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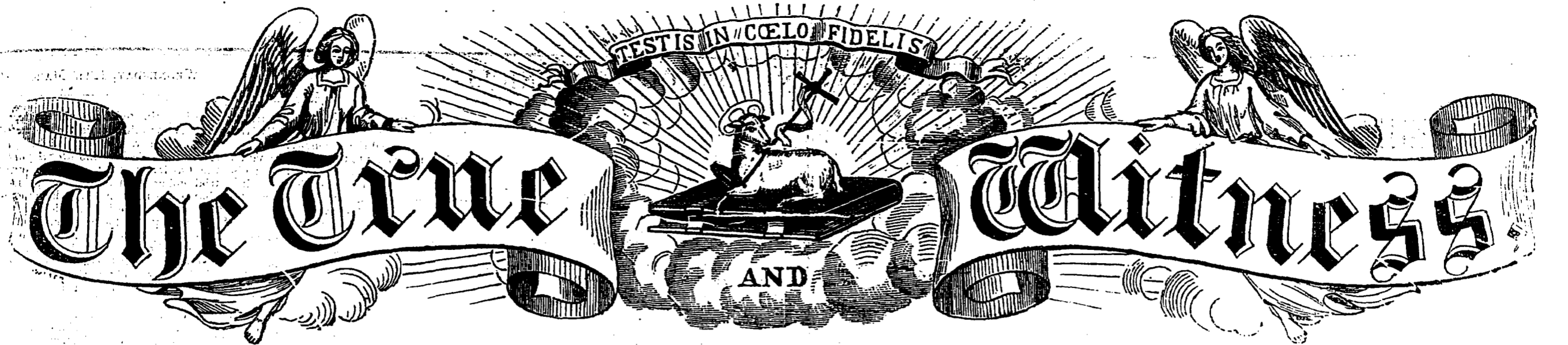
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

Lament of the Guardian Angel for a Lost Soul.

God, my God, thou only Lord of many a host, O mighty God, and adored, soul is lost!

SCOTCH NEWS.

February 6 was observed as a general fast-day in Aberfeldy. The north bridge at Hawick is to be widened at a cost of £1,400.

IRISH NEWS.

The Registrar-general's returns show that a reduction of 1,800 has taken in the population of Ireland in the past quarter. The new fire brigade of Limerick are provided with a uniform of the fashion of the Dublin and London "Light" Brigade.

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.

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 muskrats, a few weeks ago, and toward night the dog returned alone.

Death of a Religious.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, Sister Sata Ermalinda, 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.

A Bill Against Wife Beaters.

A bill has just been introduced in the New York Legislature which provides that whenever a husband is convicted of an aggravated assault 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.

Gambetta's Neighbor in America.

[From the Indianapolis News.] "Yes," said Father Bessonnes, in answer to a question by a New 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 opened a little shop above which he swung a signboard, 'Bazar Genois'—in English, Genoese bazaar—where he sold olives, dates, oranges, &c."

Will the Queen Ever Visit Canada.

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.

The British Army.

The annual report of the British army for 1878 shows that it numbered in 1877 an average of 199,502 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.

The Eagle Deposed from the Standard of France.

The French Republic has adopted a new crest, a laurel wreath with a dart of gold, instead of the ancient bird which led Rome and Napoleon, and fortis Euraria 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 eagle became the Imperial cognizance.

England's Rightful King.

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 Spain, and died childless. The younger married the heir to the House of Savoy, and was the ancestress of the late King 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 ZULU DISASTER.

How the Zulus Attacked—A Line of the Enemy Three Miles Long—Gallant Fighting.

New York, March 8.—The London papers, received to-day, give particulars of the massacre. The Zulus, 15,000 strong, with a supporting column of 5,000, attacked the rear guard of the British army, which was encamped in the valley. They advanced rapidly in regular battalions, eight deep, keeping up a steady fire until within assaulting 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 dropped dead, but without checking their progress. The Zulus executed a flank movement, surrounded the camp. The disaster was precipitated by the wagons not being packed in laager. The men had emptied their pouches and found it impossible to replenish them, as the Zulus had obtained possession of the ammunition wagons. The affair then became one of absolute butchery. The officers and men were assailed 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 Zulu skirmishers were seen, there was not a living white man in the camp. Ammunition, guns, commissariat supplies, wagons, 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 assigned 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 with long range with considerable effect. When near enough to use their own more familiar weapons, 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 Kaffirs that rushed to the attack. 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 remained on the top as reserves, and took no 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, shot in every position, oxen mutilated, and mules stabbed, while lying thick upon the ground, in lumps, were the bodies of white men, in their boots or perhaps an old pair of trousers or 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, showing they had only died after doing their 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.

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 Siarra, the favorite Induma of Cetwayo, swept down on the baggage guard.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, 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 powerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE CORRECTED either in early or later stages, by the use of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA 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 REGULATE 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. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child, and comfort to the mother.

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...

"And so there was. I'm a Justice of the Peace (Mr. Pincher Martin of Dunseverick), and I accompanied this gentleman, the jailor of the town, to arrest an escaped convict, the fellow made resistance, 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."

"I strike, but if my thigh hadn't been broken by that treacherous villain you'd have a long chase, if you'd have ever been able to range alongside of me."

"Pepper whispered Pennant to conceal his face, to be silent, and to mount the driving seat with his son. Rory, the stranger and Pepper went inside with the wounded man, whose head they had bound up in the best manner they could, and whose broken limb they placed in as comfortable a position as circumstances permitted."

"To hospital first," replied Pepper, "and if you recover, afterwards to jail." After a pause, he asked: "Why did you say awhile ago that 'you wished I'd been alive'?"

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

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

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

forbidden to enter the sick ward; for fear of irritating the prisoner, was charged to keep strict guard outside the door, lest any one not officially employed should hold communication with him. Next morning the limb was taken off, the patient bearing the operation with dogged fortitude; but although Pepper and the magistrates were present, he volunteered no communication, neither, as the surgeon informed them that his state was better than he could have anticipated, and that there was no immediate danger, did they press him to make any.

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 Pepper to make a dying declaration, he gave no signs of repentance, or of any desire to disclose what had occurred between himself and Pincher.

The patient who occupied the opposite bed in the hospital was a young man in the last stage of consumption. Being quite resigned to his fate, and but feebly actuated by religious feelings, he passed the short time left him here below in endeavoring to prove by his example that resignation to the will of Providence was a virtue, and that death is not appalling to those who regulate their lives by the dictates of religion. He had frequently 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 he, too, was born and had been brought up in the Roman Catholic faith.

"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 voluntarily, there was no apparent constraint used, 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 place an unlimited supply of whiskey always at his disposal. Singularly enough, this was the only locality which escaped the vigilance of Rory Mahon; he had never so much as thought of visiting it.

"I'll now," said the surgeon, "give him a sedative—he must be left in quiet."

mission, Pepper sent a clerk to the jail, with a subpoena, to enforce Brown's attendance as a witness at the trial, who, to his astonishment, found that the debt, having been paid at a late hour two nights before, the prisoner had been discharged, and departed with the friend who released him. On seeing Leonard, for the same purpose, it was discovered that he, too, had disappeared. Pepper was in an agony—the trial was fixed for the first day of the Assizes, and his most important witnesses had either gone over to the enemy or been 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 jauntily, 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 opposed by Pennant, who declared that he would run any risk sooner than endure the torture of so long a delay—and by Rory Mahon, who remarked that the witness 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 Brown 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 supporting 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 bush."

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 view, his interests being in fact deeply involved in his brother-in-law's 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 confinement.

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 voluntarily, there was no apparent constraint used, 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 place an unlimited supply of whiskey always at his disposal. Singularly enough, this was the only locality which escaped the vigilance of Rory Mahon; he had never so much as thought of visiting it.

The days passed joyfully on. Leonard and Brown lived and slept in the same room. The former did the honors of the table, and the 'drivers' 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 companion in a continuous state of intoxication.

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 funds to be paid for interment there, and no dread of interruption to the ceremonies, as the Protestant clergyman 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 an 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 immemorial, without increase of its size, was supposed to be the guardian spirit of the sacred waters. The well was approached from the road by a flight of waddled chiseled stone steps, whose centres were worn down by the continual tread of the pilgrims' feet, and a smooth green sward, covered with primroses and violets, bordered the beaten space on which its frequenters performed their devotions. This well was a favorite resort of the two men; Brown cooled his stomach with copious draughts of its ice cold water and then reclined on the summit of the surrounding

embankment, to sleep off the effects of the last night's debauch; while Leonard profited by the opportunity to perform "the station." While so occupied on the morning of the Saturday on which the Assizes commenced, he was joined by a woman, who, after kneeling for some time on a grave in the churchyard, 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 other—later, on that same day, the 'driver' received a note, urging him to increased vigilance until Monday night, by which time he should be relieved of his charge.

On the Sunday afternoon Leonard proposed that, as they were 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 so long as they left him undisturbed on the following day. The carouse commenced at an early hour, and after some time, Brown, who became completely intoxicated, was comfortably stowed away in bed. But Leonard, still unscathed by his potations, insisted that he and his host's family should enjoy themselves for some 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 companions being stupidly drunk, Leonard, after taking an affectionate farewell, and ordering that no noise should be made until he got up in the morning, staggered with difficulty to his room.

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, when 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 hopeless 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 extracting a confession would be by confronting 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 softening like, now and then—I'm quite comfortable and a deal better, thank ye."

"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."

"Would you wish to see Colonel Blake or Captain Pennant before you die?" demanded Pepper.

"Must I surely die?" he asked the surgeon, before replying.

"Surely—most surely—nothing can prolong your existence, even for this night."

"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 Ullick—ha, 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 to go straight to old Davy; so I just want to say to you that all ye 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 Ullick 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: "I had my own reasons for the shooting of him—the wronged my sister—Jim, too, had a 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 whatsoever 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—when she sailed, I 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 asked 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 ye a grudge like, I s'pose, 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 afore I was cast to be hung. Keep a wide berth of that man, or he'll ruin you for ye, when ye least expect it; his guns are always pointed to give you a broadside. I killed poor Jim, 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 anything of what had happened when we were boys, and I thought I'd get rid of me. I'm sorrier for that job now than for all I ever done, that's certain; for Jim was a true evermate, and we sailed together all our lives. Now, I've told you all, let me have a spell of the parson, and see if he can make me seaworthy."

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 of his wicked life.

The trial was resumed next morning, and as Pennant (for so we shall call him) sued as heir-at-law to the late Richard Martin, it became necessary that he should, in the first 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 his further bore testimony to the fact of Pennant's being the offspring of that union from his having had frequent opportunities of seeing the boy, from his infancy up to the time he 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 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 supposititious 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 into his seat, the junior stood fiddling nervously with his brief, attentively watching Pepper's motions—a dead silence pervaded the court, every one felt that something had gone wrong, Pincher's friends became hopeful, Pennant's were in despair. At length the Judge, who had been looking over his notes, enquired, "What causes the delay?" Before a reply could be given a thundering cheer from the crowd outside was repeated by those within the building, as Rory Mahon, escorting Brown, and followed by Leonard and his wife, advanced through the passage opened for him by the people. The excitement became irresistible, as patting her husband on the back with one hand and waving a handkerchief with the other, Mrs. Leonard marched proudly through the outward hall, amidst enthusiastic cries of "Well done, Nell!" "Glory to you, Nell, 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 case 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 to 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 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."

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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 Socca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are lying around us ready to enter our blood and create disease. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Sole and Wholesale Agents: Sold only in packets labeled—"EPPS' SOCCA & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Fleet Street, 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—

CONFESSIO. 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 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 the drowning youth. The latter took hold of the lance, but it cut his hand, and he exclaimed, 'I can't hold it.' The king inquired him to 'Hold fast. It's your only hope.' The soldier obeyed, and was saved. This king is Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world. He came down from heaven, and saw man on the point of being carried away by the rapid stream of destruction. He seized a lance, and said, 'Take hold of this and I will save you.' Man says he cannot, but Jesus says, 'Take hold of it. Though it causes you pain, it is the only thing that can 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 fellow-men 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 He does not desire the death of the sinner. Revelation answers the 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 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 unto; to bind or loose; to open or close the gates of Heaven; to forgive sins. These powers were given, when he breathed upon 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 from this? It follows that we must go to confession. Jesus Christ did not merely give the Apostles power to forgive sins, but he also gave them power to retain sins. They were to exercise a discretionary power, when to forgive and when not to forgive. Since God 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 say 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 MAN 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 and after. The only change is that he has received the Holy Ghost. One will say—"But is not that a perpetual miracle, that a frail human being should receive such power?" It is a great miracle; and it is indeed strange that man will not believe it. There are in the world 260,000,000 of Catholics, who unitedly believe in this doctrine. Is not that a miracle? These 260,000,000 go to confession, feeling that penance is a great burden, yet they do not give it up. Is that not another miracle? And again, if they are opposed to this doctrine, they will roll up their sleeves and fight for it. That 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 of their genius. We ask those persons to name the inventor of confession, and they cannot tell. This shows that their statement is gratuitous assertion. If we go back to the 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 the Pope, and the Pope to Almighty God. But this is not so. The Bishop goes to a simple priest. The Pope does not go to a 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. In our pleasures and sorrows arises this thought: "How do I stand with God?" All our knowledge comes from the external world. Prayer itself does not give the knowledge that sin is forgiven, but the priest does. As soon as the priest has pronounced the words of absolution, then the soul is washed as white as snow. The Rev. Father related an anecdote which came under his notice whilst on a mission: A man came and confessed all the sins of his life in a very careful manner.

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 did not know what to do, and so put his arms around the priest, and nearly choked him with delight. We must have a friend; someone to sympathize with us, someone to whom we can tell all our joys and sorrows. Can we trust the friends of earth? Sometimes we 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. It has never yet been heard that a Catholic priest has violated the seal of the confessional. But we find examples in which a priest could suffer anything, even death, rather than violate the seal of the confessional. There have been apostates, who have gone around lecturing against the confessional, but they have dealt in generalities. Not one of them yet has pointed out this man or that woman, 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."

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 he had chosen for his theme a subject which 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 little child can push him into the street. He cannot defend himself. He utters curses, but does not know what he is saying. But this 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 drunkenness is

AN INSELT 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 hand. 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 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 priests in the world cannot absolve him. Why? Because the necessary contrition for sin is wanting. It is a thought which should make your hair stand on end. It is a thought which should make "every mother's son of you" go and sign the pledge. Next to a man's relations to God are the relations which he bears to his family. As there are three persons in the Holy Trinity, so there are three persons in the family—the father, the mother and the offspring. The Rev. Father then showed, at considerable length, the evils and misery caused in the family circle by the vice of intemperance, and asked: "Is it not true that the greatest curse that can fall upon you is the curse of drunkenness?" He next pointed out the relations in which man stood with society; and said that it was, and had been, the aim of the Church to civilize humanity. We are a civilized people. But where there is no law there can be no 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 to the people. There was a time when one man could have saved the Empire, and he was 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 dread of the Roman Empire. Hannibal crossed the Alps and encamped before Rome. His soldiers drank the wine of Naples, became an army of drunkards, and Hannibal's power soon fell. The same is the story of the Medes, the Persians, the Scythians, and every other nation of drunkards. And the same will be the case with Canada if she follows their example. We are governed by a miserable lot of politicians; we are a nation of paupers. But the politicians are

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 it. He continued: "People talk of hard 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 will be a good Catholic, the good founder of a family, and you will be happy. How is it 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 join 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.

CETEWAY'S CROWN.

Ceteway'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 labour by the Jews of Palestine. No sane man would desire to rob Europe and America of their keenest merchants, lawyers, and financiers; or to settle in Palestine those whose ambition it would very naturally be to 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 whole hearts.

AN UNLUCKY ENGLISH REGIMENT.

(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 Blenheim, Ramilies and Malplquet, and was finally 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 endured immense losses, and was last scattered bodily in the American Revolution. Returning 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 regiment went to the Peninsula, where it campaigned five years, suffering, as usual, beyond all proportion. It was foremost at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and St. Sebastian; in the defence of the Pyrenees; in the forcing of the passage of the Bidassoa and the Nile, 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 Combermer, 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 had 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 battle against every enemy of England, civilized or barbarous, the 24th has been annihilated by savages in South Africa.

IRISH NEWS.

The mission which was opened in the Killarney Cathedral by the Redemptorist Fathers, Mr. 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 spirit trade of Ireland was held recently, at which resolutions were passed concerning the Sunday Closing Bill, and claiming compensation for the injury inflicted on the trade. A placard was recently posted about Dublin on the 'New Departure,' which was thought seditious by the authorities, and every policeman on whose beat one was posted was fined thirty or forty shillings for not tearing it down. 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 newly-appointed inspector, will, it is 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. At a meeting in support of the candidature of Colonel Colthurst, held in Cork, recently, 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 expenses. Dublin still maintains its melancholy prominence as the most unhealthy city in the 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 future be registered persons, like members of the medical profession, and if at any time they permit their milk vessels to become impure or unclean, or diseased hands or atmosphere to contaminate the milk, they will be 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 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 Down:—"To the free and independent electors of the borough of Downpatrick—Gentlemen you are requested to keep yourselves unpledged, as a local gentleman will have the pleasure of soliciting your suffrages at the next election for the honour of representing your ancient borough in the Imperial Parliament."

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 they have put £500 to depreciation fund, and written off a sum of £538, expense incurred in the prosecution of a defaulting clerk, and which the Government refused to reimburse. 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 MCCARTHY.

ALDERMAN DANIEL MCCARTHY, EX-MAYOR OF KILKENNY.—A correspondent of the Nation writes:—"It is a painful duty to record the death of Alderman D. McCarthy, 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 1875 and 1877 there was a decrease of £1,000,000. 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 colonization of the Western States and territories continues to be warmly advocated. For the better, furtherance of the movement its supporters are endeavouring to bring together a general conference or convention on St. Patrick's Day. A suggestion has been made that the conference should be held in Chicago and has been warmly seconded by the St. Patrick's Society of that city. Therefore it may be expected that means will be adopted for procuring widely-co-ordinated action in the matter.

CORK MEN KILLED IN AFRICA.

(Cork Correspondent Irish Times.) The 2nd Battalion of the 24th was raised 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 last belonged to this district; and one, Mr. Coghill, who fell, is the son of Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, of Castle Townsend. He recently joined the 24th Regiment. The Hon. Ulrick Roche, brother of Lord Fermoy, and Mr. Lloyd, son of Mr. Lloyd, of Stranally Castle, were also officers in the 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 Ahrweiler and Nonnenwert. A NEW CATHOLIC 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 'Le Genévaar,' 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 against his neighbor. Let United Italy be known 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 reprobations, from which the curious conclusion would seem to result that the Socialists are more numerous in the Protestant than in the Catholic States of the Empire. If it be true, moreover, as Schaffle, in his 'Quintessence of Socialism,' seeks to establish, that hostility to the Church is the inevitable concomitant of enmity to the State, that greed and godlessness go together, then it would likewise appear to follow that the further away men remove from Rome, the more rationalistic do they become. "This," 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 of safety."

"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 of the Piedmontese King these eighteen years. 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 had grown up to 405 million; at present, the annual interest alone is near 20 million pounds which does not include the local debts. The whole property of United Italy is 2680 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 £159 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 paupers who live like pigs on acorns, only they grind them instead of swallowing them, shell and all; and that most of the Italian families, having to yield up one-half of their incomes to the tax gatherer, do not manage to get meat to eat from year's end to year's end. These are the blessings of Italian unity."

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 between the ages of six and thirteen. The father who neglects to send his children to school 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 those punishments should not have the desired effect, he will be deprived of his political rights for a period varying from one to five years, and will not be allowed to fill any public office. Moreover, conscripts who cannot read and write, and who would, according to the present law, serve in the second portion of the contingent (for one year), will be embodied in the first portion and be obliged to serve five years. It is truly pointed out that M. Bardoux's bill bears a great resemblance to one passed by the Convention in 1798. Are, then, the French Republicans of to-day really 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. Jenn Baptiste Infantry Company.

The Militia Report contains the following in reference to St. Joan 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 deposited on the bank of the stream, that of the preacher 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 Elliot 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 Chinaman's Wife.

The trial of a Chinaman for assault and battery in the police court of San Francisco 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 to Tat. This doctor has several wives, one of whom sold her to a Chinaman for \$40. Her market price gradually increased to \$150, 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 replices in its organ, the American Socialist, to the charges of the Syncretic clergy, with a challenge to anybody to "cite a single case of immoral action growing out of the influence of the Community." "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 paupers, 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 \$1,985,227,939. Of this amount about \$1,581,433,633 has consisted of gold and \$405,004,346 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 \$12,000,000 being from mines within the borders of our neighbors.

The Life Insurance 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, his family is to be deprived of all the money he has given into the Company, and given, too, with the belief that his family would benefit. If this is the way certain companies 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 dreadful evils, we shall calmly, in the end, all 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 few days may determine. Already such a dread possibility of secession from the Union, in the event of our failure to obtain the relief we demand from the Union, is broadly talked of in high circles. The East has utterly failed to understand our situation and to extend the aid and sympathy we have the right to expect from the sisterhood of States. Leading men say that we have pleaded, have exhausted arguments, have cried aloud for relief, but our most earnest appeals have been treated with indignity and our sufferings been made a mockery. As a last resort 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 magnificent 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 a little foot-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.
- 1760. White man to Indian—Indian, your in the way. Go further West.
- 1795. Daniel Boone to Indian—Injun clear 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, stop 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 out. Go North. Go South. Go anywhere! Go to the—Only go.
- 1870. A. E. on locomotive to Indian—Scarf! Get! Clear! the track! Scatter! This is no place for you here anyway.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

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NOTICE.

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

Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS.

Poisonous Garment Bill.

There is now a bill before the Senate in New York State, called the POISONOUS GARMENT BILL. It is an attempt to legislate against the sale of poisoned or poisonous goods or garments prejudicial to health.

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.

Legislative Councils.

The feeling in favour of the abolition of Legislative Councils is growing. The example set by Ontario appears to be catching, and we now have British Columbia and Manitoba carrying on their business without a second Chamber.

The Imperishable Race.

An Irish exchange tells us that "a telegram from Vienna says that it is now certain that Count Taffé, the Governor of Tyrol, has been asked to form a Cabinet, and has accepted the request."

certain that the visit of the Empress of Austria-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.

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.

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 sometimes, hundreds of thousands.

Parliament.

We are glad to notice that Parliament has appointed a committee of thirteen to report on the Insolvent Law. When this committee returns with its report, no doubt something will be done to remedy the present state of affairs.

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 complacently remarks on its discovery.

is no more the custodian of Mr. Costigan's principles than we are of the keys of heaven and that is a blessing that 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 availing to the necessity of putting a stop to the mischievous system of making wholesale political appointments in the Civil Service.

Mr. Casey, M.P.

There are some men now in Parliament who are exhibiting a desire to place the interest of the country before the interest of party, and one of those men is Mr. Casey, M.P. for West Elgin.

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.

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.

Protection vs. 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 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 together before they come to the post."

The Dromios.

The Kingston News and the Ottawa Herald are hunting together on the Irish question. The News puts the Herald and the Herald puts the News. They are Dromios just now. On the Irish question, no one can tell which is which.

"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.

Temperance.

Montreal is doing nothing in the cause of Temperance. Its coffee shop is, if not a failure, 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 itinerant temperance lecturer who comes to win the people to the ways of righteousness do all sorts of wicked things when their backs are turned upon the people.

Eggs and Egg Culture.

The United States does an enormous business 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.

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 that a Dominion Accountant should be appointed, whose business would be to inspect the books of the various Penitentiaries.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

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 eating a steak of the diseased meat will be accepted as proof, by a sensitive public.

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.

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.

Sam might get married, and told his wife that she might retain all the change which he had dropped on the floor out of his pockets.

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 ineffable 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 Consecration."

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 Consecration and after having received the Eucharistic Communion, correspond most perfectly.

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 the 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 prepares a great mystery.

Jesus Christ leaving Jerusalem with His Apostles at this juncture is Jesus Christ repudiating, rejecting the world and announcing to us that we 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 Grieved, Grieved, Grieved. This is the torrent of David's prophecy: "The Messiah will drink of the torrent of 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 profound 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 dolours.

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 impiety, 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 children, by burning them alive in its honor; and in order not to be moved or softened by the cries of these innocent victims, drums

we beate and other deafening instruments sounded which drowned their voices during this barbarous sacrifice. The ceremony was concluded by casting their ashes into the neighboring torrent. That is the real cause, according to Cornelius a Lapide, why the torrent got the name of Cedron—that is to say, black, dark, from the charred remains of the bodies which were cast into it. This valley was then the most sacrilegious, 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 to 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 infamous 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 huddle, 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 of peace. According to Origen, Jesus Christ in repainting to the Mount of Olives, goes there to terminate the old war and to stipulate the great treaty of peace between heaven and earth—between God and man. The olive, by the oil which it produces, is the symbol of mercy. Thus Jesus Christ in going to the Mount of Olives is Jesus Christ repairing to the mountain of mercy; exalting His goodness to the highest pinnacle, to the most inconceivable excess, in offering Himself in sacrifice for us. Jesus Christ is the true Olive, which rises in beauty and majesty to adorn and cheer the wide field of the Church. Jesus Christ in going to the Mount of Olives is the opening of His veins, the effusion of His Blood, which He incorporates with Himself the wild, withered and barren olive of our souls in order to fertilize them by His own virtues through the heavenly stream of His grace and His love. Mount Olivet, where the Saviour retired 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 triumph 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 have been banished." That is to say, it is necessary to receive and profess the doctrine of Christ; to nourish our souls at the banquet of His love; to abandon corrupt Jerusalem; to renounce 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 Redeemer, 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 pray and to suffer at the foot of the Mount of Olives, enter into the villa of Gethsemani and particularly in the part of the villa where the garden was? Why have the Evangelists so particularly and carefully noted all those circumstances? Did Jesus seek thus to withdraw Himself from the impious soldiers conducted by Judas, and who were soon to come to seize Him? No; quite the contrary; for, according to the remark of St. Luke, it was 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 prayer. St. John declares still more openly that this Gethsemani was a spot well known to the treacherous disciple; for the Saviour often went there to pray with His disciples, and even with this same Judas. St. Cyril says that in going to this garden the Lord wished to save Judas the trouble of seeking Him elsewhere, and to show to His Disciples as well as to us, adds St. Chrysostom, that He 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 appointed by Himself, He fled, or concealed Himself, or became miraculously invisible. 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 easier than to find Him. Besides, the Sabbath-day being observed, He was obliged to a seditious day this seizure might be attributed to a seditious day of the people, who would or a revolt among the Jews, who would show themselves devoted to Jesus Christ; and, according to an observation of St. Leo not much 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 foresees 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 secret and sudden manner His sacrifice, even before His corporal immolation, the great Victim goes to the place where he is to be seized; places Himself under the homicidal hand which is to sacrifice Him; and the true Abel goes freely and openly to where the true Cain can lay hold on Him, to immolate Him to his cruel hatred.

The Passion of Jesus Christ not being a punishment, but a sacrifice,—and the greatest, 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 profane place. "Thus," says Origen, "it would be uselessly that the Lord were arrested in broad day, in a public place, on a road, or at table; but it should be by night, in the garden, precisely at the time and in the place of prayer, where it was customary for the Son of God to pray to His Eternal Father, and which, for this reason, was a real sanctuary, a real temple of God." St. Cyril discovers, in this passing of the Saviour to the garden, another mystery still more touching.

"Remember," says he, "that Adam sinned in the terrestrial paradise; for this reason Jesus retires to the garden. He wishes that His sufferings should commence in a place of enjoyment." Thus Jesus Christ entering the garden is the Mediator who comes forward to disarm the heavenly cherub whom divine justice had placed at the entrance of the real Paradise; to break in his hands the flaming 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 expelled—an abode of delights, no longer transient and earthly, but eternal and celestial, and of which the terrestrial paradise was but the figure. "In a word," says Alcuin, "Jesus Christ entering the Garden of Gethsemani in 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, reeking 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, thorns and malediction sprang from the flowers and the fruits; here, the thorns of bitterness and grief produced the flowers and the fruits of merits, of benedictions, of graces, of virtues. There, death came forth 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, then, this mysterious garden, where the Spouse in the Canticles earnestly prays her Beloved to make haste and descend. Oh, amiable Jesus, cherished Spouse of our souls! yes, come quickly into this garden of delights for us, and of thorns for Thee; but not this amiable Spouse does not need our solicitations 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 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 the treasures of His Heart, to disclose to us all the treasures of His Heart, to be capable of attracting and sanctifying ours; *Ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est et inanium cor*; that is to say, let us not waste in idleness, inefficiency 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 attention to these simple and mysterious words: Jesus entered into the garden with His disciples.

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 the spectators and companions of His sufferings on this same Mount of Olives, where He will soon make them the spectators and companions of His glorious ascension into heaven—all this, says St. Ambrose, is the sensible image of the Church; it prefigures the history of what Jesus Christ does; what He requires; what He promises; what He prepares for the children and the disciples of His Church.

Al! 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 be found. Let us hasten to join it; to mingle with the apostles, with the disciples; with the pious and faithful souls who walk in the footsteps of our Saviour. Let us hasten to this precious companionship may out-distance us, and disappear from our eyes. Otherwise, we cannot overtake it; otherwise, we shall remain deprived of the blessings which are to be found only in it; otherwise, we shall be excluded from eternal happiness, which can only be obtained through it.

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 God the hymn of gratitude and praise. Let us leave, abandon the corruption of Jerusalem, profane assemblies, demoralizing amusements, 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. Untied during life with Jesus Christ agonizing and suffering, thus participating in His sorrows and humiliations here, through the union 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 task 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 pray.

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 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 house of the widow and there miraculously multiplies the small quantity of oil which she possessed, from the sale of which she realized sufficient money to pay her debts and convert the remainder to her own support and that of her children. This history was a figure and a prophecy of Gethsemani, which while predicting, explains it. The widow of Samaria represents humanity, which by the spiritual death of its head, Adam, had fallen

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 the 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 accomplished 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 meekness in suffering, His justice in judgment, His love for virtue and His hatred for vice. As Son of God, Jesus Christ did not need this union. 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. St. Augustine tells us that it was at Gethsemani that Jesus Christ began to communicate to us His Divine oil. It is in this place that He became really our Christ, our Anointed, 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 union 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 the 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: "Despondit enim vos sui viro virginem castam 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 her 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 wherewith 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 start its precious infusion; so that, like the foolish virgins mentioned in the Gospel, we should set about looking for the oil of His mercy at the hour of death, and find no one to supply us with it. From this day forward, when this precious oil of Divine mercy is ready to be shed over us, let us renounce our vices. Let us prepare ourselves to purify our hearts from profane affections by tears of penance, in order to reap abundantly the grace which flows from the Passion of 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 Punjab 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, when there was a depression in the ground, where 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 defender of the regiment, and the finest swordsman in it, was chasing a man, who turned round, took steady aim with his jowal, and the defender 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 "Kentuckian," of Boston, Captain Mosely, about fifty, all over the Mediterranean under her crated 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 good order, except the top gallant-yards were down. Mosely offered Wallace two hun-

drored 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 Iria, one of the Balearic Islands, with the captain dead. Iria is about 180 miles north-west 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 Ontario.

(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 Catholics, the Mowat Cabinet performs as Arch-bishop Lynch pulls the string.

Catholic Union, Argentine.

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. Linder, Assistant ditto. Committees—D. Murphy, F. P. Fillion, M. Desjardins, John Brophy, Chas. Ladouceur, M. Dwyer, D. Guerin, O. Ladouceur, J. Pilon, T. Curran. Israel Saave, Tyler. John Fitzgerald, Grand Marshal.

Russia and Turkey.

The indemnity that Turkey has to pay Russia for the ouluy the Czar was put to in bringing the Sick Man to his senses amounts to 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. What the money is to come from, goodness only knows. Russia is as badly in need of it as Turkey is unable to pay it.

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 it 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, man! Jamie man! did I ever think it would come to this! I could have forgiven ye a yer polygamy, but he ye gain up your porritch?" —*Harper's Drifter*

CEZYWAYO.

"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 witty, adroit, courageous, and, with a view of accomplishing his design, capable of great cruelty. Some curious insights into his character crop up in the voluminous blue-books that have been published within the last two or three years concerning South African affairs. The conversations he had with Sir Theophilus Shepstone and other English representatives are strikingly picturesque, and at times eloquent. His expressions remind one of the mole of address indulged in by the American Indians, but Cetywayo's views are more sanguinary than those of Spotted Tail or Little Blunt. 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 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 Kafir, many instances could be quoted of savage pique upon expression, which throws a curious light upon the motives that move these swartly warriors to action.

SPORTING.

The International Walking Match.

New York, March 10.—The greatest excitement was 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 today at 500 even on O'Leary against the field. On the 3rd mile Rowell caused some excitement, when he sprinted and ran three laps at an easy-going trot. His opinion is generally expressed as being that O'Leary will lead the field on the 6th day, being desirous of keeping his hand ahead of the others. His staying powers, however, are said to be remarkable. At 8 p. m. the score stood: O'Leary, 97 miles; Rowell, 74; Harriman, 65; Ennis, 59; 11 p. m.—Rowell, 106; Harriman, 97; O'Leary, 83; Ennis, 67.

GILMORE'S GARDEN, N. Y., March 11.—9 a. m. Score: Rowell, 138; Harriman, 128; O'Leary, 114; Ennis, 113.

11 p. m. Rowell, 146; O'Leary, 119; Harriman, 134; Ennis, 122.

Hoot Racing.

THE ROSS-EMMETT RACE.

The single-reef race for 2400, between Wallace Ross, of St. John, N. B., and Frank Emmett, of Newcastle, from Albany to Montpelier, on the 7th of March, was a very exciting one, and all the Thumas came out 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 proved in public in England, Emmett was the prime favorite, and his backers and admirers laid odds of 7 to 1 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 to race with great skill. He had to start with the book-makers, accepting the 7 to 1 laid against Ross. Ross will be matched to row today at 2000 a side, and will be expected to reach a point about 50 yards below Hammer-smith Bridge, when Ross overlook him, and draw away from him, winning easily by about 8 or 10 lengths.

RACE BETWEEN ELLIOTT AND COURTNEY.

LONDON, March 10.—It is announced that the backers of the champion rower, Elliott, have

written to ex-Mayor Laddell, of Pittsburgh, authorizing a match with Courtney for two, three or five miles on Allegheny 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 Kafirs were in our immediate neighborhood on the opposite side. At daylight all were in position. The 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment, Natal Native Contingent, 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 waggon, ambulances, &c., were all taken over in a pontoon bridge, made by a fatigue party, under Lieutenant McDowell, R. E., while the 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment, Natal Native Contingent, got across at a drift higher up. The battery of Lieutenant Colonel Innes 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 a body of Kafirs on the hills in front, in the neighbourhood of Sirayo's kraals, and we also heard the lowing of cattle concealed in the rocky ravines.

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 down to a 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 force 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 valley was led by the Native Contingent, 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 briskly from his rocky hiding place, and a party of his men made a stand at the cattle kraal, and our men were somewhat startled by huge boulders of rock which some of the enemy sent crashing down among them. The affair was soon over; the enemy scrambled up the hill side pursued by our men, and in half an hour the whole thing was over. In the meantime, the cavalry, under Colonel Russell, had an engagement of their own with the Zulus 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 we lost two natives killed and over thirty wounded, two of the white officers of the Contingent 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 and his sons are all some distance off with a 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 means impossible that they are spies. 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 kraal 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 RORKE'S DRIFT—GALLANT DEFECE BY THE BRITISH.

Despatches from Pietermaritzburg, under date January 29, say the action at Rorke's Drift was a splendid affair. Lieutenants Bromhead and Chard were left in charge of the Drift with a company of the 24th. The first intimation of the disaster was from fugitives making for the Drift, some of whom, including Lieutenant Coghill, who rode away to communicate with Helpmankar, were killed by Zulus while crossing the river. Seeing that an attack was imminent, we hastily threw up barricades of meal 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 its killing five patients and destroying the medical store. The servant of Colonel Innes was killed, and 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-

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 at Isauldu, 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, is needless to dwell upon. This defence was no burst of undisciplined 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 equitable; 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

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. 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 youth, aged 13, was conspicuous in button-holing every one that entered the Mechanics' Hall either to read or to become a hearer and spectator of the show up-stairs. This youth, who had ornamented a dirty shirt-collar with a silk combing these two colors of the rainbow so cherished by the "tag-and-boots" of the Orange community, received no other reply to his request than the stereotyped answer of "too thin," or "can't do it." The writer of these lines, with a shrewd intimation of what was going on, approached the youth. The lout took, for the youth calling him aside asked him to lend him a quarter to pay his way into the concert room. The writer suggested 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 *élite* of Orangeville. An intimate acquaintance with our lower judicial courts of the city enabled us to say that we recognized among the sweet audience numbers of that which forms the background of the Recorder's Court. On learning that this representative of the paper was anxious to witness the proceedings, two polite boys, whose costumes an unpractical pencil cannot adequately describe, showed him a seat, and the extra double superio Grand Muster was kind enough to express the hope 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. As an English subject allied to a Papist, we felt disgusted at this insult offered to a lady of the Royal family by the shrieking sisterhood; 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 *deceased* brethren in 1861. We are only advertising Mr. Dave Grant when we say that the noted proprietor of "that crockery store" made a speech in which he showed 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, singing, 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 those 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, who managed to survive this dread revelation. He modestly added that one of the brothers would have had the courage to do as much P. A. P. B? Brother Jaffan, who looked and sang like a ventriloquist's dummy, sang an interminable song to the tune of "Wearing of the Green." Although they may have poets in Orange Association, they evidently lack musical composers to set their bard's stony poetry to music. It must be humiliating to be obliged to mix the Green with the Orange and the Blue. Brother Raffan's song, if it did not evoke applause, at any rate had the benefit of making the audience cry and laugh. Again, the want of a musical composer was felt when a young man 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 afraid 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'Hanlon"—an historical record of the Cromwellian Settlement, will be commenced in the TRUE WITNESS next Week.

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.

"Ah! sometimes it is harder to live than die—
Harder to live when our fields and farms
Are filled with the sound of a nation's cry:

Where is the nation? It is you and I.
Therefore one honest heart is prepared
To strike for the holy cause or die.

He would not sell his manhood for base gold—
He scorned the sycophant that would debase
Great Canada's glory with his power unaided.

There is no class of culprits so dangerous
To society as the receivers of stolen goods.
The laws should be made additionally stringent

Condensed to Death.
NAMES, March 7.—In Passanante's trial
yesterday, Passanante made repeated efforts
to direct the course of the trial into a discussion

Sir John A. Macdonald "Cold-Blooded
and Selfish."
[From the Irish Canadian.]
Sir John Macdonald has never been true to
any one.

HELL.
[New York Sun.]
The native converts to Christianity in Gra-
hamstown, South Africa, are likely to be con-
fused as to what to believe about the doom

Wanted to See Life.
New York, March 7.—Henry Howes, aged
11, was arrested in Jersey yesterday as a run-
away. He says: "I was tired living at home

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

NEW STORY.—"Redmond O'Han-
lon," an historical story of the Crom-
wellian Settlement, will be com-
menced in the TRUE WITNESS next
Week.

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.

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
floured, rub the meat into balls, dip it into
beaten egg, then into fine pulverized

OSTER 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

CONS SOUP.—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

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
brown.

PIGION 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

CLAM SOUP.—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.

The Amnesty Bill.
PARIS, March 7.—The Amnesty bill, which
has now become law, confers upon President
Grevy power to pardon between this date and
the 5th of June next any one who has been
condemned for acts relating to the insurrections
of 1871, or condemned for crimes or
offences relating to political acts, as well as
persons sentenced to punishment by default.

TOBOGGANING AT OTTAWA.
(London Truth.)
Here is an extract of a letter from Canada,
which gives an account of tobogganning:—
"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 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.
The fact that butter is lower now than for
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 eastern dairies must
be ascribed to other causes. Dealers in fancy
butter tell us that where a few years ago they
had difficulty in obtaining as much "Phila-
delphia butter" as they wanted, now they are
continually 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 under-
sell him in his own market; but it is this
very matter of freight that makes the differ-
ence. 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 eastern competitor.
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 feed-
ing 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 productivity and permits grow-
ing still larger crops of corn to be converted
into butter at a continually advancing profit.
Previous to the feeding of cattle, and butter
production, the western corn grower had little
use for corn-stalks or other coarse fodder;
now he converts them into butter and beef,
so that, in comparison with the past practice,

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," "hum-
bled," "mooley," "hornless," and "no-horn,"
are all applied to these cattle. In this coun-
try, 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 com-
monly supposed here, that those hornless
cattle are descendants of the domesticated
buffalo of the West, the females of which al-
most 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 it is known that
many are the descendants of occasional im-
portations, 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 scat-
tered 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 country of Aberdeen breeds
more cattle especially for beef than any other
country 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 hardness
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;"
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
London markets as especially delicate.
These cattle are hardy, docile, and indifferent
milkers, but are superior beef animals.

The "Norfolk" or "Suffolk" breed, which
we described in the American Agriculturist for
June and September, 1878, is descended
from the "Galloways," but now differs from
that breed considerably. In color it is a reddish
brown or deep red. The neck and
shoulders, which are heavy in the "Galloways,"
are lighter and thin in the "Suffolks;"
the ribs are shorter in the latter breed. The "Suff-
olks" combine the qualities of being excel-
lent beef animals as well as liberal milk pro-
ducers 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, particu-
larly the beef producers of the West.

Butter 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.
The fact that butter is lower now than for
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 eastern dairies must
be ascribed to other causes. Dealers in fancy
butter tell us that where a few years ago they
had difficulty in obtaining as much "Phila-
delphia butter" as they wanted, now they are
continually 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
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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,
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freights for so long distances and still under-
sell him in his own market; but it is this
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quantities of corn-meal for the production of
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saves this freight, which is 25 to 50 per cent
of the price paid by his eastern competitor.
In other words, the western dairyman only
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corn, to say nothing of the differences in the
value of land and other expenses. This feed-
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western farmer is also a source of profit in
that it removes no fertility from the soil, but
increases its productivity and permits grow-
ing still larger crops of corn to be converted
into butter at a continually advancing profit.
Previous to the feeding of cattle, and butter
production, the western corn grower had little
use for corn-stalks or other coarse fodder;
now he converts them into butter and beef,
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-40-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 im-
ported stock, paying, it is stated, \$15,000 for
a bull. These animals, of course, took the
first prize at the "Centennial" and other pro-
minent cattle shows. A leading agricultural
weekly 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 mar-
ket, 3 one-half pound packages were given at
intervals to a great number of leading fam-
ilies. In addition to this skillful 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 em-
ployed 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
day sold in the markets for 40 cts., 50 cts.,
and 60 cts. per pound, though under less pre-
tentious circumstances and claims. The
latter brands are, however, probably sold at us
large a profit.

It is now quite definitely settled, that aside
from exceptional cases, "gilt edge" butter is
not an attainable or profitable product. Bar-
ring this, then the question at hand is, first-
class eastern against the same quality of west-
ern 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 feeds as possi-
ble 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
do likewise.

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 47,000 were spent last year by
the Union in managing £10,000, it would ap-
pear 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 an-
other. 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 Horse.
A prominent horse-dealer of this city (Mont-
real) told us a curious story this morning
about the fancy his rats (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 win-
dow, 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 motion-
less 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
found 22 little holes from eleven of which the
blood was flowing. The horse was removed
to another stable and soon recovered from the
sores, but strange to say his appetite has
almost failed him; he refuses oats, 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 flour-
ishing 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 in-
stead 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 connec-
tion, 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 Rex Paragua-
yensis, mate, or Paraguay tea, has often been
suggested as a substitute for the more ortho-
dox 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 awoken
to the virtues of "a new kind of tea," called
Serkys tea, "which has the virtue of preserv-
ing the brilliancy and beauty of early youth
up to the ripest age;" it is composed "of ex-
quisitely refreshing and balsamic plants;"
the leaves of the plants are probably intended
"for growing on the foot of the mountains of
Mecca and Libanus." The beverage in ques-
tion 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 seraglio, and it has ever since remained
the favorite beverage of the sultanas. In out-
ward application its effects are as marvelous
as when taken internally, if thrown into the
bath, will contribute to preserve the freshness
of the complexion in a manner which Mme.
Rachet's preparations could never equal.
Serkys, whatever it may be, will no doubt be-
come 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!"

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SHOW THE PREMIUMS to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe for you.

EXPLANATORY NOTES. 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 article.

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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 Societe de Secours Mutuels des Francais a Montreal.'

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 1875.

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RESPECTFULLY YOURS, P. HENCHERY.

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.

MADRID, March 6.—General Martinez Campos and Senor Canovas de Castillo to-day each advised the King to entrust the formation of a Cabinet to the other.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—A telegram from Tashkent states that after the death of Sher Ali, a bloody conflict broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne.

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. Skobeleff informed the Turkish authorities that Adrianople and Thrace will be evacuated in a fortnight.

PARIS, March 6.—A correspondent at Paris says M. Tardif gives the Cabinet more decidedly a Left character, and threatens to partially alienate the Left Centre.

It is reported that Gen. Blanco will become Governor of Cuba.

ADMIRALTY, March 6.—A telegram from London states that the whole of the French Cabinet will have to be remodelled before long.

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There is much rejoicing among English Catholics in consequence of the appointment.

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THE BISHOP of Exeter has stated that the consent of the Ordinary of the diocese is necessary to be obtained before anyone can be admitted to a Church of the Establishment who has been ordained by a Bishop of the Church of England.

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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.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The first bill to be introduced at the extra session will be what is known as the Jones Telegraph bill.

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THE ACCIDENT on the Intercolonial. Atroz, N. S., March 6.—A train has reached Amherst from the scene of the accident on the Intercolonial, with the body of driver McLeod.

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.

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FOREIGNERS in Russia. In Russia the machinery of factories and the engines of railroads and steamers are chiefly in charge of foreigners.

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TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBORS' COMPOUND of Cod-Liver Oil, AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the fish as heretofore used, is endowed with the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property, which renders the Oil doubly efficacious.

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

LONDON, March 6.—St. Petersburg despatch says the plague is not only not making progress, but is disappearing.

LONDON, March 6.—The Cardinals to be created at the next Consistory includes Dr. Hergenroether, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Wurzburg; Dr. Newman; the Archbishop of Toulouse; the Bishop of Orléans; the Papal Nuncios at Paris and Lisbon, and some Italian prelates.

PARIS, March 6.—The trial of Pissanante, for his attempt to assassinate the king, commenced to-day.

LONDON, March 6.—A correspondent at Pesh mentions a rumor that France is about to occupy the Island of Rhodes, and says so far the story is only based upon the fact that the Porte ordered the removal of the seat of government of the Archipelago from Rhodes.

PARIS, March 6.—It is announced that Bismarck recently sent a reply to the representations of the Vatican: its tone is conciliatory, although it by no means justifies the expectation of a speedy and favorable issue.

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A STRANGE STORY. How the Search for a Canadian Prodigal led Two Men to Erfson.

(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 melancholy 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.

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 endeavoring 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 more.

This necessitated an explanation of his movements, so he pretended he had not found Campbell, but needed the funds to follow in search of him, and 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 trusting 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 good-bye.

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 unsuccessful termination of his long search.

Times in New York went hard with Coyne and Seery, who kept up companionship, and they planned 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 Montreal, 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.

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 applied, was not satisfied of his identity, and declined to pay over \$20 which had arrived for Campbell.

Coyne persisted in his demand for it, and invited Roach to send to No. 353 West Thirty-fifth street, where he (Coyne) resided, and satisfy himself of the correctness 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 an army discharge in the name of Campbell.

The following letter accompanied the package, 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 Jefferson 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.

FOREIGNERS in Russia. In Russia the machinery of factories and the engines of railroads and steamers are chiefly in charge of foreigners.

NATIVE RECRUITS in South Africa. Yesterday a motley force of native levies arrived, and kept up a perpetual din, singing their war songs.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBORS' COMPOUND of Cod-Liver Oil, AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the fish as heretofore used, is endowed with the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property, which renders the Oil doubly efficacious.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. The Insolvent Act.

OTTAWA, March 8. Mr. RYKERT resumed the debate on the insolvent question. The result of the committee'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.

consider was the mode in which they proposed to remedy the evils of the Act; his humble opinion was that at present no 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.

Mr. S. G. W. has written a book on "The Atlantic Colonies from 1600 to 1800." It is a history of the British North American colonies as deserving of attention. In an abstract character to be therapeutical, but a very few. The fishermen are described by him as being the most numerous and the most energetic of the colony.

Pharmacopoeia of the Period. With the view of advancing the scientific accomplishments and popularizing the "practices" of our present day, we have had the honor to heretofore present your fustian practitioners with a few highly useful prescriptions for their pretty patients.

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

SCOTT'S EMULSION PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. It is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B.C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L.

WEEKLY TEST. Number of Purchasers served during week ending March 8th, 1879. Same week last year. Increase.

WHITE SHIRTS. In 22 different styles, at S. Carsley's, so that almost any man can be suited. Sizes for men from 34 to 18 inches neck.

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.

BUY YOUR SHEETINGS at S. Carsley's. White Cotton Sheetings, 21c per yd. Grey Cotton Sheetings from 17c per yd.

BED COVERS. We have just received a fresh supply of Terry and Marseilles Counterpanes, in all sizes and colors. Beautiful Terry Quilts in the following colors:

White real Terry Quilts, large size, \$6.10 each. Colored Terry Spreads, large size, \$6.60 each. White Marseilles Quilts, large size, \$1 each.

TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT REV. AND REV. CLERGY, AND TO SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES: We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles.

PURE DEESWAX, BEESWAX CANDLES, PARAFFINE. ALTAR WINES, &c., &c. Having ourselves carefully selected our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders at very low prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1017.

BEATTY. Pianos Another bottle on high prices. Beatty's Piano is the most perfect of its kind. It is the only piano that has ever been sold in Montreal.

The Atlantic Islands. Mr. S. G. W. has written a book on "The Atlantic Colonies from 1600 to 1800." It is a history of the British North American colonies.

Expected Exodus to the U. S. Advice from Switzerland, Germany and Austria indicate that emigration from these countries to the United States during the coming year will be very numerous.

Domestic and Useful. BEEF LOAF.—One and one-half pounds of beefsteak chopped very fine, and free from gristle; two cups of rolled crackers (fine), one cup of cold water, one-half cup of butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste, bake half done.

Journalism in Paris. From recent statistics it appears that there are no fewer than 1,190 daily, weekly and monthly journals published in the French capital.

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.

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.

The Situation in South Africa. (Daily News.) Roused to action by our misfortune, we are about to send as reinforcements to the Cape six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery.

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

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 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 wrapround 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 bankers, and then I think we shall do very nicely. Good-morning."

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 Montreal Horse Market. A good business has characterized the horse market during the past week. The market was active and prices were generally high.

The Flour Market. The flour market has remained quiet, the week's sales, in the aggregate, being small. The firm prices of last week became slightly easier than the week previous.

The St. Gabriel Cattle Market. Trade on the market to-day was quiet and dull. There were five carloads of cattle on the market, of which one was left over from last week.

The Grain Market. GRAIN.—WHEAT.—Receipts by rail, 7,200 bushels; shipments, 7,000 bushels. Business quiet and nominal.

PRODUCE.—BUTTER.—Receipts by rail, 2,191 kegs; shipments, 2,784 kegs. The market has been quiet and unchanged. Fine qualities are in demand for export.

GRASSES.—A small inquiry has existed for the finer kinds of grass. Prices: Java and Mocho, 20c to 22c; Rio, 17c to 21c; Mariacou, 20c to 22c; Rio, 17c to 21c.

COFFEES.—A small inquiry has existed for the finer kinds of coffee. Prices: Java and Mocho, 20c to 22c; Rio, 17c to 21c; Mariacou, 20c to 22c; Rio, 17c to 21c.

TEAS.—The market is fully supplied with all kinds of teas. Prices: Java and Mocho, 20c to 22c; Rio, 17c to 21c; Mariacou, 20c to 22c; Rio, 17c to 21c.

SPICES.—A small inquiry has existed for the finer kinds of spices. Prices: Java and Mocho, 20c to 22c; Rio, 17c to 21c; Mariacou, 20c to 22c; Rio, 17c to 21c.

EDMOND LAPLANCHE, aforesaid, of said City, St. Henry, painter. An action en separation de biens, for separation of property has been instituted in this cause, this day.

ED. COUILLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. An action en separation de biens, for separation of property has been instituted in this cause, this day.