesh, so much so that now he is almost useless.

Adulteration.

Every few weeks there comes a report from some quarter of new discoveries in the flourishing business of adulteration. One of the most cunning schemes was the importation into England of what was supposed to be a cargo of flour, but was, in reality, more than three-quarters plaster of Paris. A baker who tried to use some of it turned out stones instead of loaves from his oven. But it seems to have been intended more for swindling the banks, by borrowing money on it, than for use as an article of food. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the American papers are just now discussing the numerous baking-powders manufactured in the States nearly all contain alum, which the leading physicians declare to be injurious when cook ed up in bread. The alum is used to take the place of the harmless cream of tartar in the powder. It makes bread rise just as quick; and costs about one-twelfth what the alum costs. It is thus a good deal cheaper; but when it makes a man dyspeptic it becomes infinitely more expensive. Cheap baking

powders are risky articles. Tea Warranted to Preserve Beauty. (From the London Globe.) The cup that cheers but not inebriates is threatened with a rival possessing properties which must render it first favorite among the fair sex. The produce of the Ilex Paroguayensis, mate, or Paraguay tea, has often been suggested as a substitute for the more orthodox infusion of the leaves of the tea, or tea plant, but this would stand no chance in competition with the new candidate for pub-lic favor. Paris, it is said, had just awoke to the virtues of "a new kind of tea," called Serkys tea, "which has the virtue of preserving the brilliancy and beauty of early youth up to the ripest age;" it is composed " of exquisitely refreshing and balsamic plants"the leaves of the plants are probably intended -" growing on the foot of the mountains of Mecca and Libanus." The beverage in question claims an antiquity greater than that of the modern tea, whose name it borrows. It is said to have been discovered in the time of Osman I., who introduced it to the ladies of his serugito, and it has ever since remained the favorite beverage of the sultanas. In outward application its effects are as marvelous as when taken internally, and the leaves stewed down after infusion, if thrown into the bath, will contribute to preserve the freshness of the complexion in a manner which Mme. Rachel's preparations could never equal. Serkys, whatever it may he, will no doubt become the rage in Paris, where its virtues are, we are told, devoutly believed in. There is only one little difficulty in the matter and that is that the wonderful properties of the drink should ever have been forgotten when once known, as Serkys is said to have been familiar to the ladies of the French court. "In France it was known during the reign of Louis XIV: and perhaps it was owing to this preparation that all the women of that period were young and beautiful!"

ACENTS, READ THIS:

We will pay agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address. 20-0 SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich. EDWARD STUART'S. Corner Notre Damé and McGill streets,

JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE. 146 St. JAMES STREET, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Montreal, May 29, 78-ly

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., Montreal, P.Q. 20-L,

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. S Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

LOOK HERE! Money can be made in spare hours, around among your neighbors, working for us. Send for samples, free, Drawer 2145, Montreal, Que.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer.

Do 1st Reader.

Do 2nd "

Do 3rd "

Do 4th "

Do 5th "

Do 6th "

Do Speller

Do Speller and
Do Catechism of
Do Illustrated I

Do English Gri Do Young Ladies' Reader.

Do Speller
Do Speller and Definer.
Do Catechism of Sacred History
Do Illustrated Bible History.
Do English Grammar.
Do Key
Brown's First Lines of English Grammar.
Do Institutes
Murray's Grammar.

Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam

Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. do with analysis Metropolitan Stepping Stone to do

Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. do for the Diocese of Toronto. Do Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance

Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Quackenbos First Lesson in Composition. Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric. Do

Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic.

Packards' Complete Course of Business Training. do with Key for Teachers and Do

Private Studnts. Sadlier's New Hook Keeping Blanks Day Book Journal Cash Book

Ledger National Pocket Dictionary Do Large

Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary.

Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary. Worcester's Primary do

Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers. Introduction to English History. History of England for the young.

do for the advanced Classes. Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles.

The School History of Canada. Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools. Mitchell's New Series of Geographies.

First Lessons in Geography. New Primary New Intermediate do. New Physical Pinnock's Catechism of Geography.

Stepping Stone to Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Juy's Elements of Astronomy.

Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Bound and set to Muslc. Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual o

Correspondence.

Jenkins' Students' Hund Book of British and
American Literature.

Botany-How Plants Grow. Paterson's Familiar Science-School Edition. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy-Part I. Parker's Natural Philosophy—Part II. Parker's Complete Philosophy. Hill's Elements of do. Louage's Moral

Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth. Balmes' Elements of Logic. Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies. Fasquell's Introductory French Course, Complete Course.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French.
Magill's French Prose.
Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.
Sadlier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International
System of Penmanship in 15 numbers.
New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribner's System of Penmanship.
Primary Course in seven numbers.
Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with
Oblique Lines indicating the Stant of
Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keeping.

ing.

Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping.

We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books. Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper Covering Paper, School Pocket Penting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, &c.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 Notre Dame Street.

A 32 column monthly STORY PAPER a year PD PD with 50 printed Gold Lenf Cards, In Ill in GEM case, 23 cts. Eagle Printing Co , Springfield, Mass

DAME PHILOMENE LEBLANC HAS, THIS DAY, sued, at Montreal, her husband, ALFRED FLEURANT, of Montreal, merchant, separation of property. Montreal, 15th February, 1879. LONGPRE & DAVID,

Plaintiff's Attorney. No More Sleepless Nights

BY USING

HAWKES' HYPNOTIC.

Employed with success in cases of

Wakefulness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Toothache, Migraine,
Asthma, Nervousness,
and all other Maladies or Accidents which prevent sleep.

PRICE 15 AND 20 CENTS.

For saie by Gray, Devins & Bolton, Lewis & Co., McGale, Covernton and Hawkes, Montreal. HATSI HATSII HATSIII FOR THE MILLION, AT



reliable place to get cheap, stylish and ser-

at wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Furs the

roughly and promptly

THE NEW HAT MAN, executed. AWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE



Is unequal-led in light running, bea-uty & strength of stitch. ness of tion and a putation a re-putation a t-tained by its own merits. It is the chea-pest, handpest, hand-somest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Ma-chine now be-ing manuing manu-factured. A complete set

of attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere, J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer,

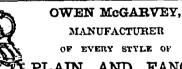
New York and Paris Fashion Co's "Recherche" Paper Patterns.

43-37-g 365 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

THE Circulars, 03 Bill Heads. OFFICE

Meshane Bell Foundry
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for
CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and
Circulars sent free. HENRY MCSHANE & CO..

Aug 27, 1875.[Baltimore.Md



PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from McGill),

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

Montreal.



DIOSMA.

Nervous Debility,

Weak and Impaired Power. and all Kidney Diseases

POSITIVELY CURED

BY ITS USE.

Has been used in the practice of an eminent physician for over Twenty Years with success. PRICE - \$1.00 per package. Six packages, 85.00. Advice-Gratis. Address:

H. MANCEL MALOY, M.D., No. 205 East Fourteenth St., New York City.

Country People!

That are coming into the City of Mon-oal to purchase Overcoats, Sults and Uisters, are vited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our immensestock. Such bargains in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Cichling. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

ULSTERS.

Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster 89.00. SUITS.

I. A. BEAUVAIS

190-st. Joseph street-190\$66 a week in your own lown. Terms and \$5 outsit free, Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Mains. 45

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que:

-ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS Richest thing out. If you want to have our buy them -50 for 20 cents; 20 for 10 cents. STEVENS & CO., P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Quebec. DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET. MONTREAL. 20-29-g BLYMYER M'F'C CO

Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Q. FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

AP Illustrated Catalogue sent free,
Feb 29, 78-28

PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 299 & 301 William Street,

MONTREAL. DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER,

July 22.

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several

ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

he Loretto Convent Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuitlon—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

Address,

LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

Aug. 28. DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE

BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

This Establishment, under the distinguished This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its purity.

COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

Board and Tultion, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.) \$130.

For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBIAS, Director.

Italian Warehouse.



STATUARY,

SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street, Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Orna-ments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statues made with Cement on which the tem-perature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

4-g COLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4g

For Sale.

PLANING,

SAWING, MOULDING,

And oil MACHINERY, for sale at Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

 S^{T} LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS



MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c.,

MADE TO ORDER. 14-xx8-g YOUR IRISH AMERI-

CAN, DAILY, WEEKLY and MONTHLY MAGAZINES and PAPERS at PETER MURPHY'S, 574-CR 4 I G STR E B T-574

A choice lot of VALENTINES just arrived.

CUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL Dame Lucie Tobert die Lamouche, of the City and District of dontreas, wife of Auguste Bousquet, merchant of the same place duly authorized a ester en pastice.

105. The said Auguste Bousquet,

An action m separation de biens has been in stituted in this cause, the 15th February instant ROY & BOUTILLIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal February 17th, 1879 28-5 DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALL,

LAW FORMS, &c. PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST,"

761 CRAIG ST. West of Victoria Square.

PREMIUMS!

The True Witness

For 1879.

PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

farmer.

There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE Cory to the sender of a Club of 5 sub-scribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums.

A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

A PRIZE FOR EVERT SUBSCRIBER.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:—

IST.—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPOONS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would seil in any retail store for 50 cents.

six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

2nd —A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO MOTTO WITH PORTRAIT OF PIUS IX. OR LEO XIII. A written description cannot give the reader the least conception of those beautiful gems of art. In their centre is a well executed and life-like portrait of Pius IX or Leo XIII, surrounded by a wreath of lilles, on each side of which there is in large illuminated letters, their mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the mottoes are 21x51 inches, and are worth 50 cents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price, this simply pays cost of importing, postage, &c. We will send them neatly framed in rustle for 50 cents extra; or in veneer, engraved corners, 75 cents; subscriber paying expressage.

The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

SHOW THE PREMIUMS

SHOW THE PREMIUMS

to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once.

We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items: The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium

st.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 3rd. Send the names as fast as outsined, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper *t once. Any one can have any lime desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as soon as earned and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Promium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be now names; it is partly to get these that we ofter Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

TABLE OF PREMIUNS. For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition

NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES.	Price.	No. of Sulat \$1.50, with Prize
No. 1-Improved Corn Sheller	\$ 5.00	16
" 2-"Signal Service" Barome-	ļ	1
ter	[-2.00]	
" 3-Peerless Watch	10.00	
" and Chain.	13.00	50
" 1-"Challenge" Printing	0.50	1.1
Press and Outfit	3.50	1.1
". 5-Lloyd Combination Pen-	0.25	1 1
holder	60.00	
" 7—A New Combination Tool	.25	
" 8-Canadian Housekeepers'		
Scales	1.50	6
" /9-Fancy Body Strap, Nickel		ľ
Plated Centennial Bells	5.00	10
" 10-Roger's Saws	3.50	12
" 11-Eureka Club Skate	3.00	13
" 12—Silver Chime Gong Sleight		
Bells, plated in Gold " 13—Spring Steel Bracket Saw	10.00	
" 13-Spring Steel Bracket Saw	1.25	6
" H-Patent Tool Holder and		_
" 15—Canada Clin Skate	1.25	5
" 15—Canada Citto Skate	3.00	10
" in New Lawlor Sewing Ma-	FO 60	100
" 17—"The Voice?" (1 year)	50.00	
"18—History of the Catholic	0.25	1 1
Church	3,50	10
" 10_Donaluse's Margarina	2.00	
" 19—Donahue's Magazine " 20—Princess Lever Clock " 21—Suider Breechloading Rifle	3.00	10
" 21-Snider Breechloading Rifle	50.00	
" 22-Double Barrel Fowling	5.00	
Place	50.00	100 [

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column.
If you desire any book on this list, we will send
it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each
subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require 8 subcribers.

· Plece

50.00 100



NOTICE.—AN APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, at the next Session thereof, for an Act to Incorporate "La Societé de Secours Mutuels des Français a Montreal."

J. HIRTZ, President.
Montreal, Feburary, 1879. 26-5

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

CUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS:

DEAR SIR,—The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Broiler, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Respectfully yours

hation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

New York, March 6 .- It appears from foreign advices that distress in German cities, and especially in Berlin, grows direr from day to day. The Berliner Tageblatt reports that in three months there have been three thousand seizures in capital for arrears of taxes; that more than double that number of Berlin tradesmen are in bankruptcy or on the verge of it; that a great army of unemployed workmen have kept themselves alive, if such an exis-tence be called life, by cleaning snow from the sidewalks; that 237 men recently applied for a vacant clerkship worth \$3.45 a week, and that a doctor who advertised for a housekeeper received 450 applications. In Manuheim the misery is frightful; men, once stalwart, roam about the streets and search the gutters in the hope of stumbling on something that can be converted into warmth or food.

Madrid, March 6 .- General Martinez Campos and Senor Canovas de Castillo to-day each a Cabinet to the other. It is generally believed the new Cabinet will include both. It issue. is reported that Gen. Blanco will become Gov-

ernor of Cuba. Sr. Petersburg, March C .- A telegram from Tashkend states that after the death of Shere Ali, a bloody conflict broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and the partisans of Yakoob Khan were victorious. It is reported that Yakoob Khan and two other pretenders had taken refuge at Herat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The Russian Ambassador has declared to the Porte that Russia only wishes to safeguard her rights, and not to prevent Turkey from concluding the loan.

ADRIANOPLE, March 6 .- Gen. Skobeloff informed the Turkish authorities that Adrianople and Thrace will be evacuated in a fortnight. Russian headquarters have been removed to Slivno.

Panis, March 6 .- A correspondent at Paris says M. Terard gives the Cabinet more decidedly a Left character, and threatens to parti-ally alienate the Left Centre. It will also and a successor for Cardinal Cullen, but an doubtless increase egitation amongst protectionists, but protectionists, though more less numerous in the energetic, are Chamber than is supposed. Republicans are aware that by following the pro-tectionists' policy they would be playing into the hands of the Bonapartists, who hitherto claimed free trade as an adherent portion of their programme. The debate on the commercial question would not result in protectionist victory, provided the Ministry declares itself vigorously, as seems probable. Deputies of the pure Left yesterday discussed the propriety of forming themselves into a more distinct group, to the exclusion of the Centrists and Extremists. No decision was arrived at.

Boston, March 6 .- The body of the murdered girl at Lynn, has been positively identified by Boston parties to be Fanny McConologue, of Woburn. She was ruined by a Boston man and murdered in a den in this city.

NEW YORK, March 6 .- Not the slightest im-

provement has been made in the methods of ventilating public schools in the past seven years So says Dr. Enderman, who made a Church of England, and that if any unqualified report upon the subject at that time. The facts and figures then adduced by him were startling, but they had no influence whatever upon those charged with the care of schools. At a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, Dr. Beach read last night a paper on the inspection of the dead. He said that the tests upon which the most dependence can be placed are auscultation galvanism and an examination by the opthalmoscope. These can be used only by skilled persons, and it consequently follows there is a possibility of persons being buried alive. Our laws furnish no protection against the danger of burying persons while alive.

undecided in the matter of appointing a successor to the late Cardinal Cullen. The choice lies between the Most Rev. Patrick F. Moran, Bishop of Ossary, and the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe, one of the Vicar-Generals of the late Cardinal. It has been thought probable, however, that the latter will be made Archbishop of Dublin and Cardinal, while the red hat will also be conferred upon Bishop Moran. This opinion gains ground since the news of the approaching elevation of Dr. Newman has been confirmed.

New York, March 7 .- On Monday next the Committee charged with the investigation into the affairs of Talmage and his Tabernacle are to report to the Brooklyn Presbytery. It is said, among other things, that Talmage will offer to prove that members of the Presbytery have helped to manufacture whatever common fame there may be about him, by writing disparaging letters to the denominational weeklies.

Washington, March 6.—The first bill to be introduced at the extra session will be what is known as the Jones Telegraph bill. There is every reason to believe it will be favorably acted upon early. General Butler, although not a member of the next Congress, will give the bill his personal attention.

New York, March 6.—The widow of Bayard Taylor, late U. S. Minister to Germany, accompanied by her daughter, arrived to-day on the steamer "Herder," from Hamburg. The remains of her husband are expected to arrive next week on the steamer "Gellert." Mrs. Taylor is much prostrated by the terrible loss she has recently suffered. Among those to meet her at the wharf was the venerable ex-Minister to Berlin, George Bancroft.

The Poisonous Garment bill, now before the State Senate, is said to be the result of a personal experience in the case of a relative of the legislator who introduced it. The bill does not specifically mention colored the hosiery which created the illness spoken of; but, in general, makes the manufacture or sale of poisoned or poisonous goods or garments, prejudicial to health, a misdemeanor, for which the person injured shall have, by suit, both damages and exemplary damages; and, on proof of the goods or garments being poisoned or poisonous, the presumption of the knowledge of their injurious nature will run against the manufacturer or seller.
CHICAGO, March 6.—The jury in the case

of John Lamb, accused of the murder of police officer Race, last night returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The penalty is hanging. A motion for a new trial was entered.

CHICAGO, March 6 .- Mrs. Young has addressed an open letter from Appleton, Wis., to Mrs. President Hayes, on polygamy, refuting the stories of the two Mormon women, Emmeline Wells and Tina Williams, who recently called on Mrs. Hayes depicting the cruel conduct which Mormon women would suffer if the law against polygamy should be enterced. Mrs. Young asked the wife of the President at least to exert her influence

against the increasing crime.

LONDON, March 6.—The Porte has ordered the removal of the central government of the Greek Archipelago from Rhodope to Scio, and armed forces and material will be moved from one island to the other.

LONDON, March 6 .- A St. Petersburg despatch says the plague is not only not making progress, but is disappearing. Sanitary meas-

ures however, continue. LONDON, March 6 .- The Cardinals to be created at the next Consistory includes Dr. Hergeroctter, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Wurzelburg; Dr. Newman; the Archbishop of Toulousee; the Bishop of l'oictiers; the Papal Nuncios at Paris and Lisbon, and some Italian prelates.

NAPLES, March 6 .- The trial of Possanante, for his attempt to assassinate the king, com-

menced to-day. London, March 6 .- A correspondent at Pesth mentions a rumor that France is about to occupy the Island of Rhodes, and says so far the ctory is only based upon the fact that the Porte ordered the removal of the seat of government of the Archipelago from Rhodes. Some persons infer the occupation is offered France as an inducement for her to guarantee the loan.

BERLIN, March 6 .- It is announced that Bismarck recently sent a reply to the representations of the Vatican: its tone is conadvised the King to entrust the formation of ciliatory, although it by no means justifies the expectation of a speedy and favorable

> Paris, March 6 .- A correspondent of the London News says that the whole of the French Cabinet will have to be remodelled

> before long.
>
> London, March 6.—It is stated that the final decision of the Pope to create Dr. John Henry Newman a Cardinal was arrived at by the strong advice of Cardinal Manning. There is much rejoicing among English Catholics in consequence of the appointment. The Catholic Union, at a meeting presided over by the Duke of Norfolk, adopted a series of resolutions, which were proposed by the Duke and seconded by the Marquis of Ripon, expressing the profound satisfaction with which the Union had received intelligence of the desire of the l'ope to confer upon Dr. Newman the dignity of Cardinal, laying at the foot of the Apostolic throne expression of their gratitude for the honor, and congratulating Dr. Newman. It is understood that among the new Cardinals to be soon created will be not only Dr. Newman additional Irish Cardinal, a Scotch Cardinal, and at least one, if not two, additional Ameri-

> can prelates. London, March 6 .- The Standard and Pall Mall Gazette declare that Chelmsford is incompetent for the post he now holds in Africa. The Times says that Chelmsford was both surprised and deceived; the Post that the highest war talent is needed in Africa. The News says that Chelmsford is a failure and ought to be replaced. The disaster with the Zulus was due to miserable blundering

and helpless incapacity.

Lozoox, March 6.—The Archbishop Canterbury and several of the Bishops of the Established Church have given warning to clergymen of the new sect, known as the Reofficiate in any of the churches of the Establisment under pain of the penalties prescribed by act of Parliament. The Bishops state that the consent of the Ordinary of the diocese is necessary to be obtained before anyone can officiate in a Church of the Establishment who has not been ordained by a Bishop of the person is permitted to officiate in a parish church, the incumbent will be liable to severe penalties, which will be enforced

against him. New York, March 6 .- An agent asks why should not the law of supply and demand, about which other workmen hear so much, take its full course in respect to policemen He proposes to furnish the city with 2,500 honest and competent policemen at one dollar per day. The men have been getting \$1,200 a year and are now fighting against a proposed reduction to \$1,000. Popular opinion, however, appears to be in favor of plied, was not satisfied of his identity, and good pay for the right kind of men.

London, March 6.—Advices from Rome and New York, March 6.—O'Leary, Rowell, for Campbell. Counce persisted in his demand Dublin agree in stating that the Pope is still Ennis and Harriman have signed the agree- for it, and invited Roach to send to No. 353 ment for a six days' walk. If anyone makes more than 450 miles, no one who makes less resided, and satisfy himself of the correctness

is to have any share in the ga'e money. New York, March 6-Henry Fordham made his escape from Suffolk County jail on Monday night. He was recaptured in the woods on Tuesday night by a bloodhound an army discharge in the name of Campbell, that had been put upon his track. When his The following letter accompanied the package, pursuer found Fordham the dog was holding him fast by the leg.

The veteran corps, the 69th regiment, has resolved not to parade on St. Patrick's Day. Their uniforms, they say, are not in good condition, and they will defer their holiday until the weather is warm enough to enable them to charter a steamer and go for an excursion up the Hudson.

News of Shere All's Desth.

News of Siere All's Desth.

New York, March 6.—A Tashkend despatch says that news of the Ameer's death has been received there but not officially. The Afghan Ambassadors have assured Gen. Kaufiman that the Ameer would never consent to negotiate directly with the English, but would implicitly follow the Czar's advice even if by following it should cost him a part or the whole of his territory after the war. The Ameer had expressed to them his determination to carry on the conflict with England energetically, and he felt that his country had the strength to carry on the war for fully two years if need be. They further stated that the Ameer's son. Yakoob Khan, was of the same opinion as his father, and supports him in his determination to resist and repel the invaders. General Kaufiman replied that he would refer the matter to the Czar at St. Petersburg. He is now awaiting the official announcement of the Ameer's death before notifying the Ambassadors. Their powers have expired, or are suspended, until they are renewed by the Ameer's successor.

The Accident on the Intercolonial. ATHOL, N. S., March 6 .- A train has reached Amherst from the scene of the accident on the

Intercolonial, with the body of driver Mc-Leed. An inquest will be held at Amherst. he injured are: Driver Mitchell, head very badly cut; conductor Cameron, bruised and badly jammed; firemen Eaton and Edwards; somewhat injured and scalded. It is thought they will all recover. No passengers on the Quebec train burt. The following explanation of the accident is given: Cameron was running by orders from the despatcher's office, Moncton, and they read: "Proceed to Am-herst to cross Ross' special, signalled by King, and No. 12." Both himself and his driver, Mitchell, understood that it was a cross on No. 12 at Amherst. The place where the trains met was on a sharp curve, and in a deep cutting. McLeod was found with his hand on the lever. Both engines were badly wrecked. A wrecking train, with Superintendent Potting on board has gone to clear the track. Had the accident happened on a straight road, it is thought the Quebec train would have been completely demolished.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE. - WILBOR'S COMPOUND of COD-LIVER OIL, AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold most raw beef voraciously. Eating, to these by A. B. Wilbon, Chemist, Boston, and all i druggists.

A STRANGE STORY. How the Scarch for a Canadian Prodigal led two Men to Prison.

(From the New York Herald.) Until November last James Coyne, a Montreal contractor, lived in that city with his wife and two children. During the year preceding that date he had met with poor success, and determined to come to this city to better his condition. He left his wife and little ones at home, the former having sufficient funds of her own to keep them from want. The day before Christmas last Coyne's wife bore her third child, and she wrote to her husband to return to her, and live as best they could upon her means. This he felt too proud to do, so he continued here in the hope of one day returning to his Canadian home with a well filled purse It was not long before he met several young men whom he had known in Montreal, among them one Berthelot, a son of highly respectable parents, Thomas Seery, a dry goods clerk, and Robert Campbell, an adopted son of Thomas Workman, a well known citizen of Montreal. An affair of the heart, in which he came off second best, occurred about the same time, and a fit of melancholia drove him away from his adopted parents house. Their love for him was great, and they spared no effort nor expense in searching for him.

ILL-REQUITTED LOVE.

Learning that he was in New York, they sent Berthelot here after him, with plenty of money and a commission at any hazard to return with Campbell to Montreal

Berthelot was not long in finding Campbell, but the latter would not consent to return. The two were about the same age and of congenial tastes; they spent a great deal of time together, Berthelot all the while endeavering to persuade young Campbell to return with him to Montreal. Berthelot's supply of money soon gave out, and he was compelled to write to Mr. Workman for This necessitated an explanation of his movements, so he pretended he had not found Campbell, but was earnestly at work in search of him, and needed the funds to follow up certain clues he had got. The money came freely, and Berthelot and Campbell travelled from city to city, enjoying themselves together, the former now and again reporting progress to Mr. Workman of his labors. The latter was not altogether trustful of his friend Berthelot, and, fearing that he might betray him and cause his arrest and return to Canada, sought to enlist in the United States army. He succeeded in being taken in a cavalry regiment in a Baltimore recruiting office and bade Berthelot bood-bye.

POVERTY LEADS TO CRIME.

The latter returned to New York, where he met Coyne and Seery, to whom he related the story of his travels with Campbell and how Campbell had left him to join the army. He then left for Montreal to report the unsoccessful termination of his long search. formed Episcopal Church, that they must not | Times in New York went hard with Coyne and Seery, who kept up companionship, and they planed a scheme to make some money. They were familiar with the deception carried on by Berthelot and young Campbell, and determined to turn their knowledge to pecuniary advantage. Accordingly, about the 5th of the last month, a telegram was sent to Mr. Workman, in Montreal, notifying him that Campbell was in this city and in need of money. The news was welcomed in Mont-real, and brought back the same day the following telegram addressed to R. Campbell, No. 1,265 Broadway:

Call at express office, No. 65 Broadway. Funds there to-morrow.

THOMAS WORKMAN.

The telegram was delivered to Coyne, and acting upon it, he called the next day at the express office for the purpose of getting the money. Alfred H. Roach, to whom he apdeclined to pay over \$20 which had arrived West Thirty-fifth street, where he (Coyne) of his representations. Martin H. Ward, a messenger in the employ of the express company, was sent to the house with the package, and there Coyne showed him a passport and and was written on the official note paper of the Montreal office of the express company :-

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 5, 1879.

R. C. LIVINGSTON, Esq. :-Please pay the enclosed \$20 to R. Campbell, a tall young man about twenty-six years old, light complexion, light moustache, about six feet high. He will apply for it with a telegram from T. Workman, Esq., of Montreal. He has telegraphed to Mrs. Workman for it. If he answers all these particulars he will be O. K.

Yours truly, D. T. IRISH.

The messenger read the letter and saw that it was a good description of Coyne; so becoming convinced that he was Campbell, paid over the money and took a duplicate receipt on the back of the letter and telegram. In due course the transfer of the receipts to Montreal laid bare the fraud, but in the meantime Coyne had divided the money with Seery, the author of the forged letter. Coyne was arrested on Thursday and was yesterday called up for examination before Justice Flammer, at the Jesserson Market Police Court. "I am guilty of the charge," was all he had to say in response to the questions of the Court. The rest of the story he told to the reporters, who questioned him while he was waiting to go to his cell. It is given for what it is worth, and may be entirely true. A detective to whom the writer spoke offered the suggestion that Coyne may know more about the whereabouts of young Campbell than he cares to tell, and place him in the army as a convenient method of accounting for his absence.

Native Recruits in South Africa. (Cape Correspondence London Globe.)

Yesterday a motley torce of native levies arrived, and kept up a perpetual din, singing their war songs. They had no instruments of any kind, but niake a peculiar humming noise, in high or low pitch, as an accompaniment to the singers. They are armed with every conceivable weapon, from sticks and bludgeons to the new Martini-Henry rifles, which will be issued to them as soon as they are sworn in as "Wood's Irregulars." Sir John Falstaff himself could never have had such a motley, ragged crew. The savage in this part of the country delights to bedizen himself, as to his head, with all sorts of fantastic feathers, tails, and skins of animals, and leaves every other portion of his body perfectly uncovered. They are certainly very active, and appear to have great skill in using the assegais and short temahawk, which many of them carry. On an occasion like this, they are treated to a feast at the Government expense, and eat alniggers, seems to be carried to as great an ex-

cess as drinking among others.

Fashion Notes.

Imitation thread lace is to be worn this summer. A linen ulster will be the summer travel-

The truly fashionable necklace bears no

locket now. Roses will be the popular flowers for ornaments this spring.

Pekin striped goods will be used for sunumbrellas this summer.

Satin ribbon wrought with letters worked in gold thread is coming. The princess costume with a long Jacket,

makes a pretty street dress. Combs are narrow and small, and in many cases daggers are substituted.

Neckerchiefs are fastened on the left side by sprays of roses or carnations.

Roses and loops of pearls decorate the crene lisse plaiting worn at the throat.

The new spring suits open at the throat in shawl shape, and have lapels like a coat A new material for ball dresses called gold silk tissue looks like water running over gold

leaf. Circular wraps and ulsters will be in equal favor for travelling cloaks during the

spring. Silk is to be used to trim woollen suits, and watered satin to trim silk suits, this

Green leaves covered with crystal beads are used by French milliners to make ball

wreaths. Pink carnations, beliotrope and white lilac are the fashionable combination for a

ball bouquet. A feather fastened at the top of the hal and drooping on the shoulder, is one of the

A locket with a small watch in the reverse side is considered a pretty pendant to wear with a high dress.

one-fiftieth as much.

exceedingly stylish for spring. A blanket with a slit in the middle, like the cloak worn by Mexican horsemen, is one

worn in the morning during the summer

The stems of bouquets are now covered

with flowers and foliage. This is much better; tinfoil somehow always suggests The bill permitting women to practice in the United States Supreme Court, has finally passed both houses of Congress, and

-Sir Charles Dilke is Iccturing in England

-Bishop Dupanloup's "Letters on the Education of Daughters" is one of the latest books published in Paris.

-It is said Henry VIII. never popped the question. He married his wives first and axed

India, and the service has occasioned great mortality among the animals. -A new industry has opened up in South Florida, that of killing alligators, boiling all

latter as curiosities for Northern tourists to take home with them. -A dress reformer in England has been try-

-The Beet Sugar Company, of Portland, Me., are contracting with New Brunswick farmers for all the beets they can grow at \$5 a gross ton, delivered at the nearest steamboat

-A man in the Township of Montaguo thrashed his wife with a large strip of leather, turned her out of doors, and advertised that she had left his bed and board, and that he would not be responsible for her debts.

-A valentine addressed to "The handsomest young man in Winnipeg," with the endorsement, "Post office clerks, don't open

well known in political and turf circles has come to the end of his tether, and that the poor fellow will be obliged to reside abroad, with a beggarly £4,000 per annum. -Chinamen wear five buttons only on their

prudence, and siu, rectitude. -The library of the British Museum contains about 1,300,000 volumes, a number which is considerably surpassed by the National Library of Paris. The London Telegraph says that the "American Library in Bloomsbury, numbering about 100,000 volumes, is

exists in the United States." -The capital invested in all the railroads of the globe exceeds \$15,500,000,000. These roads, according to the statistics of Prof. Neumann-Spailart, require 62,000 locomotives, 112,000 passenger carriages, and 1,500, 000 goods trucks. Annually 1,600,000,000 tons of merchandise and 1,500,000,000 pas-

Foreigners in Russia.

In Russia the machinery of factories and the engines of railroads and steamers are chicfly in charge of foreigners, on account of the lack of experienced native mechanics. It is chanic, engineer, or telegrarhist. experienced bands for their service.

latest caprices.

English dressmakers use watchspring tipped with brass instead of whalebone. It cost about

Mantles of Chuddah cloth or plain camels hair, trimmed with fringe, will be considered

of the new designs for opera cloaks. English coats of soit, light cloth, with no trimming but stitching and buttons, are to be

tobacco. with the President's signature has become a

Miscellancous.

law.

on " Big Gooseberries."

them afterwards. -From 50,000 to 60,000 camels are used in the transportation of 10,000 troops in Northern.

the skins from their heads and fixing up the

ing to introduce into good society the chiton of the ancient Greek ladies, but the bar-maids have taken it up and spoiled the project.

wharf or depot where the beets are grown.

it," was safely delivered at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 14th.

-Truth says : " It is rumored that a Baronet

coats, that they may keep in sight something to remind them of the five principal moral virtues which Confucius recommended. These

are jeu, humanity; y, justice; ly, order; tche, more complete and exhaustive than any that

sengers are conveyed by these means of transit.

now realized that this state of thing is neither economical nor patriotte; and besides there have been accidents because the foreign machanics and engineers did not understand the the Russianlanguage. In order to bring about a change, the Government in 1874 ordered the railroad companies to pay fifteen roubles per verst (two-thirds of a mile) for the establishment and support of railroad school. About 320,000 roubles a year are collected under this order and now there are about twenty such schools. Twenty more are to be onened this year. These schools are situated on the railroad lines, and each of them is provided with a machine shop, where every pupil is obliged to work not less than three hours daily. The full course requires four years. Each student chooses his specialty as methese there are five conductor's schools. As the railroad schools have proved successful, other branches of industry are, to follow the example. Many steamship companies and factories propose to establish schools to secure

OTTAWA, March 8. Mr. RYKERT resumed the debate on the insolvency question. The result of the com-mittee's deliberations would be to inform the House of the working of the law in the different provinces and the probable result of its

repeal in each. Mr. McCallus was not in favor of the present Act. He said the sooner the law was done away with the better.

Mr. HAY did not coincide with the last speaker and said it would be madness to do away with the bill at present, but a commitmittee could probably arrive at a solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) said the House should be put in possession of all the information that could be elicited from experts, official assignees and otherwise. The committee should also have all the information that could be placed before it. He complained that the present Government was not pursuing the same course as the late one did in 1875, when the subject was legislated on by the House; when the bill had passed its second reading, it had been referred to a committee of the House. In the present case, they had no expression of opinion from the Government, as to whether they believed the Act should be repealed. The House was asked to appoint a committee not to give information to the House, but to the Government itself. After some further remarks upon the Act, he said the present was a very un-

favorable time to repeal it. Mr. Ross (Dundas) was in favor of the repeal of the present Act, and would support the motion of the hon. Minister of Justice. If the committee could hit upon a measure which would commend itself to the best sense of the House, he would only be too glad to support it, but if it was not better than the present, he would vote against it.

Mr. Hooven said the Government deserved a great deal of credit for allowing the matter to be discussed, and he would support the

motion. Hon. Mr. McDonath (Pictou) said, when he moved the resolution, he did not anticipate any debate until the result of the consideration to be given to the question by the committee had come down. Still, after listening to the discussion, he said that before the question was put, he would like to make one or two observations in regard to remarks which had been made during the course of the debate. He thought it was well that the committee should have the benefit of the views so ably expressed by members of both sides of the House. He thought the result of the debate had shown the propriety and wisdom of the course pursued, for although he could easily understand the anxiety of some of the hon, gentlemen opposite that the Government should compromise themselves on a question of that character, he thought the House or both sides as a whole would appreciate the course that it was thought best to pursue on a question of such universal interest to us, affecting, as the hon. member for Chatcauguay (Mr. Holton) had said, the most intimate business relations of every business man in the country. It was better, therefore, in every form in which it should be viewed, that the House should feel that it was well there was a committee composed of some of the ablest and most experienced men of both sides of the House, that should have due deliberation of the subject, and be able to present for the consideration of the House a mode of freeing itself from the difficulty which now existed. There was no doubt that a strong feeling existed against the present bill, and he was quite right in saying that gentlemen on both sides of the House would co-operate in the endeavor to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question. He had arrived at the conclusion that public feeling was not so much against the Bankrupt Act or the Insolvent Act as against some of the provisions of the present Act, because, as he understood the debate, searcely entleman who had spoken had declared that he was not willing to assent to the principle on which the Act was based. He apprehended that the principle on which this Act was based was such as would recommend itself to the mind of every honorable person and every man who respected the interest of his neighbours while he was careful of his own. This bill was based on two principles of a very important character: one was that any man who, from fraud, misfortune or accident, shall become insolvent, his estate shall be distributed among his creditors in equal proportions; he shall not be allowed to appropriate to one individual what ought in justice to be distributed amongst the whole. He had been surprised to hear one gentleman say he would sooner one creditor got the whole than that no creditors should get any. He would inform that hon. gentleman that the fault was not the fault of the bill, but that it was the tault of the administration of that Act, and therefore it would be unwise and unstatesmanlike to refuse to give relief in a case like this. Merely the administration of the Act had ceased to be useful. The second principle upon which he apprehended this Act was based was the relief of the unfortunate debtor. He could hardly fancy that any member of this House would assert or maintain the principle that a man who, through no fault of his own, a man who, having devoted his whole life to an honest and fair business, and who, by accident, fraud or misfortune, became an insolvent, that such a man should remain for the rest of his lifetime in gaol. That would be the result of the repeal of the bankruptcy law, unless it were replaced by another having these fundamental principles to rost upon and afford relief in these several cases. He need not give any opinion with reference to this law, because he thought it was in the hands of a body of men who had far more experience in a practical point of view than he had. While he intended, as he stated before, to give no opinion of his own, except to make an observation or two regarding what he apprehended was the difficulty in the working of this law, it was a curious illustration of the mode in which laws are sometimes carried out. If his idea be correct, the difficulty of this law was that the very men on whom the greatest part of the real administration of this Act was conferred, are those who made the worst use of it. He would undertake to say that in every instance the cause of the Act in which the traders were allowed to deal themselves with the affairs of the estate. He would ask, who had a better right to administer the estate than the creditor, the sufferer from the insolvency? The House would see the injustice of taking away from them the right of administering the estate. Still, they found that very deministration by the creditors was the cause of the Perion was the cause of the Perion was the cause of the very evils complained of. The official assignce was merely the temporary custodant of the property. The man who administered the estate was not an Official Assignce, but the salignee appointed by the creditors themselves. If they looked at the whole administration of the Act they would find wherever there was a fault or wrong or what some hongentleman called raseality, it was while the control of the estate was in the hands of the creditors. A very serious matter for them to confidence in a long to the creditors. A very serious matter for them to confidence in a property of the property. The man who administered the estate was not an Official administration by the creditors themselves. If they looked at the whole administration of the Act they would find w law, unless it were replaced by another hav-

consider was the mode in which they proconsider was the mode in which they proposed to remedy the evils of the Act; his humble opinion was that at present to remedy would meet it except removing the evil complained of by taking the affairs out of their hands, if a better tribunal could be found in their place. With regard to the observation of an hon member in reference to the time when this law should be changed, he quite agreed that legislation ought to take place this session. It was the desire of the Government, although they did not control, and he was quite sure it would be the desire of the committee which he hoped would be appointed, that their report should come down in time to enable the House to determine the course of action in reference to this matter during the present session. He trusted, therefore, that members of the House would apfore, that members of the House would ap point a committee, and reserve their official decision until they ascertained from the report, after full consideration, whether means could be ascertained of meeting the admitted wants and just rights of a large section of the community.

Mr. HAGGERT said that the whole of Eastern Ontario was opposed to the present act. He was prepared to vote against any report of the committee, except for the equitable distribution of the estate for the relief of the insolvent.

Mr. MacMillan followed, speaking to a similar effect.

After some further discussion, in which a large number of members, the majority of whom were in invor of the repeal of the Act, took part, the motion was put and carried. The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Notes From the Capital.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 7, 1879.

The motion of the Minister of Justice—"That a select committee of thirteen members be applied."

The motion of the Minister of Justice—"That a select committee of thirteen members be applied."

The motion of the Minister of Justice—"That a select committee of thirteen members be applied."

The motion of the Minister of Justice—"That a select committee of thirteen members be applied."

The motion of the Minister of Justice—"That a select committee of thirteen members be applied."

The motion of the Minister of Justice—"That a select committee of thirteen members be applied."

The Motion of the Minister of Justice—"That a select committee of thirteen members developed in the Minister of Justice Minister of Justice Minister of Minister of Justice Minister of Minister of Justice Minister of Justice Minister of Justice Minister of Minister of Justice Minister of Justice Minister of Minister of Justice Minister of M OTTAWA, March 7, 1879.

ment evoked Ministerial cheers.
Mr. Mackenzie spoke the offici

Mr. Mackenzic spoke the official assignee business, and was in his best vein. He charged Sir John with taking advantage of the commercial depression of the country in order to obtain temporary possession of the Government, which declaration evoked cheers from the Opposition, and ironical cheers from the Ministerialists, the leader of the Government himselflaughing pleasure.

antly.

There is no doubt that the House has received a considerable share of debating talent in the seventy-three new members given by the last election.

a considerable share of debating talent in the seventy-linee new members given by the last election.

The estimates are to be placed on the table on Tuesday, and the Latellier affair discussed the same day. If, however, the debate is not over by Thursday, it will have to be postponed and give place to the Budget.

Mr. Rymal—otherwise Joe Rymal—spoke on the Insolvency Act. He has lost none of his wit and humor; quite the contrary, they seem to increase with age. Mr. Rymal is a farmer, and looks exactly like one. He told a story today, in which he used the expression," dannation to confiscation," and used other equally unique expressions.

Mr. Donville also joined in the debate, and called himself a poor country store-keeper, sur-

called himself a poor country store-keeper, surrounded by lawyers and statesmen. If Mr. Domville were less affected, he wound possess more force. It is amazing what a difference there is between the airy gentleman speaking in the House, and his solemn business-like manner outside.

Night sessions henceforth will be the order of the day.

OTTAWA, March 8. OTTAWA, March 8.

The required amount of \$200,000 was this afternoon deposited by Messrs. Pitblado, Fraser, Grant & Co., for Section B of the Pacific Railroad. The tender of Morse & Co. would have been accepted in preference to the foregoing, but that they could not, after a week's efforts, muster more than \$150,000 of a guarantee. It is said by contractors that Purcell, Ryan and Ginty will have hard work with their part of the section, as men and material are not easy to be procured, and the section is full of rocks. It is possible that a combination may be formed of the two firms, and in this case it will be better for all parties.

According to a private telegram received yes-

The Atlantic Islands.

Advess from Switzerland, Germany and Austria indicate that emigration from these countries to the United States during the coming spring and summer will be unusually large, and that the emigrants will be unusually large, and that the emigrants will be mainly composed of a class having some considerable amounts of capital at their disposal. In Germany, although the Government had sedulously prohibited the publication of information respecting emigration, and has arbitrarily interfered with the work of the emigrant sgent, no little progress has been made in the matter of forming emigration associations. The bulk of emigrants from Germany, Switzerland and Austria will go as colorists, each group being under the management of a director. Some of the associations have everything arranged for their settlement in the United states. The land which they are to occupy has already been selected, and preparations for its immediate cultivation and the crection of the necessary buildings upon it are either completed or in process of completion. From Switzerland a large number of young men, mostly unmarried, are leaving the Cantons of Berne and Zurich for America. One colony is bound for Georgia, under the leadership of a Swits farmer who had long been settled in the United States and who recently returned to Switzerland for the purpose of bringing out a number of his countrymen. Not a few of the Austrian and German immigrants are destined for new Catholic colonies in Minnesota and Wisconsie. Others have arranged for the purchase of railroad lands along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, near Bismarck, the present terminus of the road. In many instances the German immigrants have disposed of their property at a great sacrifice; but it is stated on good authority that the majority of them will come with money enough not only to purchase their land, but also to stock it well. Expected Exodus to the U.S.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley stated explicitly that he would commence his budget speech this day week—Friday, the 14th of March—which state—80 to medicine. 48 to science. 29 to the army 80 to medicine, 48 to science, 29 to the army and navy, 38 to agriculture, and 23 to sport. The number of daily papers published in Paris is 49, and political reviews, 17.

How to Cure Small-Pox,

In Liverpool where small-pox has been raging with some severity, the medical men are warmly discussing the question of its prevention and cure. One of them is willing to risk his reputation " if the worst case of smallpox cannot be effectually cured in three days, simply by cream-of-tarter." He says:—"One ounce of cream-of-tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drank when cold at short intervals. It can be taken at any time, and is a preventive as well as a curative. It is known to have cured in a hundred thousand cases without a failure. I have myself restored hundreds by this means. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering. If the people would only try it, and report all the cures to you, you would require to employ many columns, if you gave them publicity.

A Kraal.

The military Kraals of the Zulus (says the Times) deserve some slight description. They are in point of fact fortified depots where the various regiments assemble for their annual training, or mobilize in time of war. The kraal is usually about 500 yards in diameter, and fenced round with a dry stake and wattled fence, about five feet in height, difficult to breach, and still harder to storm, as it is well surrounded by an abatts of prickly pear, bush thorns, and other formidable obstacles; inside this fence are thrown up the men's huts, and a small ring is generally crected in the centre in which the cattle are kept. The King's krall is Ulundi, or Undini. almost in the centre of the country. Six regiments, numbering about 7,000 men, are quartered here permanently.

The Situation in South Africa.

(Daily News,)

Roused to action by our misfortune, we are about to send as reinforcements to the Cape six bittalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. Is this force sufficient to accomplish its object? The Duke of Wellington used to say that the first thought of a general should be "whether he can pay his butcher's bill." There are countries like North Spain, where large armies starve, and to send too large armies into Zululand would be quite as great an error as to send too small a force. By far the cheapest way to wage a war is to employ from the first the largest force that can be maintained and fed in the theatre of operations. How large a force can we feed in Zululand! The country is extremely close; rocks, hills, ravines, and bush abound; and the carriage of food and ammunition is exceedingly difficult. Six battalions, however, is the very minimum we should despatch now and six more should be got ready for immediate despatch, not in case of another disaster, but in case our success is not swift and decided. An eye-witness of the 1850-51 war wrote to a friend: "You saw the beginning of the war in 1846, but it is nothing compared with the present (1850-51). I never in my long service saw the natives so daring." And much more daring are the Zulus now.

Extra "C," 7ic to 8c; Bright yellow, 6jc to 7jc; Scotch, 7ic to 8c. Faurra, 6lo 7jc; Baw, 7c to 7jc; Scotch, 7ic to 8c. Faurra, 6lo 8d; Cloves, 1ic to 7jc; Scotch, 7ic to 8c. Faurra, 6lo 8d; Crown, 3.75 to 6.00; Layers, \$1.50 to 1.55; Loose Muscatels, \$1.60 to 1.70; London Layers, \$1.00 to 2.00; Extra Black Crown, 3.75 to 4.00; Sultanas, old, 4.74 to 5.50; Currants, now, \$1.25 to 5.75. Figs, small boxes, 1lc to 11ic per lb; Malaga figs (in boxes and mats), 5jc to 6e per lb. Fulberts, Sicily, 8jc to 9c; do Naples, 6jc to 7jc; Scotch, 7ic to 8c. Faurra, 7ic 108c. Faurra, 7ic 1 Zululand would be quite as great an error as to send too small a force. By far the cheap-

Pharmacopoia of the Period.

With the view of advancing the scientific accomplishments and popularizing the "practice" of our lady doctors of the period, we beg to herewith present your feminine practitioners with a few highly useful prescriptions for

their pretty patients.
Lady Doctor. "Well, my dear, and how are we feeling to-day?" Interesting Invalid. "Not much better

doctor. Do you know I feel so awiully depressed? Lady Doctor. "Depressed? Put out your

tongue, please....Ah, yes, just what I thought. Now, to remove that feeling of depression, I'll order you a new bonnet." Interesting Invalid. "And then I feel so dreadfully cold I can't get warm any-

BEEF LOAF.—One and one-half pounds of Finance and Commerce

Weekly Review of Trade-Wholesale Prices.

March 11, 1879. Business during the past week has been quiet in all departments of trade. The prevailing inactivity is expected to continue until the changes in the tariff are announced. The continued depression has been chiefly caused by the immense amount of goods which have been imported, and carried by our merchants, when not actually required for consumption.

ported, and carried by our merchants, when not actually required for consumption.

The financial market during the week has been casy and quiet. Loans were duil at 6 per cent on call, and from 7 to 8 per cent on time. Sterling Exchange was unchanged at 1091 to 1093 for round amounts bet ween banks, and 1091 to 1093 for round amounts bet ween banks, and 1091 to 1093 for round amounts bet ween premium. At New York, Sterling Exchange advanced to \$1.87 for 60-day bills, and \$1.90 on demand. At London, Consols were quoted at 96 7-16. At Parls, Rentes declined to 112 francs, 77 centimes.

The leading features of the Stock Market during the week have been inactivity and weakness, with some show of irregularity. Bank of Montreal declined 3 per cent; Consolidated Bank, 1 per cent; People's Bank, 2 per cent; Merchants', 12 per cent; and City Gas 8 per cent. Contarlo Bank advanced 2 per cent, whilst Montreal Telegraph remained at exactly the same rates. Toronto, Molsons, and Ville Marie remained steady at about last week's prices.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of Canadian stocks in Montreal on the dates mentioned:—

the dates mentioned :-

		نــــن	
Feb	. 27, 1879.	March	h 6, 1879.
Seller	rs. Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal. 136!	1353	133	132
Ontario Bank 59	58	613	60}
Consolidated Bk., 48	48]	47]	47
Banquedu Peuple. 52	49	50~	473
Molsons Bank 85	80	85	81
Bank of Toronto 117	114	115	114
Banque Jacques			
Cartler 29	28	30	291
Merchants' Bank. 77]	771	764	76
Quebec Bank		95	ÓΪ
Banque Nationale	• • •	78?	
Union Bank 55		55	51
Bk. of Commerce. 101	100!	1003	360
Dominion Bank	1007	2007	
Maritime Bank	••	• • •	39
Exchange Bank . 60	56	55	50
Banque Ville	•	U.,	
Marle 50	55	573	55
Federal Bank	98	öst	98
Montreal Tel. Co100]	100	100	าอ๊า
Dominion Tel. Co	100	65	61
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	••	00	O1
Co 42]	417	401	40
City Pass. R'y Co. 76	_	75	70
Chy Lass. It y Co. 70	116		
City Gas Co116}		108}	107
FLOUR.—The flou	r market		mained
quief, the week's sale	s, in the a	iggregate	, being

quief, the week's sales, in the aggregate, being small. The firm prices of last week became slightly easier, but are now stendy. The re-ceipts by rail during the week wares 22,21 bar-rels; shipments, 10,210 barrels. The prices of the various grades of flour (per barrel of 196 lbs),

are as follows:-Superior Extra...... \$4 70

 Superior Extra.
 \$4 70
 \$4 80

 Extra Superiine.
 4 50
 \$4 45

 Fancy
 4 30
 \$4 35

 Spring Extra.
 4 20
 \$4 25

 Superine.
 3 90
 \$4 00

 Strong Bakers.
 4 30
 \$4 50

 Fine.
 3 30
 \$3 50

 Middlings
 3 00
 \$3 10

 Pollards
 2 60
 \$2 20

 Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs)
 2 05
 \$2 20

 City Bags (delivered)
 2 25
 \$2 30

 CRANN WWYAT - Receptors by roll
 71 200

last week. GROCERIES.—Trade has been very quiet dur-ing the week. The demand from the country is fairly active, and the jobbing trade continues as

fairly active, and the jobbing trade continues as usual.

TEAS.—The market is fully supplied with all kinds. Transactions have been small. The prices are:—Young Hysons, 22c to 25c; Black Teas, 25c to 35c for common; 35c to 65c for best; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 30c; common, 22c to 25c; Iapans, low grades, 21c to 24c; medium, 25c to 38c; fine, 40c to 45c; choicest, 48c to 52c.

Coffees.—A small inquiry has existed for Rio; the finer kinds are firm. Prices: Java and Mocha, 28c to 32c; Singapore, 21c to 2ic; Maricalbo, 20c to 22jc; Rio, 17jc to 10c.

Sugars.—In sugars, sales have been light.

SUGARS.—In sugars, sales have been light. Some lots of Scotch refined have arrived, but no large sales have taken place. Yellow is dull and Raw nominal. Granulated from New York is offering at lower rates. The Montreal prices are: Dry crushed, 9½c to 9½c; Granulated, 8½c to 8½c; Extra "C," 7½c to 8c; Bright yellow, 6½c to 7½c; Fair yellow, 6½c to 7½c; Raw, 7c to 7½c; Scotch, 7½c to 8c.

Tobaccos.—Market fairly active. Black chewing, 32c to 38c; Bright smoking, all grades, from 36c to 55c.

OILS.—Very little has been done in oils during the week, and the market still remains the same.—Rolled Linsed, 60c to 61c; Olive Oil, 95c to \$1.00; Petroleum, small lots, 17ic to 17jc; by carload 17c; Cod. 42jc to 45c; Steam Refined Senl, 45c to 49c; Pale Seal, 42jc to 45c; Straw Seal, 35c to 49c; Pale Seal, 42jc to 45c; Straw Seal, 35c to 40c.

SALI—There is no change in this line, the moderate demand still continuing. The rates are unaltered: Coarse, 60c to 65c per bag, according to quantity; factory-filled, \$1 to 1.10

LEATHER—There is no change from last week's report, the market being just as dull as ever. Prices are in buyers' favor, and sales are frequently effected at inside quotations. The dulli-less in this line at present is chiefly produced by the fact that boot and shoe manufacturers are not doing much. The many fallures in that branch has also produced a want of confidence on the part of leather dealers, who do not care to give too much credit. The following are the prices:

Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1..... 0 21 ... 0 23

Interesting Invalid. "And then I feel so dreadfully cold I can't get warm anyhose."

Lady Doctor. "That's very bad. Well, in addition to the bonnet, I will give you an evivet coat, lined and trimmed with real fur, to be applied to the back. I think that will relieve you."

Interesting Invalid. "Then, too, I can't leave you."

Interesting Invalid. "Then, too, I can't seep at night."

Lady Doctor. "Dear! dear! We really must take more exercise. We must positively go to the opern oftener than we do."

Interesting Invalid. "But it seems quite an exertion to stir from the house."

Lady Doctor. "Of course; I understand. Now, if I prescribe you a couple of silk dresses, do you think you could take them?"

Interesting Invalid. "I am sure I will try anything if I could only get well. I have such of dreadfully dismal thoughts; I fancy all sorts of shocking things."

Lady Doctor. "We must be patient. We can't expect to be cured in a moment. I will tell you what we must do. To-night you shall put your feet in new boots, and whenever you go out, be very careful to wrap round your throat a thick and new gold chain. We must cheer up. I will tell your husband to give you a stimulating draught, which they will make up for you at the banker's, and then I think we shall do very nicely. Goodmorning."

Finance and Commerce.

We the word of the stable of the s

Furs.

There is no change in the tone of the market. The prices of some kinds are expected to advance, on the conclusion of the London sa'es. The local prices are:

	The form prices are.					
	Beaver, fa I clear pelt per lb \$	1	25	to	1	75
	Bear, large prime	5	00	to	8	00
	Skonk			to		
	Winter Muskrat			to		
	Fall "			to		
ì	Coon			to		
	Red Fox			to		
	Cross Fox			to		
	Martin Pale (Canada)			to		
ı	Mink, Western Canada			to		
ı	Mink, East, Can., prime small			10		
ı	" " large			to		
1	Otter, dark prime			to		
	Fisher, " " Lynx			to		
	Lynx	1	25	to	I	50
ı		_				

Boots and Shoes.

During the week there has been a fair move ment in this branch of trade, and there are good prospects of a healthy spring trade. The selling prices are:—

The Montreal Horse Market.

A good business has characterized the horse market during the past week, no less than 222 horses valued at \$18,298, having been shipped to the United States since our last report. The animals were generally of a medium or poor quality, although one good horse, costing \$125, was exported amongst the lot. The average prices ranged fron \$50 to \$65. There is a large number of horses on the market, but none of first-class quality, the good ones apparently having been bought up. Compared with prices paid one year ago, horses can now be bought considerably cheaper than at that period. The shipments of horses from Montreal, to the United States, during the week were as follows:—Saturday, March ing the week were as follows:—Saturday, March ist—None; Monday, March 3—9 horses, representing a value of \$748.09; 19 horses, valued at \$1,232 50; 18 horses, worth \$1,620.59. Tuesday, March 4—9 horses, worth \$1,047.50; 10 horses, valued at \$664; 16 horses, worth \$1,304; 1 horses, costing \$125. Wednesday, March 5—20 horses, valued at \$1,474; 19 horses, worth \$1,235.0; 21 horses, costing \$1,407.50. Thursday, March 5—20 horses, valued at \$1,731; 17 horses, worth \$1,2357; 19 horses, costing \$1,287; 18 horses, for which \$1,137.50 was paid Friday, March 7—6 horses, worth \$387; and 20 animals, costing \$1,522. Total shipments, 222 horses; total value, \$18,298.

The St. Gabriel Cattle Market.

The St. Gabriel Cattle Market.

Trade on the market to-day was quiet and dull. There were five carlonds of cattle on the market, of which one was left over from last week. Mr. H. M. Mix, of Brighton, Ont., had a carlond of mix-ed cattle, comprising 46 hogs, 56 sheep and seven steers; he asked 5 cents per lb. live weight, for the hogs; 5jc for the sheep, and lie for the cattle, but made no sales. Mr. William Head, of Montreal, had a consignment of two carloads from Thomas Head, of Toronto, and sold thirteen head of cattle at prices ranging from \$40.00 to 55.00, or about \$4.00 per 100 lbs. live weight. M. Laporte, of Mildmay, Ont. sold six steers at 3c, and eight extra choice cattle at 4jc per lb., live weight. Mr. R. J. Hopper made several sales, but the prices lawe not transpired. Other transactions of meat cattle also took place at between \$3.50 and 4.50 per 100 lbs., live weight.

The Pre-eminent Remedy.

No none disputes the fact that, whether as a laxative or cathartic. Castor Oil stands preeminent as the mildest and most efficient that can be administered. It not only thoroughly cleuses the system, but at the same time has a healing property peculiarly its own. Especially is it unequalled in cases of chronic constipation. or a stoppage. Moreover it is par excellence, the medicinal regulator which best agrees with children. But everybody says it is so nasty-So it was until Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil was put on the market. They have deprived it of its unpleasantness, and placed it within the reach of all. Only 25 cents a bottle.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, and District of Montreal. QUPERIOR COURT No. 917.

Dame Mary Larnay, of the Town of Lachine in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Charles McNally, of the same place, laborer, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintlff: versus

> The said Charles McNally, Defendant

An action en separation de biens, for separa-tion of property has been instituted in this cause, this day. Montreal, 4th March, 1870.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame JOSEPHINE TESSIER dit LAVIGNE, of the city of St. Henry, District of Montreal, wife of Edmond Lafamme, painter, of the same place, duly authorised a ester en justice in this case,

Plaintiff,

EDMOND LAFLAMME, aforesaid, of said city St. Honry, painter. Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this case by said plaintiff. ED. COUILLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal 5th March, 1879 30-5

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It is stores feelbe digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE,

Belleville, Ont.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, de.

No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal T. J. Doherty, B. C. L., C. J. Doherty, A. B., B. C. L. 37.tf

WEEKLY TEST.

Increase

WHITE SHIRTS.

in 22 different styles, at S. Carsley's, so that

in 22 different styles, at S. Carsley's, so that a'most any man can be suited.
Sizes for men from 18½ to 18 inches neck.
Sizes for boys from 11 to 13½ inch.
Men's White Shirts, full cut, well made and good quality, with 3 ply front and cuffs, for Me.
Extra qualities, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.75.
Boys' White Shirts, well made and good quality for 75 cents.
Night Shirts, to suit all sized men, from 5 feet to 7 feet at S. Carsley's, all qualities,
Light and Stout Unbleached Cotton Night Shirts.

Shirts.
Fine and Coarse White Co'ton Night Shirts.
Flain and Twilled Cotton Night Shirts.
A good quality Night ≅hirt for 75c.
Extra qualities, \$1, \$1.25.

THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON

in our Staple Department is the U. S. Brand of White Cotton. The U. S. Brand measures 36 inches wide.

The U. S. Brand improves in the washing. The U. S. Brand is the most durable.

Anyone buying the U. S. Brand, and not finding it better than any other Cotton, will have their money refunded by returning the same. White Cottons, from 6c per yard.

Grey Cottons, from 4c per yard.

BUY YOUR SHEETINGS

at S. Carsley's White Colton Sheetings, 21c per yd. Grey Cotton Sheetings, from 17c per yd. Linen Sheetings, from 6cc per yard.

BED COVERS.

We have just received a fresh supply of Terry and Marseilles Counterpanes, in all sizes and prices. Beautiful Terry Quilts in the following colors: PINK, BLUE AND BUFF. White real Terry Quilts, large size, \$6.10 cach.
Colored Terry Spreads, large size, \$6.60 each.
White Marseilles Quilts, large size, \$1 each.
White Terry Crib Quilts, \$1 each.
Colored Terry Crib Quilts, \$1 and \$1.25 each.
White Marseilles Crib Quilts, at a variety of

A splendid variety of Tollet Covers, from the

S. CARSLEY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.



TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT REV. AND REV. CLERGY,

ANDTO

SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES:

We beg to call your amountion to our late importation, consisting of Churo-Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestmen-Candleticks, Ostensarlas, Ciborias, Cinalices, Celeurs, Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Sirer Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of

STATUES,

ROSARIES (In Coral, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Amber, Coco Jet, Garnet, &c.)

PURE BEESWAX, BEESWAX CANDLES. PARAFFINE,

ALTAR WINES, &c., &c. Having ourselves carfully selected our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders

Those visiting the City respectfully invited Correspondence solicited. Prompt attention 10 all enquiries or orders. A. C. SENECAL & CO.

at very low prices.

Importers and Manufacturers. No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Monireal.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Ragins 1723 See Bentty's intest Newspaper full reply (see free) before buying Piano or Organ. Reading lates Circular. Lowest prices ever given O gans Adress Daniel F. Beaty, Wishing

109 50 CARDS Chromo, Lace, &c. with name, post-paid 13 cts. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. 1.

FREE We will furnish employment to all out of work. Samples and instructions free. Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal; Que.