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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

NO. 48.

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

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM. Eamus in Jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much ado about Nothing. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC. THE STRANGER'S TALE.—(CONTINUED.) THE RAVEN'S NEST.

Her sire, an earl—her dame of prince's blood; Bright is her hue, and Geraldine she light, Sunset on the Countess of Lincoln The war now recommenced with re-doubled fury. The Lord Deputy received orders from London to have the Geraldine taken, dead or alive, and set his head, according to the fashion of those times, upon the castle-gate. In obedience to these instructions, which needed not the concurrence of his own hearty good will, Kildare marched an army to the south, and after several engagements, laid siege to the Geraldine in one of his strongest castles. The ruins still occupy a solitary crag, surrounded by a rushy marsh, at a little distance from New Auburn. The place was naturally strong; and the desperation of the besieged, made it altogether impregnable. After several fruitless efforts, attended by severe loss to the assailants, to possess themselves of the castle by storm, it was placed in a state of blockade, and the Lord Deputy encamping in the neighbourhood, left famine to complete the work which his arms had failed to accomplish. With different feelings, Sir Ulick, who held a subordinate command in the army of his father, beheld the days run by, which were to end in the surrender, or (as was more probable, from the well known character of the Geraldine), in the destruction and death of the besieged. Two months rolled on, and there appeared no symptom on the part of the latter that indicated a desire to come to terms. Such likewise, was the fidelity with which those feudal chiefs were served by their followers, that not a single deserter escaped from the castle to reveal the real state of its defenders. They appeared upon the battlement as hearty and as well accoutred as on the first day of the blockade. Meantime there was no lack of spirit in the castle. The storehouse was well supplied for a blockade of many months, and the Geraldine depended much on a letter he had sent beneath the wings of a carrier-pigeon to a distant part of Desmond. The days passed merrily between watching and amusement, and the frequent sounds of mirth and dancing from within, showed that the besieged were thinking of something else beside giving up the fortress. One evening, Margaret, retiring to her chamber, gave orders to her woman to attend her. The latter obeyed, and was employed in assisting her lady to undress, when the following conversation passed between them. "You have not since discovered by whom the letter was left in the eastern bolt-hole?" "The woman answered in the negative. "Take this," said Margaret, handing the maid a small wooden tablet, as white as snow, except where it was marked by her own neat characters. "Take this and lay it exactly where the former was deposited. Yet stay! Let me compare the notes again, to be sure that I have worded mine answer aright." "Sweet Margaret,—Be persuaded by one who loves thy welfare. Let thy sweet voice urge the Geraldine to give up the fortress which he must yield perforce ere long, and with sorer loss perchance than that of life and property. Thy friendly enemy, unknown." "Well said, my friendly enemy, not quite, perhaps, so unknown as thou esteemest. —Now for mine answer.—" "Kind friendly enemy. Thine eloquence will be much better spent; on Kildare, in urging him to raise the siege, than my poor

accents on the stubborn Geraldine. Wherefore I commend thee to thy task, and warn to beware of my kinsmen's bills, which, how shrewdly they can bite, none ought to know better than the Lord Deputy and his followers. Thy thankful foe." The tablet was laid on the window, and disappeared in the course of the night. On that which followed, while Margaret and her maid were occupied, as before, in preparing for rest, a noise at the window aroused the attention of the mistress, and struck the woman mute with terror. Dismissing the latter into the sleeping chamber, which lay adjacent, and carefully shutting the door the daughter of the Geraldine advanced to the window, and unbarred the curtained lattice. A brilliant moon revealed the lake, in the midst of which the castle rose upon the summit of a rock, the guarded causeway by which it was connected with the shore, the distant camp of Kildare, and the tranquil woods and hills extending far around. Beneath her, on the rock, appeared a figure, the identity of which she could not for an instant mistake; but how it came thither, to what intent, and wherefore undetected, was more than she had skill to penetrate. Perhaps, like a second Leander, he had braved the waves with no other aid than his own vigorous limbs! But the stern of a little curragh, peeping from beneath the overhanging rock, gave intimation that Sir Ulick (for he indeed it was) knew a trick worth two of Leander's. Waving his hand to Margaret, he ascended the formidable crag which still separated him from the window of her apartment, and came even within whispering distance. He did but come to be sure that she at least was not in want of food. It so happened that this side of the rock alone was unguarded, being supposed impregnable from the steepness of its ascent, as well as of that of the opposing shore. Sir Ulick, however, gliding under the shadow of the distant cliff, and only venturing to dart for the isle when the sky was darkest, had already visited it for three successive nights, and seemed, at every new venture, more secure of his secret. The alarm of Margaret, however, was excessive. The discovery of an intercourse would be certain death to one or both—for the Geraldine in a case of treason, whether real or apparent, would not spare his nearest blood. The same, as Sir Ulick was himself aware, was true of the Lord Deputy. Made bold, however, by impunity, he quieted the lady's fears, and without much difficulty, communicated to her mind the security of his own. His visits were continued for a week without interruption; after which period, the fair Geraldine observed with perplexity and uneasiness, that they terminated abruptly, nor did she, for an equal space of time see or hear anything that could account for this sudden disappearance of her accomplished friend. One night as she sat in her window, looking out with the keenest anxiety for the little wicker skiff, she observed, with a thrill of eagerness and delight, some dark object gliding close beneath the cliffs upon the opposite shore. The unclouded brightness of the moon, however, prevented the approach of the boat; and her suspense had reached a painful height, before the sky grew dark. At length a friendly cloud extended its veil beneath the face of the unwelcome satellite; and in a few minutes the plash of oars, scarce louder than the ripple of the wavelets against the rock, gave token to the watchful ear of Margaret, of the arrival of the long expected knight. A figure ascended the rock; the lattice is unbarred; there is sufficient light to peruse the form and features of the stranger. It is not Sir Ulick; but Thomas Butler, the *fidelis Achates* and only confidant of the youthful knight. "What, Thomas, is it thou? Where is thy lord?" "Ah, lady, it is all over with Sir Ulick!" "How sayest thou?" "He is taken, lady, by the Lord Deputy's servants, and stands condemned in the article of treason." These dreadful tidings, acting on spirits already depressed by a sudden disappointment, proved too much for Margaret's strength, and she fainted away in the window. On reviving, she obtained from Thomas a full detail of the circumstances which had occurred to Sir Ulick since his last appearance at the island, and the cause in which they had their origin. About a week before, the Lord Deputy was sitting at evening in his tent, when a scout arrived to solicit a private audience. It was granted; and the man avowed that he had discovered the existence of a treasonable communication between the inhabitants of the island and the shore. In his indignation at this announcement, Kildare made a vow, that the wretch, whoever he was, should be cast alive into the Raven's Nest; and appointed a party to watch on the following night on the shore beside the cliffs, for the return of the traitor from the rock. Having given the men strict injunctions to bring the villain bound before him, the instant he should be apprehended, he ordered a torch to be lighted in his tent, and remained up to await the issue. Towards morning, footsteps were heard approaching the entrance of the tent. The sentinel challenged, and admitted the party. The astonishment of Kildare may be conceived, when in the fettered and detected traitor, against whom he had been fostering his liveliest wrath, he beheld his gallant son, the gay and heroic Ulick! The latter did not deny that he had made several nightly visits to the island; but denied, with scorn, the imputation of treasonable designs, although he refused to give any account of what his real motives were. After long endeavoring, no less by menace than entreaty, to induce him to reveal the truth, the Lord Deputy addressed him with a kindness which affected him more than his severity. "I believe thee, Ulick," he said; "I am sure thou art no traitor. Nevertheless, thy father must not be thy judge. Go, plead thy cause before the Lords of Council, and see if they will yield thee as ready a credit. I fear thou wilt find it otherwise; but thou hast thyself to blame." A court was formed in the course of a few days, consisting of Kildare himself, as President, and a few of the Council, who were summoned for the purpose. The facts proved before them were those already stated; and Sir Ulick persisted in maintaining the same silence, with respect to his designs or motives, as he had done before his father. It seemed impossible, under such circumstances, to acquit him; and having received the verdict of the

court, the Lord Deputy gave orders for the fulfilment of his dreadful vow. On the night after his sentence, his attendant, Thomas Butler, obtained permission to visit him in his dungeon; and received a hint from Kildare, as he granted it, that he would not fare the worse, for drawing his master's secret from him. Ulick, however, was inflexible. Fearing the danger to Margaret's life, no less than to her reputation, he maintained his resolution of suffering the sentence to be executed without further question. "The Lords of Council," he said, "were as well aware of his services to the King's government, as he could make them; and if those services were not sufficient to procure him credit in so slight a matter, he would take no further pains to earn it." Disappointed and alarmed on the eve of the morning appointed for the execution, Thomas Butler, at the hazard of his life, determined to seek the lady Margaret herself, and acquaint her with what had occurred. The daughter of Geraldine did not hesitate long about the course she should pursue.—Wrapping a man's cloak around her figure, with the hood (for in those days, fair reader, the gentlemen wore hoods), over her head, she descended from the window, and succeeded in reaching the boat. A few minutes' rapid rowing brought them to the shore. It was already within an hour of dawn, and the sentence was to be completed before sun-rise. Having made fast the curragh in a secret place, they proceeded amongst crag and cope in the direction of the Raven's Nest. The dismal chasm was screened by a group of alder and brushwood, which concealed it from the view, until the passenger approached its very brink. As they came within view of the place, the sight of gleaming spears and yellow uniforms amongst the trees, made the heart of Margaret sink with apprehension. "Run on before, good Thomas," she exclaimed, "delay thy horrid purpose but a moment. Say one approach who can give information of the whole." "The fetters, designed to be no more unbound, were already fastened on the wrists and ankles of the young soldier, when his servant arrived, scarce able to speak for weariness to stay the execution. He had discovered, he said, the whole conspiracy, and there was a witness coming on who would reveal the object and the motive of the traitors, for there were more than one. At the same instant, Margaret appeared, close wrapped up in her cloak, to confirm the statement of Butler. At the request of the latter, the execution was delayed while a courier was despatched to the Lord Deputy with intelligence of the interruption that had taken place. In a few minutes he returned, bringing a summons to the whole party to appear before the Lords of Council. They complied without delay, none being more perplexed than Sir Ulick himself at the meaning of this strange announcement. On arriving in the camp, the unknown informant entreated to be heard in private by the Council. The request was granted; and Margaret, still closely veiled was conducted to the hall in which the judge sat. On being commanded to uncover her head, she replied:—"My lords, I trust the tale I have to tell may not require that I should make known the person of the teller. My Lord Deputy, to you the drift of my story must have the nearest concern. When you bade the Geraldine to your court of Dublin, he was accompanied by an only daughter, Margaret, whom your son Ulick saw and loved. He was not without confessing his affection, and I am well assured that it was not unreturned. On the very evening, my Lord Deputy, before that most unhappy affray, which led to your disunion, and to the dissolution of our—of Sir Ulick's hopes, a mutual avowal had been made, and a mutual pledge of faith, (modestly, my lords), exchanged, always under the favour of our—of the noble parents of the twain. My lords, I have it under proof, that the visits of Sir Ulick were made to the Lady Margaret,—that to no other individual of the castle were they known,—and that no weightier converse ever passed between them, than such silly thoughts of youthful affection as may not be repeated before grave and reverend ears like those to which I speak." "And what may be thy proof, stranger?" said the Lord Deputy, with a tenderness of voice which showed the anxiety her tale excited in his mind. "The word of Margaret Fitzgerald," replied the witness, as she dropped the mantle from her shoulders. The apparition of the Geraldine's daughter in the council chamber, gave a wonderful turn to the proceedings. Kildare was the first to speak. He arose from his seat, and approaching the spot where the spirited young maiden stood, took her hand with kindness and affection. "In truth, sweet kinswoman," he said, "thou hast staked a sufficient testimony. And to be sure that it is so with all, as it is with Kildare, I promise thee to back it with my sword; and it shall go hard, but thy honest-hearted speech shall save the Geraldine, his lands and towers to boot. My lords, I think I see by your countenances, that you deem the lady's tale a truth. Then summon Ulick hither, and let a flag of truce be sent to the Geraldine, to let him know that his child is in safe-keeping. The Raven's Nest has taught me what he feels." The chroniclers of New Auburn conclude their story by relating that the promise of the Lord Deputy was fulfilled,—that the affection of the heroic pair received the sanction of their parents,—and that whenever afterwards in their wedded life, a cloud seemed gathering at their castle hearth, the recollection of the Raven's Nest was certain to bring sunshine to the hearts of both. If the merit of the several stories told during the night were to be estimated by the loudness and continuance of the applause which followed, the stranger's was beyond all comparison the best. Each Juror vied with the others in expressing his gratification; and silence was restored only when the Foreman reminded them, that the gentleman had yet to favour them with a song, which he had no doubt they would find quite as entertaining as his interesting story. "I cannot, gentlemen," said the stranger; "better acknowledge your very great indulgence and kindness than by at once complying with your wishes, so far as my abilities enable me. I will attempt a song, as a composition of my wooing days, long gone by; I yet remember, perhaps, with as much

interest as an Irishman could." Smiling, as he uttered these few words of preface, the stranger began: I love my love in the morning, For she like morn is fair, Her blushing cheek, its crimson streak, Its clouds, her golden hair, Her glance its beam, so soft and kind, Her tears its dewy showers, And her voice, the tender whispering wind, That stirs the early bowers II. I love my love in the morning, I love my love at noon, For she is bright, as the Lord of light, Yet mild as Autumn's moon. Her beauty is my bosom's sun, Her faith my fostering shade, And I will love my darling one Till even that sun shall fade. III. I love my love in the morning, I love my love at even, Her smile's soft play, is like the ray That lights the western heaven. I loved her when the sun was high, I loved her when he rose, But best of all when evening's sigh Was murmuring at its close. No sooner had the stranger concluded his song, than all declared with one voice that he merited his liberty, and they accordingly began to devise means of procuring him that valuable boon. The window was raised, and it was soon found that by lowering him so far that his arms might reach, he could reach a projection in the building, from whence his descent to the pavement was but an easy fall. Shaking hands warmly with each of the Jurors in succession, and thanking them with the liveliest gratitude, both for the entertainment he had derived from their narratives, and for the kindness with which they continued at his escape, the stranger having ascertained, by a previous glance of inspection, that there was no person within sight, suffered three or four of the Jurors to grasp his wrists and lower him from the window, and in a few seconds found himself in the little street, with no other injury than a slight momentary inconvenience from the concussion, and stiffness in the limbs occasioned by his having been so long in one position. Waving his hand again and again to the Jurors, who stood looking from the window to see that he had reached terra firma in safety, he hastened to his hotel, where he found the Boots already stirring, and commencing his daily avocations. The stranger hurried to bed, where he soon lost all recollection of the Jurors and their stories, and slept so soundly that he was only awakened some hours after by the trumpeters, who preceded the Judges on their way to the court house. The instant he heard the sound of the trumpet, our traveller was seized with an irresistible desire to learn, and, if possible, to witness the issue of the trial which had already awakened so lively an interest in his mind. Dressing with all possible speed, he was able to make his way into court just as the Jury entered the box to give his lordship an account of their proceedings since the previous evening. To the traveller, who knew so much more than the rest of the spectators of the manner in which the Jurors had been passing their time, it was amusing to observe the gravity with which they took their seats, and prepared to answer the questions of the Judge. "Well, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?" "No, my lord." "You have considered the evidence?" "We have fully considered it, my lord," the traveller groaned. "Is there any point—" his lordship began, but before he could complete the sentence, one or two persons hastily entered the court, and an extraordinary commotion was presently observed amongst the gentlemen of the long robe, which soon extended itself through the body of the court. A general whispering and titling commenced, which soon became so loud as to call for the attention of the bench. In answer to a question from his lordship, one of the defendant's counsel rose, and with a voice half broken with laughter said:—"My lord, you may remember I gave your lordship and the gentlemen of the Jury to understand that there was some influence connected with this cause, foreign to the inclinations and judgment of both the parties immediately concerned. The defendant, my client, was, I grieve to say, led against his will, to give cause for this action by the instigation of his friends, who are of one political party; and the plaintiff, I understand, was persuaded against her will to institute this action in compliance with the wishes of her friends, who hold political principles of a different kind. Both parties were thus made to sacrifice their own happiness to the prejudices of others; but now I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that they have this morning saved your lordship and the gentlemen of the jury the trouble of proceeding farther with the case. They have very wisely taken their own business out of their friends' hands, and taken it into their own. In a word, my lord, not to keep your lordship and those respectable gentlemen any longer in suspense, I have just learned that the plaintiff and defendant have decided the case by running away with each other, after being legally married by special license at five o'clock this morning (loud laughter), and are now actually on their way together to the Lakes of Killarney, leaving us old fools with wigs on our heads (roars of laughter, in which his lordship heartily rejoined), to pore through spectacles over our briefs, while they have done more in half an hour to bring the litigation to a satisfactory close, than all our law could effect for a whole term together." The scene which followed was such as one does not often witness in a court of law. The counsel threw up their briefs amid roars of laughter; the Jurors, who had entered heartily into the general mirth, were immediately discharged, and the traveller, as he took his way from the court, could not help suffering a sigh to mingle with his mirth, as he murmured a wish that party spirit might never lead to worse consequences than it had on this oc-

casion, when its utmost activity had led to no more injurious result than the imprisonment of an over-curious stranger, during one night, in the corner of a Jury Room. THE END. IRISH LAND FOR THE IRISH PEOPLE. Some months ago we pointed out that in many most important points Mr. Gladstone's boasted Land Act of 1870 was a failure. Mr. Butt in a lucid, argumentative and powerful speech the other night in the House of Commons, brought forward the most conclusive evidence of the correctness of our views. The indefatigable member for Limerick moved for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the operation and effect of the Irish Land Act of 1870, and more especially to ascertain how far that act has given increased security of tenure to the Irish tenant. Mr. Butt well and pointedly said that the act of 1870 was supposed to be intended to alter a state of things "distrustful to Ireland and disgraceful to England." That act was intended to create an estate tenancy all over Ireland, such tenancy having actual property in the improvements effected by them. The result, however, has been far different, for it now appears that a very large number of tenants are not at all protected, and have no property in the improvements. Mr. Butt proved that the act of 1870 (which Mr. Gladstone said would put an end to arbitrary evictions) had tended to induce landlords to consolidate farms and to evict tenants. He showed that the eviction cruelties before the act of 1870 surpassed the atrocities even of Cromwell, and gave several painful illustrations to support his argument. With honest candour he admitted that the intention of those who framed the act of 1870 might have been humane; but he urged that the Irish tenantry are still suffering great hardships. Mr. Butt gave the following pictures of the old Irish eviction system by force of English law:—"A gentleman bought an estate in the Landed Estates Court and thought proper to quarrel with his tenants. A man was murdered—one of his servants. He demanded that his tenants should give up the murderer, and when they were unable to do so, he evicted 350 people in one day. The Protestant clergyman, the Catholic clergy, the magistrates and others remonstrated, but he had the law on his side, and those unfortunate tenants were driven out, many of them to starve to death. He called in the assistance of the sheriff and the military, and the forces of the Queen were employed in doing that accursed and inhuman edict. On that occasion an Irishman asked whether the Emperor of Russia would have sent his troops to help the landlord, or whether he would not rather have sent the landlord to Siberia? Another case, which he had seen himself, occurred in the county of Meath, on a piece of land on which were thirteen families. They had paid their rents punctually, and were not at all in arrears, were as respectable as any in Ireland, but the landlord got into difficulties and sold the property to a land-jobber, who insisted upon the landlord evicting his tenants, and handing the land clear to him as a sheepwalk. The military came again, the sheriff came again, the people were all turned out in one day, their homes were demolished, leaving only blackened walls where there had been habitations of men." Mr. Butt warned the English Government that, although agrarian crime had ceased, it would be revived if the former heartless eviction system were renewed; and he added that there were abundant evidence to show that evictions are re-assuming their too well known form in Ireland. He asked for a royal commission to track the real criminal to some lordly mansions he could name, but would not, as he did not wish to expose any individual to popular hatred. He concluded a memorable oration by calling on Parliament not to shrink from its plain duty, but to do its best to defeat the trickery of those landlords who, by their cruelty, brought even good landlords into disgrace, and to help the tenantry of Ireland to obtain the right to live and be fed upon their own land. Poor Sir Michael Bech who holds the secretaryship for Ireland (an office called by O'Connell that of "shave-beggar"), attempted to reply to Mr. Butt's unanswerable arguments, but of course in vain.—He reproduced in different language, Lord Palmeston's silly joke that tenant-right is a landlord's wrong, and announced that, forsooth, the government had no intention of making the landlord's land a present to the tenant. Surely the sapient secretary, who (like most Englishmen) is profoundly ignorant of Ireland, might have waited till some one had demanded such epilatation. The leaders of the government were silent, and crushed the motion by the brute force of a hostile majority. Mr. Butt only asked for inquiry—nothing more. He brought forward no repealing or even amending bill. He merely asked for an investigation into the question as to how far the Land Act had been made a dead letter by landlord juggling and tenant terror. We think that Mr. Butt made one mistake: he complimented the Tories as if they had shown (any more than the base Whigs) the smallest approach to being friendly to Ireland. Men who have recently, by mere numbers, passed a five years' severe Coercion Act deserve no such compliments. They have again proved that they do not, for they defeated Mr. Butt by a large majority. The Tories seem determined to show that their old hostility to Ireland is as bitter as ever. It is evident that the only remedy is Home Rule.—The Universe, London. "Bub, did you ever stop to think," said a Michigan avenue grocer recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water, and starch?" "No, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard mother say that you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water to every quart of milk you sold." The subject of natural philosophy was dropped right there. Mrs. Partington having heard her son say that there were a great many anecdotes in the new Almanac, begged him to cut them out, as she had heard that when anybody was poisoned, nothing was necessary only to give him an anecdote and it would cure him. New apples are one dollar and ten cents a quart. Ten cents for the apples and a dollar for a doctor.

THE HOME RULE CONFEDERATION ITS PAST.

The Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain is the advanced guard of the Home Rule movement. It occupies the position of an advanced guard to occupy—in the heart of the enemy's country.

HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

A great demonstration in London of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain took place on Wednesday evening, 16th June, in St. James's Hall.

Among those present were Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., M.P.; A. M. Sullivan, Esq., M.P.; R. Power, Esq., M.P.; G. Bryan, Esq., M.P.; W. O'Sullivan, Esq., M.P.; E. Dease, Esq., M.P.; C. Parnell, Esq., M.P.; J. Biggar, Esq., M.P.; O'Connor Power, Esq., M.P.; Keyes O'Clery, Esq., M.P.; Captain Nolan, M.P.; James Burke, Esq.

Lord Robert Montagu having been invited to the chair, amid great cheering, commenced by congratulating the meeting on the existence of a true Irish party in the House of Commons, which, though it had been only eighteen months in existence, had been found united to a man against a prime minister who, in an unfortunate day, had introduced a coercion-bill for Ireland.

day, with that of some years ago, said that he remembered the time when a coercion bill for Ireland was passed through its five stages in one morning, but on a recent occasion, by the opposition of the Irish party, a bill of the same description took eleven nights (cheers), each night adding numbers of English and Scotch votes against that bill (hear, hear).

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., in proposing the first resolution—

That this meeting considers the proposals of the Home Rule League of Ireland and the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, based on the proposition adopted at the conference of the Home Confederation held in Dublin, to be a fair and necessary settlement of the difference between Great Britain and Ireland—said that the Protestant minister and Catholic priest shook hands at that conference and solemnly adopted this proposal.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., who was greeted with great cheering, said that half the resistance of Englishmen to Home Rule was due to the fact that they were persuaded that the Catholic party being predominant would keep down the Protestants.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:— The proceedings of the Imperial Parliament relative to Irish affairs, during the past and present sessions, demonstrate its incapacity to govern Ireland for the benefit and in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people.

In proposing the resolution, Mr. Biggar said that the House of Commons who should rule Ireland must consist of men amenable to the people of Ireland, and not of Englishmen or Scotchmen who know little or nothing of the internal affairs of Ireland.

Mr. McCarthy Downing, M.P., in seconding the resolution, complained that Irish bills were seldom brought on in the English House of Commons till after midnight, when there were but few left to oppose them and no reporters present to give publicity to the matter.

Mr. R. Power, M.P., who supported the resolution, said that Home Rule was not a scheme which had sprung up in a day. It was but the expression of the sentiment which had existed since the unfortunate time when the Irish lost their independence.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., M.P., in proposing the third resolution— That we now call upon the Irishmen in London, of every creed and class, to co-operate with the Irish Home Rule Confederation to assist the great national movement by their personal support—said that such as had been done by a few Irishmen in London, there had not been such a union in general as we ought to expect.

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Resolved—That we hereby pledge ourselves to use all legitimate means to aid the Irish people in the effort which they are now making to secure for their country the enjoyment of her domestic legislation.

A POLITICAL GOOSE.—The proverbial quickness of Irish wit is illustrated by an anecdote related by Captain A.—While in the Southern States during the war, he came across a private belonging to one of the most predatory companies of Irish brigades, with the lifeless bodies of a goose and hen, tied together by the feet, dangling from his musket.

A FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

EARTH'S UPHEAVAL.

8,000 BEINGS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN JOSE DE CUCUTA, IN COLOMBIA.—THE LOSS OF LIFE—THE CITY FILLED BY ROBBERS.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

MARACAIBO, May 29.—On the morning of the 28th inst., this community was startled by the appalling news of the entire destruction, by an earthquake, of the city of San Jose de Cucuta, in Colombia, on the 18th inst., at half-past 11 A.M. The first shock, accompanied by loud subterranean detonations, levelled every wall in the city, and buried under its ruins in that single instant of time some 8,000 human beings, out of a population of 10,000 souls, and of those then spared many have since died of their injuries, and others remain seriously affected in mind.

The following details are furnished by one of the survivors: San Jose de Cucuta had for many years made very rapid progress, increasing in wealth and population, until it had become one of the most important cities of Columbia. Of late years new and important enterprises had been started, necessitating the construction of new buildings for mercantile and other purposes, and of a large number of fine residences.

At half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday, the 16th, a strong shock was observable, lasting twenty seconds. A little later another trembling of the earth took place, which gradually died away through the space of five minutes.

The hour of half past 11 arrived. A great part of the citizens were at table. The earth commenced shaking with great force, and from all sides the people rushed through the streets with despairing cries for mercy.

The scene of the following two cases, with which we shall end our review, is in England: One Edward Stapleton died—as was supposed—of typhus fever. The disease had been attended by such strange phenomena throughout, that the physicians were desirous to make a post-mortem examination of the case.

San Cayetano.....4,000
Santiago.....2,000
Gramalote.....3,000
Arboleda.....5,000
Cucutilla.....5,000
San Cristobal.....1,600

The section of country above referred to embraces the regions about where Colombia and Venezuela join, the Colombian portion embracing the state of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of the republic, and the culture of this section is familiar to all the world.

ferent places in Colombia, more than confirm the horrors of the earthquake in May. A letter from Salazar, May 28th, says Cucuta is a pitiful sight. Everything is in ruins; not a house remains standing. Thieves and robbers from the surrounding country have swept down on the ill-fated city, and hardly a single safe has been saved from the Custom House, 400 mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them, the stench is becoming frightful.

A letter from Ocaro, May 30, says 1,000 people were killed at Cucuta, in addition to other thousands who were seriously wounded and bruised. Death and desolation reign everywhere.

A private letter from Bucaramanga, of May 24, says in Piedecuesta the Town Hall is destroyed, and in Pamplona the Cathedral is in ruins.

Excellent material for a sensation story is furnished by the following well established facts:—Victorine Lafonroude, young, beautiful, and accomplished, had a great number of admirers.

BURIED ALIVE.

INSTANCES IN WHICH THE VICTIMS HAVE BEEN RESCUED.

At the moment when he bent over the supposed corpse, scissors in hand, Victorine opened her eyes and stared him full in the face. He uttered a cry and sprang back; and immediately recovering his self-possession, he returned to the coffin, covered its occupant's lips with kisses, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing her in full possession of all her faculties.

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where the physicians, after a time, succeeded in re-animating him.

He stated that, for an hour before his last swoon, he was fully conscious of the awful situation he was in. The grave had fortunately been very hastily and lightly filled with clay, and here and there the continuity of the mass had been broken by large stones, which allowed the air to penetrate as far down as the coffin.

Another Englishman describes what he experienced while lying in a coffin in a perfectly unconscious state, in the following words: "It would be impossible to find words that express the agony and despair that I suffered. Every blow of the hammer with which they nailed down my coffin lid went through my brain like the echo of a death-knell. I would never have believed that the human heart could endure such terrible agony and not burst into pieces.

This man also awoke under the knife of a doctor. He, like Stapleton, had been stolen and carried to the dissecting room of a medical school. At the moment the professor made a slight incision down the abdomen the spell was broken, and he sprang to his feet.

FEMINE SNOBS.

It would seem that there have ever been class-distinctions, and that there ever must be, but there is no valid reason why a number of purely artificial barriers should be raised between the different sections of a community.

CONTEMPIBLE CLUQUES;

drawn promiscuously together the majority are so impressed with a sense of their importance and exalted condition that they proudly decline to condescend to have anything whatever to say to nineteenth of those by whom they are surrounded.

THIS MELANCHOLY STATE OF THINGS;

but we are inclined to think that the greater portion of the blame—for what is deplored—must rest upon feminine shoulders. No doubt there are many male snobs; but as a rule, men are not inclined to be so particular as to whom they associate with as are women, and it is highly probable that if they were not exposed to female influences, they might be led to act so that the lines of demarcation which separate the people of this country, might become less broadly defined, and in many cases, be entirely obliterated.

IN TEST OF ABILITY,

and their natures are as pure and elevated as his own. But he knows that if he were to introduce them to his feminine connections, things would be said which would please neither them nor him, so he keeps his knowledge of them, so to speak, to himself, and gets his pleasures out of them in a stealthy manner.

WOMEN ARE MORE ENRAGED THAN MEN.

Probably this because they have less to think about their neighbours and their surroundings than have men; because they have little actual contact with the world; and because they have, from their earliest days, the principles of snobbishness carefully instilled into them.

INDIGNATION AND DISMAY

if it transpired that a daughter of Grandee was being educated alongside of the daughter of Haberdasher, who, though he could buy Grandee up once or twice has been unfortunate enough to make his money by selling tape by the yard and buttons by the dozen, while Grandee has dealt in them in bulk.

HAVING A FRIENDLY OOGIEP

with Mrs. Haberdasher. But his good lady has too much sense to fall into such an indiscretion as this and she makes it her business to see that his lax notions do not run away with them.

HELPING THEM UP TO HER OWN LEVEL.

—she is so afraid of being dragged down to theirs

It is she who seems to imagine that those who are paid to serve her are a race apart from herself, in the same, though a lesser degree, than are dogs, horses, and other animals. It is she who flauts her riches and power in the face of the world. And, finally, it is she who sees a superiority and potentiality in herself, which are not discerned by other people. Of herself, which are not discerned by other people. Of herself, which are not discerned by other people.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Cardinal Cullen arrived, June 13, at Eccles street, Dublin, from Rome. He is in his usual good health. The mortality of Galway for the week ending June 5, was 32 per 1000.

Mr. Wm. C. Lynch, of Charleston, Mullingar, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. Robert Augier, of Lays, Swords, co. Dublin, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

New potatoes were sold at Malrow, June 10, at 3d per pound.

New potatoes were sold at Edenderry, King's county, June 16, for 1s 6d per stone.

At the Strabane Market, held in June, 38 tons flax were sold. Prices from 52s to 70s, per cwt.

For the week ending June 5, 134 births and 153 deaths were registered in Dublin.

A man named Lenihan had his skull fractured at Cork, June 9, by the handle of a windlass. He lays up in a hopeless condition in the North Infirmary.

Mr. James Cronin's widow, and mother of Mr. Thomas Cronin, Listowel, aged 75 years, died recently at Tour, North Kerry.

The flax crop in the co. Down, so far, is all that could be desired. Mr. Patrick Hunter, Newcastle, recently exhibited stalks measuring 2 feet 9 inches.

Mr. Maurice Brooks, J.P., M.P., was married, June 7, at St. Stephen's church, Dublin, to Jane McDowell, daughter of the late Robert McDowell, Belfast.

The Town Commissioners of Carlow have unanimously adopted a petition in favor of the Waste Land Reclamation Bill.

A woman named Fitzpatrick was fined £5, at the Waterford police court, for putting too little milk in the water she sold as milk.

Mr. John G. Jones, R.M., who filled the office of resident magistrate in Thurles for upwards of 30 years, and who was removed to Cavan recently, has resigned.

The lands of Whitewood, known on the Ordnance Survey as Tullagh Upper, and Killenbane, in the barony of Rathcountney, were sold June 11, at £25 to Mr. Nicholas Lynch.

A grand fancy fair is announced to be held at Muckross Abbey, about the middle of August next, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase an organ for the new church at Killarney.

The woman Evans, who attempted to take the life of the telegraph clerk, Mr. James O'Neill, made a most determined attempt to drown herself, June 3, in the Suir. She was saved by the river watchman, Kelly.

The Farming Society of North Tipperary held a general meeting, June 10, at the court-house, Nenagh, for the purpose of preparing for a show of cereals, roots, &c., next autumn.

Mr. Elcock, one of the tenants on the "Netterville Charity" estate, is about to be served with a notice to quit by Lord Fingall, Mr. J. R. Corballis, Q.C., and Mr. R. Gradwell, J.P., who are trustees for the charity. We understand other evictions will follow.

Rev. Philip Callery, P.P. Slane, pursuant to a numerously signed requisition of his parishioners, convened a public meeting, June 13, at Monkenstown chapel, to devise concerted action regarding a most important matter in connection with the Netterville charities.

At the Newcastle (co. Limerick) butter market, June 10, the number of firkins sold was 1,102.—Highest prices given—Mr. Con. Hurnett, of Camas, got 78s for mild cured; Mr. Patrick Sheehan, Ardriane, got 74s for three quarters 4lb brown.

The estates of Henry O'Beirne, known as the lands of Kilmore, otherwise Keelogue, situate in the barony of Athlone, was sold, June 11, at £850 to Mr. Henry Connell. Solicitor having carriage of the sale, Mr. William Littledale.

Mr. Darby Claffey, aged 75 years, of Crosskeys, Mullingar, was married at the Catholic church, Mullingar, to Mrs. Rebecca Lowe, aged 75 years, an experienced grandmother. Darby himself has already placed three spouses under the turf.

Mr. John O'Meara, auctioneer, College Hill, Templemore, sold the interest of a farm of land containing 22 Irish acres, at the annual rent of £15, with an unexpired lease of 30 years, the property of Mr. James Molloy, of Littleton, Thurles, for the sum of £215.

John Heffernan, Bohernabreena, co. Tipperary, was fined £1 with costs, at the Thurles Petty Sessions, for having in his possession a beam and scales and some weights, all of which were deficient on being compared with the standard weights.

A warrant was granted by the Dublin police magistrates, June 11, for the arrest of an official of one of the largest banking establishments in that city, on the charge of defrauding the bank of sums amounting in the total to nearly £300,000.

Dr. Ryan, P.P., of Ballingarry, gave the white veil to two young ladies, June 10, in the Presentation Convent. Miss Honora Breen, of Donohill, (Sister Mary Augustine) and Miss Anna Humphreys, of Murroe, (Sister Mary Aloysius).

The discharge of a gun one evening recently in the most populous part of Kinsale, created considerable alarm. The window of Miss Daly's house, facing the meat market, and that of Mr. John Kiley's shop, 40 yards distant, received a large portion of the charge. The matter remains a mystery.

Mr. Clancy, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare, from present appearances, is as successful this as on previous seasons with his crops. He produced potatoes the last week in May, which drew forth admiration for his good judgment and proficiency as a farmer.

A farmer named O'Connor, who resided at Johnstown, near Ballyhooley, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and owing to the severe gash, he died immediately. The deceased was in comfortable circumstances in life and leaves a wife and family to mourn his death.

Philip Boyle, one of the crew of the "Sea King," a fishing smack, while making for Kinsale harbor, June 9, to dispose of a cargo of fish, was struck by the lug-sail and thrown helplessly into the sea, where, owing to his heavy boots and oil clothes, he sank before aid could reach him.

Proposed New Bridges.—An adjourned meeting of citizens of Dublin was convened, June 5, to take into consideration the adoption of a memorial to the municipal corporation, with reference to the necessity of an additional bridge eastward of Carlisle-bridge, and the improvement of the latter.

The Officers of the BMD Government.—At the Presentation Sessions of the North Riding of Tipperary, held June 10, at Nenagh, the following applications were passed:—Half year's salary for the officers of

the County Gaol, £565, and one half-year's expense for the extra Constabulary, £905, 4s. 1d.

The Corporation of Waterford have received intimation from the Board of Works that they are prepared to lodge any portion required of the loan of £50,000 for the construction of the works to supply the city with pure water from Knockaderry, six miles from the city on the Cork road.

Alderman Power called the attention of the Kilkenny Town Commissioners, June 10, to a statement that petroleum and matches were frequently stored together in Kilkenny. It was resolved that a notice be served on all connected with the trade, prohibiting such an arrangement, and that they (the dealers in petroleum) be registered afresh.

Messrs Robb & Co., merchants, Belfast, brought an action of ejectment on the title, June 5, before the Court of Common Pleas, against Bishop Dorrain, of Down and Connor, to recover premises in North street devised to the Bishop by a will. Having purchased the title of the heir-at-law of the testator, they now sought to eject the defendant.

At the Auglinacloy Co. Tyrone, market, held June 9, the following prices were realized: Beef was sold per lb. 4d to 9d.; mutton, 5d to 9d.; fresh butter, 9d to 11d.; but, 12s to 13d.; oats per stone 13d to 15d.; potatoes 4d to 6d.; flax, 5s 6d to 8s 6d.; oatmeal per cwt, 14s to 15s.; Indian, 9s to 9s 3d per cwt.; eggs, doz., 8d to 9d.

The Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, gave a banquet in honor of the American team, on June 26th. Among the guests were Dr. Lloyd, Provost of the College; The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mayor of York, England, Judge Mullin, of New York the American Consul at Dublin, etc. Irish-American song, sentiment and speeches were indulged in.

Edward Browne, Water-bailiff, at the Athlone petty sessions, June 5, charged Edward Duffy, Patrick Duffy, and Joseph Norton, with having fished for salmon with an unlicensed snapper during the prohibited hours. Mr. Kelly, solicitor, prosecuted. The bench, considering the charges proved, fined Norton £1 in the first case and £2 in the second, Patrick Duffy £2 in the first and £3 in the second, and Edward Duffy £5 in the second case.

The Tipperary Races came off on June 9 and 10. Mr. Murphy's "Courthouse" won the Farmers' race, but Mr. O'Leagan, whose horse, "Lady Louisa," ran second, lodged an objection. The Handicap Plate was taken by Captain Bates' "Pride of Kildare," Mr. Uppington's "Adina" being second. Mr. Nugent Humble's "Armstrong" and Ryan's "Young Maid of Erin," the former winning by a head, ran the finish. Mr. R. J. Crosby's "Dean Swift," won the selling race, for which five ran.

Harvest prospects in Wexford are as follows:—Wheat, of which there appears to be more sown than last year, looks in a healthy, thriving condition, and so far as it can be judged in so early a state, appears without any drawback to a good yield. Barley seems rather backward in its growth, but seems a fair crop otherwise. The same may be said of oats. Potatoes have been more extensively planted than last year, but as yet it is too early to judge of their prosperity with any certainty. Turnips and mangold are too infantile to speak of. The grass crop augurs well.

Mr. Denis P. Twomey, while digging in Barracharran bog, near Donoghmore, came upon a ball of tallow about 4 lbs. weight. It was lying 5 1/2 feet from the surface of the bog, which was quite solid above it, and it really seems very difficult to explain how it came there unless it was left there previous to the formation of the bog, which must have been many centuries ago. Eight or nine years before, in a field near by, Mr. Twomey found two pounds weight of tallow beneath the surface of the earth.

As a farmer's son, in the locality of Dingle, while cutting potatoes, dug up in the furrow a very valuable gold ring. The outside is ornamented, and on the inside is inscribed, in plain letters, the following phrase—"Behold the end." The watchmaker in Tralee, to whom it was sent for testing its quality, has pronounced it to be pure gold, and said his opinion was that it must have been lying in the earth at least for a hundred years.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Athy, in reference to the O'Connell Centenary celebration, was held at Kavanagh's Hotel, on the 12th ult., pursuant to a requisition intelluctually signed. The meeting was convened by Mr. Ed. Lord, T.C., Chairman of the Athy Town Commissioners, who presided. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and some donations having been handed in, the meeting adjourned.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Messrs. Walsh & Sons, solicitors, set up for sale, June 4, the following residences near the town of Wexford.—The first lot was the dwelling-house and premises of Farogue, with about two acres of land. The first bid was £300, but was knocked down to Mr. Devlin, National Bank, for £1,185. Lot 2—The premises known as Rospark, with nine acres of land. Bidding commenced at £500, and was sold to Capt. Herbert, R.N., for £320. Lot 3—Cartin House, held under lease dated 30th September, 1843, for 150 years, at a yearly rent of £50. The first bid was £100, and the second was £150. This sum being considered too small, the sale was withdrawn.

Mr. Cornelius J. Lyons, second son of John Lyons, Esq, Sandfort Court, Kilkenny, was on the 25th of last February, swept from the deck of the ship "Gottenburg," on the coast of Queensland, Australia. Twenty-two only, out of 137 of crew and passengers, succeeded in effecting a landing in safety, by aid of broken spars, oars, and such other chance appliances as good fortune afforded, while all the superior officers and first-class passengers perished with the majority, including the Hon. Judge Wearing and the lawyers and officials of the Palmerston Circuit, to which Mr. Lyons was attached as custodian of the Parliamentary Library, and with whom he was returning to Adelaide, after the Supreme Court business was transacted in the Northern Territory.

IRELAND AND THE POPE.—Among the congratulatory telegrams received at the Vatican on the last anniversary of the elevation of Pope Pius IX., to the Pontifical throne, was one from the Irish Catholic members of Parliament, representing Ireland, offering his Holiness heartfelt congratulations, on the august anniversary, assuring him of their devotion, and begging a blessing for their country, Ireland. It was signed on behalf of the body by Lord Robert Montague, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, and the Hon. C. French. Cardinal Antonelli, replying to the telegram sent by the Irish members of Parliament, says—"The Holy Father has received the most lively satisfaction from the telegram which you forwarded to him, and heartily thanking God, he blesses with the greatest affection Ireland and its honorable representatives in the House of Commons."

GRATTAN BRIDGE.—A Burgess, writing to the Freeman under date June 10, complains of the patriot's name not being inscribed on the above recently completed structure, and gives the following suggestions:—Let four shields or panels be placed, inscribed thus:—

- I. Henry Grattan, born in Dublin, 2d July, 1746; died in London, 13th May, 1820.
- II. Henry Grattan; entered the Irish Parliament, M.P. for Charlemont, 11th December, 1775; Irish Parliamentary Independence achieved, 16th April, 1782.
- III. Henry Grattan; first speech against the Penal Laws, 20th February, 1783; first advocacy of Free Trade, 1779.
- IV. Henry Grattan; presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin, 15th October, 1779; elected M.P. for Dublin, 1818.

Two nuns were professed and three ladies received the white veil in the Convent of Mercy, Ennis, June 8. They were Miss Ryan, daughter of Michael Ryan, Fortanne, Tulla, and Miss Fleming, Tulla. The novices were the Misses O'Briens, of Burten, and Miss Sheehan, Killaloe, sister to Rev. Mr. Sheehan, curate of Tulla; Miss Lawson, of Ennis, and Miss Neylon, Killydysert, being at the same time received as lay sisters. Dr. McRedmond, officiated as celebrant with Rev. Robert Fitzgerald, C.C., as master of ceremonies. Amongst the clergymen present were—Dr. McRedmond, president diocesan college, Rev. Mr. Quinnivan, P.P., Rev. Mr. Hartney, P.P., Rev. Father Shannon, P.P., Rev. R. Fitzgerald, C.C., Rev. J. Fogarty, C.C., Rev. J. Vaughan, C.C., Rev. Father O'Meara, C.C., and Rev. J. Cahill, O.S.F.

A correspondent, writing under date June 5, from Longford, says:—"The weather here now is everything that could be desired, with the exception of some moisture, which is much required. The days, indeed, are remarkably hot, yet nevertheless a copious dew falling during the night refreshes the earth, giving a wholesome and luxuriant appearance to the country. Potatoes which have been extensively planted this year, never gave a better promise of an abundant harvest. Oats and wheat look remarkably healthy, and turnips and mangold, if I may judge from their appearance, promise well. Flax also promise an average. Hay will also be abundant should this fine weather continue, particularly forced grass, which in a few weeks will be ready for the scythe. On the whole the harvest prospects are cheering in the extreme, and just as I write some genial showers are falling."

The Balla fair of June 11 was rather plentifully supplied with bullocks of a superior description.—The following are amongst a few of the sales effected.—Mr. P. Daly, Belconnra, sold at lot of bullocks at 21l. each; Mr. John Vahey, Redhill, a lot of bullocks at 18l. 10s.; Mr. A. Ormsby, Ballinmore, 40 bullocks at 19l. 7s. 6d.; Mr. Thomas Willis, Hollymount, 20 bullocks at 18l. 10s.; Mr. G. Horkan, a lot of bullocks at 17l.; Sir G. O'Donel, 81 bullocks at 14l. 10s.; Mr. E. Walsh (Trawley), a lot of bullocks at 15l.; Mr. Joseph Blake, Ballinacott, a lot do. at 14l. 15s.; Mr. Wm. O'Malley, Ballyburke; a lot do. at 14l. 15s.; Mr. B. Vahey, Loughland, 20 heifers at 10l.; Mr. William McLaughlin, Ballyheane, 20 heifers at 18l.; Mr. C. McCormack, Castlebar, a lot of heifers at 16l.; Mr. Wm. Nally, Balla, 40 heifers at 17l.; Owen O'Malley, of Newcastle, bought over 100 stores at prices averaging from 13l. to 15l. each.

The Waterford and Kilkenny and Central Ireland Railway Companies are now recommending the extension of the new line from Maryborough to Mullingar, and are determined to vigorously carry on the works until their completion. Already the line is blocked out to a distance of some three quarters of a mile from Maryborough, and gangs of men are at work daily. The land has been already purchased for some distance ahead from both occupiers and owners. The intended new line is 33 miles in length, and will take in, in its passage, the important and trading towns of Mountmellick, Goshill, Philipstown, where it meets the Grand Canal, and so into Mullingar; will connect Waterford and Kilkenny by direct and short railway communication Galway, Ballinassau, Castlebar, Westport, Carrick-on-Shannon, Sligo, Longford, Cavan, Enniskillen, Londonderry, Armagh, Lurgan, Belfast, &c., &c., and will thoroughly open up railway traffic through the centre of Ireland.

On the 15th ult., the marriage of Miss Gertrude O'Connor, eldest daughter of Denis O'Connor, Esq., D.L., of Mount Druid, County Roscommon, with the Hon. Charles Nugent, second son of the Earl of Westmeath, was solemnized in St. Patrick's Church Monksdown, by the Rev. P. McDonough, P.P., Banagher and Frenchpark, assisted by the Rev. Father Horace, C.C., Monksdown, in the presence of a large circle of friends and relations. The bride-maids were—Miss E. O'Connor, sister of the bride, Miss Archbold and Miss Chester, cousins of the bride. Mr. M. Blake, cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Charles M. O'Connor. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party returned to the residence of the bride's mother to partake of the *dejeuner*. Conspicuous among the many costly presents received by the bride was a handsome piece of plate, presented by the tenant on the Mount Druid estate. The happy couple left by the mail steamer for the Continent.

A beautiful memorial altar of chaste, architectural design, and executed in large part in colored marbles, has been erected in the new church of Saint Mary of Angels, Church street, Dublin, to the memory of the late Very Rev. Father Benvenutus, O.S.F.C., who died about twelve months ago. It was solemnly dedicated, on the 14th ult., in presence of a large congregation which assembled in the church. High Mass, with full choral accompaniment, took place at 11 o'clock. The Rev. N. G. Hennessy officiated as celebrant of the Mass, Rev. N. B. McCabe, deacon; Rev. C. N. Nagle, sub-deacon, and Rev. J. Maher, as Master of Ceremonies. The Reverend Father Bannan, S.J., preached the sermon. A marble tablet near the altar bears an inscription stating that the altar was erected as a memorial of esteem and affection to the lamented deceased by his sorrowing friends and admirers, who felt that in his death the poor, amongst whom he labored, especially in the hospitals, had lost a kind and comforting presence, and a true and edifying brother, and religion a truly zealous and devoted minister.

The Longford fair was held June 10. The following may be taken as the average prices obtained.—Good springers, 18l. 10s. to 22l. 10s.; second class do. in good request, at from 16l. 10s. to 17l. 10s.; newly culled cows, 15l. 10s. to 18l. 10s.; three year old heifers, 14l. 10s. to 16l. 10s.; two year old do., 11l. 10s. to 13l. 10s.; one year old do., 8l. 10s. to 10l. 10s.; three year old bullocks, 14l. 10s. to 15l. 10s.; two year old do., 10l. 10s. to 12l. 10s.; dry cows in good request, 12l. 10s. to 15l. 10s., according to condition; weaning calves, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. The sheep fair was well supplied, with a good demand. Mutton fully 8d. to 8 1/2d. per pound; hoggets, 2l. 15s. to 3l. 5s.; ewes, 2l. 10s. to 3l.; wethers, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 15s.; and lambs, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 15s. each. The pig fair was very large, numbers far exceeding expectation, yet the prices obtained were exceedingly high at this season of the year.—Large bacon pigs, 56s. to 60s. per cwt.; a lighter kind in great demand for the English markets, at 48s. to 54s. per cwt.; slips plentiful, at 1l. 15s. to 2l. 5s. each; bounams, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 10s. each.—In the horse fair there was nothing remarkable to notice, only a few sales having taken place, and these were confined to draft animals. On the whole, a great amount of business was done.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM FROM THE TRADES OF ENNIS.—Among the addresses presented to his grace was the following from the congregated trades of Ennis:—"My Lord—In order to convey to your grace, or give expression to our feelings, would require more power than the pen could portray or the tongue of Demosthenes, Grattan, or O'Connell could give utterance to. Still we avail ourselves of this opportunity of conveying for your grace's acceptance the warmest and best feelings of our hearts as Catholics and as men—sons of the men of '29 who fought under the guidance of the great O'Connell, and wrung from the British Government civil and religious liberty, and burst asunder the chains of religious intolerance under which our forefathers groaned for centuries, and freedom to our sacred altars. My lord, we acknowledge you as the true apostolic successor of St. Jarlath, the Archbishop of Tuam, and feel proud to state

that the name of the great Archbishop of the West is deeply engraven on the hearts of Irishmen both at home and abroad. In North and South America, on the distant shores of Australia, and on the pagan hills of India, your grace's name is sounded in praises, and awakens in the bosoms of our scattered race a burning love for faith and fatherland. We glory in you, my lord, as a faithful watchman who ever stood true and sincere on the watch-tower of Ireland. You never held silent in the hour of danger, for no threat could deter you nor bribe seduce you from the path of truth, honour and justice; for your noble spirit could never bend to power at the feet of power, which caused one of Ireland's noblest sons (O'Connell) to exclaim with admiration, and call you the Lion of the fold of Jude. My lord, we, as Irishmen, have been rebled of every right as a nation; but there is one remnant of our ancient glory—our holy faith—which the rack, the gibbet of Henry or Elizabeth, nor the bloody sword of Cromwell could never extinguish; for a love of that holy faith, which has been handed down to us sealed with the blood of our martyred forefathers, burns as warmly in our bosoms to-day as it did in theirs fifteen hundred years ago when St. Patrick, our national apostle, plauted it in our green isle. And we regret that the same Catholic spirit does not generally exist among the working classes of Germany, Italy, and other parts of the Continent. If it did, my lord, Bismarck could not keep Catholicists in dungeons and priests plying in dungeons, nor dare Victor Emmanuel lay sacrilegious hands on the property of the Church, and keep our most holy father Pius IX. a prisoner in Rome. My lord, we believe you have been raised up by the Most High like the Jeromes, Chrysostoms, Austins and Cyrils of old, endowed with extraordinary graces, gifted with most rare and distinguished talents, to combat error and defend the Church. And we, the trades of Ennis, say it would be ungrateful on our part did we forget the liberal and kind reception your grace was pleased to give our secretary, M. G. Coakline, when in Tuam raising funds for the erection of the O'Connell monument here in Ennis, which stands to-day in majestic pride upon the hallowed spot, where emancipation was fought for and won in the memorable year of 1828—more truly an Irish trophy than a Russian gun is an emblem of British conquest. My lord, we conclude by praying that God may prolong your years in health and strength, until you see the fulness of your earthly ambition accomplished in the triumph of the Church and the liberty of dear old Ireland."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bill amending the labour laws has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

A contest took place at Edinburgh on Saturday, June 13, between the riflemen of England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the International Challenge Trophy. Scotland won by 20 points ahead of England, and 139 ahead of Ireland.

THE QUESTION OF OPENING ST. PAUL'S FREE OF CHARGE.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have acknowledged the receipt of a memorial from a committee recently appointed at a meeting held in Clerkenwell, and expressed their willingness to consider the question of opening the cathedral for public inspection two days a week without charge for admission.

It appears from a return just published, that there are now 1214 school boards in England and Wales, of which 421 were established last year, and 105 up to April 30 this year. The expenditure on school buildings, sanctioned by the Education Department, has been £4,021,418 5s. 3d. At the inspection in August last there was accommodation in board schools for 245,508 children, and the average attendance was about 140,000.

A physician in London sends to the *Lancet* a letter, which he received from a firm of undertakers, enclosing a check for £2 15s. being five per cent. commissions on the amount received by the firm for two funerals furnished on the physician's recommendation. It had not occurred to the physician that he was entitled to a commission on funerals until he received this bribe.

Mr. Gladstone has written an article, which appears in the *Contemporary Review*, and is entitled, "Is the Church of England Worth Preserving?" After summing up the arguments on both sides he answers the question strongly in the affirmative. He reviews the divisions which have taken place in the Church, and the attempts made to maintain conformity by penal proceedings. He declares the enforcement of arbitrary rules fatal to the Church.

A few days ago, while Dr. Russell Reynolds was being driven in a cab, the horse became restive and ran away. The animal, however, was stopped, not far from a precipice, by Prince Louis Napoleon.—The prince, who was dragged along the muddy road for a considerable distance, was not recognized by the gentlemen whose life he had thus gallantly saved at the risk of losing his own, and when asked for his name replied—without, however, giving it—that he was very glad to have been of some service, and that doubtless they would meet again.

ALLEGED UNDER CHASTISEMENT BY A SCHOOLMASTER.—On Wednesday, 10th ult., at Westminster, a woman, accompanied by a little boy with a fearfully discoloured eye, applied for a summons against the schoolmaster at the National Schools in Vincent Place. She stated that the boy was a little late on Tuesday, and, being afraid that he would be caned, she at his request, accompanied him to school, and requested the master not to chastise him. After she had gone the master severely caned him and blackened his eye. Mr. Woolrych immediately granted the summons.

PREACHING IN BIRKENHEAD PARK.—At a meeting of the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners, on the 15th ult., a by-law was adopted prohibiting "preaching, lecturing, or any public discussion on any subject, or any meeting for the purpose of making any political or religious demonstration, or the holding of any religious service in the public parks." A serious disturbance took place in the Birkenhead Park recently, arising out of public preaching, and it is with the view of preventing such an occurrence again that the Commissioners have adopted this by-law.

TRAGIC TERMINATION OF A FIGHT.—A fatal fight has taken place at Darlaston. Two men—Joseph Parker, a nut and bolt maker, and John Johnson, a miner—had been drinking when the wife of the former came in to fetch her husband home, upon which Johnson put his arms round her and kissed her. Parker became incensed, and the two retired to the yard, where they fought several rounds, after which Parker put on his coat, and Johnson gave him a foul blow behind the ear. Parker was immediately conveyed home, but death had taken place before medical assistance arrived.

A MODERN PAPER.—The *Sheffield Telegraph* states that in the house of a woman named Fletcher, removed to a Nottingham Asylum, who had been in receipt of out-door relief from the Retford guardians, the following property was found:—£40 10s. in gold, about £3 in silver, 17 shawls, 10 flannel vests, 93 petticoats and drawers, 12 dress bodices, four mantles, 35 pieces of new unbleached calico, 15 pairs of gloves, 30 new dress pieces, several pairs of spectacles, 76 pairs of white cotton sheetings, 81, pocket-handkerchiefs, 66 pairs of shoes, and an immense quantity of other goods, sufficient, as several of the guardians remarked to stock a shop. The Synod of the diocese of Liverpool, England, presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, has recently decided that Gregorian music alone is to be used in Catholic churches; that the services of female choiristers are to be dispensed with; and all

theatrical and sensational music to be excluded from the Church service. It was also decided that in future no advertisements respecting the services of the Church were to be issued; and the priests were strictly forbidden to participate in any way in the management of Bazaars, or excursions of Young Men's Societies, and kindred associations.

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN PROCESSIONS.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hardy, replying to Mr. S. Lloyd, said four Catholic soldiers in the 2nd Life Guards obtained leave of absence from their commanding officer to attend a religious service on the 31st of May at Ludbroke Grove Road, Bayswater, and he believed it was true that they were in uniform, and that they carried the canopy over the Host, which was borne by the cardinal archbishop. By the Queen's regulations soldiers were prohibited from taking part in the demonstrations for party or political purposes, and they were not allowed to appear out of uniform. Even if the statement as to what they did were true, he did not consider they had committed any offence, and he did not think it his duty to take cognizance of what soldiers did in taking part in the services of any religious demonstration to which they belonged (cheers).

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED WIFE POISONING.—At the Yarmouth Police Court, on Monday, Henry Grimston, a half-blind fiddler, was charged with attempting to administer a quantity of Barber's verminal-killer to his wife. While in the Free Trade tavern prisoner was seen to go into the back part of the house and there put something into a half pint of beer which he had been served with, and stir it up with his finger. He then came back with it into the bar and offered the beer to his wife, who was there. But just as she was about to drink it one of the men who had seen him put something into the beer—or rather who saw him stir the beer up, as if he had just put something into it—knocked the pot out of his hand and spilt the contents, telling the prisoner it was not fit to drink. It was subsequently found that the prisoner had purchased a packet of verminal-killer powder, and he was taken into custody on the charge of attempting to poison his wife. These facts having been fully sustained by the evidence, prisoner was committed for trial.

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia expects to expend \$1,600,000 to provide the needed increase of water supply for the centennial.

Thirty thousand acres of land have been purchased in Woodson County, Kansas, for a colony from the Netherlands.

The census of the population of Wisconsin has been completed, and makes the population of Milwaukee to be 101,000.

Twenty-two locomotives are now in course of construction at one shop in Philadelphia, destined for South American railroads.

A Western man, reading of a cricket club in New York paper, writes the editor to know if the club is good for anything for grasshoppers.

Discoveries of coal are simultaneously being made in various parts of Massachusetts, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

A foreign company, with a capital of \$20,000,000, has been organized for the purpose of investing in Louisiana land, and of pursuing agriculture, as a science.

A congress of men representing the cotton-growing States of the Union will assemble at Raleigh, N.C., on the 15th of July. Hon. D. E. Butler, of Georgia, is president of the body.

Railroad commissioners from six States met in convention at Springfield, Ill. July 2, to discuss a plan for uniform action against railroads violating the railroad law.

A female gymnast, employed as a waiter in a Detroit saloon, was recently insulted by one of the proprietors. When she knocked him down and lost her place.

The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians have signed the agreement to relinquish their rights in Nebraska for \$25,000, and instead of money they want horses, cattle, wagons, &c.

All the money in the United States Treasury's office is now being counted prior to Mr. New's entering upon his duties. The money aggregates about \$89,000,000.

John Randolph Quinn, member of the Baltimore bar, died Thursday night, June 21, at his home in this city, aged 43 years. He was Secretary of State of Maryland while Enoch Louis Lowe was Governor.

MORMONS.—The steamer "Wisconsin," from London, has arrived in New York, with 100 Mormons, the last shipment of the season. Half of them were Germans and the remainder natives of England, Wales, and Scotland, but not one was Irish.

A despatch from St. Louis says bills of indictment have been found against the chief clerk of the Treasury and chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau in that city for conspiracy to defraud the Government in conjunction with certain whiskey distillers.

Reports from Arkansas are that "the white and colored people are busy with the crops, and no violence of any sort is heard of. In fact the State has never been so free from all disturbance as now." Scarcely one year ago, Arkansas was practically in a condition of anarchy, and there was an utter prostration of every material interest.

Under the Act of July, 1874, providing for the resumption of specie payment, the Treasury Department has disposed of about ten millions of bonds known as 5 per cents, authorized by Act of July 14th, 1870, and with the proceeds has purchased about nine millions in silver for the purpose of retiring fractional currency.

Georgetown University Law Association have elected for the ensuing year:—President, Warren C. Stone; First Vice-President, John P. Lotrop; Second Vice-President, John H. Carmichael; Secretary, Thomas Duke; Treasurer, John S. C. Burger; Board of Directors, B. T. Hartley, B. R. Howell, A. G. Stone.

Preparations are being made at the monastery in Cincinnati, for the reception and accommodation of 200 Jesuits who are expected from Germany, whence they have been driven by the edict of Bismarck. This is to be the headquarters of the West, whence they will be sent wherever called or needed.

A TERRIBLE FIGHT.—LACROSSE, Wis., July 6.—A terrible fight occurred on Sunday afternoon at the Plankinton brewery garden in this city between a body of railroad men and the Governor's Guard, a German military organization, resulting in fatally wounding one man, with 15 or twenty

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
JULY—1875.

Friday, 16—Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
Saturday, 17—St. Alexius, C.
Sunday, 18—Ninth after Pentecost.
Monday, 19—St. Vincent de Paul, C.
Tuesday, 20—St. Jerome Emilian, C.
Wednesday, 21—St. Praxed, V.
Thursday, 22—St. Mary Magdalen.

CAUTION.
We hereby inform our subscribers in Peterborough and vicinity, that JOHN DOHERTY is no longer Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, and would warn them against paying him their subscriptions henceforth.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is stated that some coolness has arisen between the Prince Imperial of Germany and Prince Bismarck, the former having invited Professor Holzendorff to dinner during his recent journey. It will be remembered that the Professor was Count Arnim's legal adviser. The note which was recently published in an official paper of Berlin, stating that certain newspaper correspondents who sought information at the different foreign embassies were making themselves the mere tools of foreign Governments, was aimed at Dr. Freudenreich, whose connection with Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, has excited some annoyance at the Berlin Foreign Office. The Upper House of the Prussian Diet definitely passed the bill for the administration of the property of Catholic parishes as amended by the Lower House. Parish priests are thus excluded from presiding over Church boards. The arrogance of the Prussian officials, in their proceedings against Catholics, is beyond all limits. At Kempen, in Posen, the mayor came into the house of the provost, who had been sentenced to a fine, to seize his furniture; and as there was no furniture of the provost's that could be sold, he took the golden watch together with the chain out of the pocket of the provost, and carried it away. In addition to that he searched carefully, the pockets of the provost, to see if there was any money, but in vain. At Dortmund, where the head priest has died, the other priests have been prohibited from assisting at the Sacrament of Matrimony. Whilst the chief editor of the *Germania*, Herr Majunke, is in prison, the second in rank, Herr Kosiolek, who left Germany, has been condemned again in absentia to a year's imprisonment, and the third editor, Herr Thiem, who is in prison has also been sentenced again. Herr Beinroth, the editor of the *Mայence Volkszeitung*, a priest, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. But as he was not allowed to provide himself with food, and was threatened to be put together with culprits, and forced to wear their prison clothes, he has fled from Germany. The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* declares that the parish-priest of Engelbrechtsumster, Herr Friedrich Schreiber, who has been selected by the King to fill the vacant Archbishopric, "enjoys the unreserved and complete love and esteem of all well-minded persons, and especially of his own parishioners." The archdiocese of Bamberg has been fortunate in obtaining such a noble, worthy, and truly Christian and ecclesiastical person for its chief pastor, and we think that the King deserves most hearty thanks for his choice of such a man. The *Germania* observes with reference to the laudatory remarks which this "most distinguished organ of Liberalism makes concerning Herr Schreiber and the now Vicar-Apostolic of Saxony that its language hereafter will probably be different.—Just as it has been with the Prussian Bishops, Melchers, Forster, Ledochowski, Martin, the bosannas will soon be changed to 'Crucify him.' People will probably say: 'We were deceived; and perhaps come' to the conclusion that a Catholic Bishop is not to be found who has not made the present Liberal Governments to wake up from such self-deceptions."

An attempt has been made, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, to unite

all Conservative parties under the leadership of the Duc de Broglie, and thus revive the majority that overthrew M. Thiers.

In the British House of Commons on the 8th inst. Mr. Disraeli stated that the cost of the Prince of Wales's proposed visit to India next winter is estimated as follows: Expenses out £52,000; expenses while in India £30,000; personal expenses and presents to potentates with whom he may come in contact, £60,000; making a total of £142,000. Mr. McDonald and other members protested against this allowance as extravagant and excessive and declared that the visit could be made on a more reasonable sum with equal dignity and less expense to the nation at large. The British Admiralty are taking the lead in the work of making as far as possible provision for saving the lives of passengers at sea in the event of a ship being in danger of sinking. The London *Globe*, announces that to provide the troopships of the navy with such boat accommodation as will approach that required by the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, it has been decided to introduce on board the *Orontes*, for trial, a launching lifeboat bridge and an additional lifeboat 40 feet in length. The London papers consider that Mr. Butt's unsuccessful motion, for a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the Land Act in Ireland was premature. The *Standard* says it is impossible that the act in the few years it has been in operation have produced the fruits it was intended to bear. The *Daily News* says the object of a Royal Commission could only be to obtain information with a view to further legislation, and it does not believe that either Parliament or the country is yet inclined to revise Mr. Gladstone's Act. The *Post* argues if Mr. Butt's motion were passed the whole of the agitation that existed before the passing of the Act would be renewed, and the wildest ideas as to the relations between landlord and tenant would receive baneful encouragement. It tells the Irish tenants that they will never get from Parliament perpetuity of tenure at valued rents, with free sale. A large meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance has been held at Exeter Hall, London, in support of the Permissive Bill. On the motion of Cardinal Manning, seconded by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, a resolution was passed in favour of the Legislature dealing directly with the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is said that some of the descendants of the soldiers of the Irish Brigade who never saw the land of their fathers are thinking of visiting Ireland on the occasion of the O'Connell centenary celebration, and of visiting some of their relatives here. Many of them hold high rank in the army and in civil administration in France.

Some particulars have at last come to hand regarding the late earthquakes in the district of Ishikli, Asia Minor. It appears that hardly fifty houses are left standing in the whole district. At Zivril, a village of some 20,000 inhabitants, and noted for industry, not a house escaped, and nearly 500 bodies were dug out of the ruins. In the town of Ishikli several hundred persons perished, and out of above a thousand buildings only fifteen houses and two mosques are left. Amongst the villages that suffered less severely are Carayapli, Sevashi, and Yaki. At a short distance from Zivril the earthquake produced a fissure in the ground, from which there now issues a spring of hot water.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

These precious "babes of grace" continue to draw crowded houses in the great cities of England. Moody preaches and Sankey sings, "melting the audience to tears," we are told. Here is a specimen of the former's style,—a perceptible improvement on the Evangelist in the story of Zachæus:—
"As he is passing down the street a man meets him, and turns around and says: 'Barthimeus, is that you?'
"Yes, that's me."
"Well, I thought it was, and yet I thought my eyes must deceive me. How did you get your sight?"
"I just met Jesus of Nazareth outside the walls of the city, and I asked Him to have mercy upon me, and He gave me my sight."
"Jesus of Nazareth! Is He in this part of the country?"
That beats old Bendigo, the prize-fighter, all hollow. And it is not in slang only that Moody excels. The *Saturday Review* says, "Any one who has listened to Mr. Moody must have observed that, apart from the general degradation of his literary style and the grotesque familiarity of treatment which he applies to sacred subjects, he is grossly ignorant of the meaning of many of the texts he quotes." The simple fact of such an ignorance attracting large crowds and melting them to tears should suggest to the urbane managers of Exeter Hall that it is high time to pass around the hat for the conversion of the heathen at home, and let Ireland and the foreign missions alone.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHY.

The firm of Buguet, Leymarie, and Firman, "Spirit Photographers," No. 5 Boulevard Montmartre, Paris, has deservedly come to grief. For a long time they did a large business in photographing deceased relatives or friends. Twenty francs was the ordinary charge, but many wealthy people voluntarily paid 2,000 or even 4,000 francs, and the proprietors grew amazingly rich. The authorities at last began to suspect fraud, and summoned the members of the firm before the Correctional tribunal. The trial resulted in their conviction for swindling, thanks to the damning evidence of the operators' spirit-box which was produced in Court and found to contain hundreds of portraits of men, women, boys, and girls of all ages. When customers came desiring spirit portraits, a young lady, who acted as cashier, adroitly engaged them in conversation in the waiting room, and generally contrived to find some indications of the physiognomy of the person whom it was desired to evoke. Then one of the numerous heads was selected, stuck upon a doll dressed up in muslin, and a hazy portrait of a spirit was produced from it. The operator was always careful to say he could not guarantee a likeness, because much depended on the strength of faith of the applicant,

and moreover, spirits were very capricious, and sometimes when you called for one another would come; but in very many instances the force of imagination is so strong that the dupes believed they saw the portraits of their relations. The Judge, sentenced Buguet and Leymarie to one year's imprisonment, and Firman to six months.

Amongst the witnesses who appeared for the defence was a Russian Marquis, a French Comte, a late United States Minister, two French Colonels and several ladies of rank, who, undismayed by the sarcasms of the Judge, protested that they had really seen unmistakable portraits of deceased relatives. If there were no fools there would be no knaves.

THE PAPAL ENVOY

HIS RECEPTION IN MONTREAL.

(Condensed from *The Sun*.)

On Monday evening of last week Monsignor Roncetti the Ab-Legate of our Most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. arrived in this city per steamer *Passport*. He was accompanied by his Secretary, Dr. Ubaldi, and Rev. J. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New York. The party were met at Cornwall by a deputation of clergy from Montreal, consisting of Monsignor Desautels, Canon Lamarche, Rev. J. Lonergan, of St. Bridget's Church, Father Robert, S. J., and Mr. A. Desjardins, M.P., who welcomed the visitors to the Province of Quebec and accompanied them on their trip to Montreal. The *Passport* arrived alongside the *Montreal* at 6.25 p.m., and the whole party passed over and landed on the Jacques Cartier wharf, where they were received by a large number of clergy from the Palace, who escorted them to carriages, and all then proceeded to the Bishop's Palace, where Mgr. Roncetti was received by Mgr. Ignace Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, who, we are happy to say, was well enough to receive the visitors in person.—Among those present were Chevalier d'Orsennes and Mr. A. G. Larocque, both of whom were presented to the Ab-Legate, as well as all the clergy there present.

Next morning, (Tuesday) Mgr. Roncetti and party drove to the Hotel Dieu where, after having celebrated Mass, he partook of breakfast, prepared for him by the Sisters. After breakfast, attended by several priests, the party started on a tour of visits to the principal Religious communities in the city.

VISIT TO ST. MARY'S CONVENT.

The first place visited was St. Mary's Convent, Hochelaga. The vestibule and chapel were tastefully decorated. On the arrival of the distinguished visitors, they were received by the Rev. Father Quinn, Grand Vicar of New York, Rev. Father O'Farrell, B. R. Valois and Lupier, and the ladies of the congregation.

The greetings over, the whole party repaired to the chapel, where the Sisters sang Alfieri's grand *Oremus*. Refreshments were then partaken of in the reception-rooms, and the priests took their departure.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Tuesday evening the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College, underneath the Church of the Gesu, was crowded to suffocation by a most fashionable audience, who had assembled to take part in a grand soiree of welcome offered to Mgr. Roncetti, the Papal Envoy. The invitations to this entertainment were sent at so short a notice that it is to be wondered at so many were present; but as it was impossible to do otherwise, owing to the uncertainty as to the time of the arrival of Mgr. the Ablegate, the demonstration of it all evening proves most undeniably the more than strong attachment towards the Holy See felt by the Catholics of Montreal, and their willingness to testify to the same on every opportunity.

Mgr. Roncetti arrived at the College early in the evening and held a reception previous to the soiree, which was attended by a large number of the most influential citizens of Montreal, by the Papal Zouaves, a number of the clergy and others.

After the reception, the whole party adjourned by the street to the Academic Hall, where Mgr. the Ab-Legate was received by the audience in a most enthusiastic manner.

Shortly after the entrance of the Ab-Legate His Worship the Mayor mounted the platform and read the following address in French:—
Monsignors:—
It is with much pleasure that the Catholic citizens of Montreal have received into the city one whose character and distinguished rank had designated him as the bearer of the insignia of dignity of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York.

Receive then, Monsignor, thanks for the prolongation of your sojourn in America and your visit to our dear Canada, far distant, no doubt, but contented and happy.

Be pleased, Monsignore, on your return to your own beautiful country, to bear to our well-beloved Pontiff the assurance of our inviolable attachment to his person and throne. Deign to assure him that though we may be far from the centre of Catholic Unity, nevertheless his words reach our ears and penetrate our hearts. It is with a feeling of devoted interest that we contemplate the ebbing of that long life of our venerated Pontiff, and we pray that the Almighty may still prolong that life, so necessary to order and to purity. Also deign to forgive the enlightened and zealous clergy who surround and assist him, and whose efforts for the cause of God are so visible, even beyond the seas, in this population—still young, but who endeavor to follow, as best they can, the path of true progress.

Mgr. Roncetti, in reply, said it was with the greatest pleasure that he assisted at that soiree, and also at that testimony of faithfulness to the Catholic Church contained in the address. He thanked them on behalf of His Holiness for the sentiments of love and veneration expressed in their address, which he would most certainly convey to him, and at the same time assure him of the sincere love and fidelity of the Catholics of Montreal. He referred to the present sad condition of His Holiness, who, he said, although at present suffering from the attacks of his enemies, was yet venerated and beloved by the whole Catholic world. He concluded by thanking them for the address and the very enthusiastic reception vouchsafed to him.

After a selection of music by Mr. Ackermann's Band, which performed throughout the evening, the Papal Zouaves, (20 in uniform, and about 15 in private costume, but wearing the badge of the Union Allet), mounted the platform, and their Sergeant-Major, Mr. Prendergast, read an address of welcome on the part of himself and comrades, and declaring their eternal fidelity to His Holiness to which Mgr. Roncetti made a short but suitable reply. The Biblical drama of *Joseph* was then presented. This drama was played in Latin and French, the former to represent the language of the Egyptians, and the latter that of the Hebrews. It had been most carefully rehearsed, and the manner in which it was executed last evening proved decided histrionic talent on the part of the pupils and great

care and trouble on the part of the professors. The piece was produced with songs and the original music of Mehul; the songs being printed were distributed among the audience, and the interest felt in this performance was testified by rushing sound when the page was turned over. Of the acting it is sufficient to say it was excellent, and reflected the greatest credit on the instructors. The part of "Joseph" sustained by Adolphe Bissonette, who fulfilled his role with uncommon ability. During the *entr'actes* the band played some popular selections, and it was then the love of music in the breast of all Italians was noticeable in Mgr. Roncetti, he unconsciously beating time with both head and hands, and although now and then he would "catch himself at it" and refrain, yet gradually he lapsed again into his musical dream and again would his head and hands keep time to the music.

The proceedings were terminated by the pupils singing "Viva Pio Nono" and "God Save the Queen," the people all standing.

VISIT TO VILLA MARIA.

Wednesday morning the Papal Envoy, Monsignor Roncetti and his Secretary, Dr. Ubaldi, accompanied by the Rev. J. McGlynn, D.D., pastor of St. Stephen's, New York, visited the various religious and educational establishments of our city. They were escorted in their tour by Canon Lamarche Monsigneur Desautels, and several other distinguished members of the clergy. After visiting the Hotel Dieu they proceeded by Mile End on the charming drive around the Mountain. Stopping at the far-famed convent of Villa Maria, which stands in conspicuous grandeur on the southern slope of Mount Royal, overlooking the noble St. Lawrence, and commanding one of the finest and most picturesque views in Canada. Though the visit of these distinguished Prelates was unexpected, the ladies having received but a short notice, everything bore an aspect of festivity. As they approached the once Vice-Royal Mansion, now embedded in the rich foliage of summer, the Convent bell pealed forth a joyous welcome, while above, the British and Canadian flags waved gaily in the morning breeze. On either side of the lordly entrance banners were suspended bearing the Papal arms, with the inscription, "Vive Pie IX." "Vive le Pape Infallible," and "Welcome to our illustrious Visitors," &c. The Envoy and suite were received on entering by the Lady Superior and several members of the community, and after the usual ceremonies of introduction, &c., were conducted to the reception hall, whence they proceeded to visit the entire building. The illustrious visitors expressed much satisfaction and delight with everything in and about the Institution remarking that they had never seen anything which could compare with it in point of situation, or in the elegance and completeness of its various appointments. In passing through the long suite of reception rooms, Monsignor Roncetti paused to admire a life-sized portrait of the Venerable Bishop of Montreal, and on being informed that it was the work of one of the Religious, he exclaimed, "Why, it is worthy the pencil of an Italian artist." On the return of the party to the *salon*, a young lady, a pupil of the Institution, came forward and presented a very beautiful address in French, in which most touching allusions were made to the Holy Father and the present painful position of the Church. The Ab-Legate as well as the other gentlemen evinced great emotion while this exquisite composition was being read. It was a poem eloquent indeed, and does equal credit to the talent and heart of the author. After a few words of reply, the distinguished guests took leave of Villa Maria, but not before having expressed anew their appreciation of all they had there seen and thanking the ladies for the gracious reception extended them, adding that they felt but one regret—that of not having met the charming pupils of the establishment united on this occasion, which had been for them one of true pleasure.

NOTRE DAME CHURCH.—ADDRESSES PRESENTED.

The announcement that Mgr. Roncetti, the Papal Ablegate, would visit the Church of Notre Dame on Thursday evening attracted an immense assemblage. The church was beautifully decorated, and the extensive internal improvements which have been going on for some months past showed to great advantage. Thousands of gas jets illumined the scene; the high altar was almost one blaze of light, and above it, in gas jets, appeared the Papal Crown and Keys, and the arms of His Holiness the Pope.

In the large parlor of the Seminary, and before proceeding to the Church, the Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Hogan, of St. Ann's, some other clergymen, whose names we did not learn, and a large deputation of Irish Catholic citizens, were presented in due form to the Ablegate and the distinguished members of his suite.

The Rev. Father Dowd then formally presented the following address expressive of the devotion to Faith and attachment to the person of the Holy Father, as well as of respectful welcome to the Ablegate, by

THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL:

To Monsignore Roncetti, Ablegate of His Holiness the Pope:

Monsignore,—The congregations of St. Patrick's and St. Anne's, in this city, having learned that Montreal was to have the honor of a passing visit from a representative of our Holy Father, hasten to present themselves before your Excellency, to bear to the feet of our Holy Father the homage of our most profound veneration and of our deepest love.

In the wonderful preservation of the life and health of our glorious Pontiff we recognize the power and wisdom of God, and his watchful care over the dearest interests of His Church on earth. The satanic rage with which the Church is now assailed by the powers of the world, and by the disciples of impious and worse than pagan organizations in Europe, requires—what God is granting to the prayers of the Catholic world—the prolongation of the life of Pius the IX. Through his fortitude, which defies the violence and cruelty of man, and through His wisdom, which is from above, and confounds on every occasion the craft and the pseudo-philosophy of the worldly wise, Jesus Christ is upholding the promise of the Gospel made to His Church—"The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The children of St. Patrick in this city most respectfully congratulate your Excellency on the distinguished mission confided to your Excellency by our Holy Father; and they accept with an increase of gratitude the high honor conferred on a prelate of their own origin through the hands of your Excellency. Fidelity to the See of Peter constitutes the great fact in the history of Ireland, as well as her highest glory. This sacred tradition has lost none of its strength amongst us. At home and abroad the Pope is to us the representative of Jesus Christ on earth. But in regard to the immortal Pius the IX., all thought of strict duty is lost in intense filial love—we love him because of his well-proved affection for his faithful Irish children, and we love him the more because of the sorrows he endures in defence of truth and justice.

On behalf of the St. Patrick's and the St. Ann's congregations, the most humble and obedient servants of your Excellency,

F. Down, P.S.S.,
Pastor of St. Patrick's;
J. Hogan, P.S.S.,
Pastor of St. Anne's.

Dr. Ubaldi, the Ablegate's Secretary, having translated the address, with the tone and sentiment which the distinguished recipient seemed highly impressed.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New York, commissioned by the Ablegate to make stood before them in embarrassment to sufficiently express his thanks for the warmth of the personal welcome and utterances of personal respect; but in judgment on behalf of the Holy Father for devotion to the Papacy and for the filial piety, generous liberality, and unwavering fidelity of the Irish race, to the unchanging and unchangeable Church, and the Irish people to the Faith in the midst of national calamities—of famine and pestilence—of poverty and degradation—of misfortunes that would have crushed out the spirit of any other people, he could testify to from personal observation and official knowledge of the state of things at home; and certainly during his visit to the great continent of America, proof upon proof had been afforded him that there was no departure from the fixed principle of endurance of home, and that the fervor of the Faith had not been chilled by distance or diminished by time. Here in this new land there were the same characteristics of Irish Catholicism to be seen everywhere in the old—fixed faith and ardent personal devotion, and it would be his highest pride in personal gratitude, and in an especial degree in furtherance of the interests of religion humbled in by a duty, to convey the Holy Father's heart as the Irish, conveyed so in an address marked by the sincere eloquence of the heart. And here it might not be amiss for him to state, representing the thoughts, opinions, and desires of the Holy Father, that it was in great—special degree due to the unwavering fidelity of the Irish race to the Church founded on a Rock—to the uniform generosity of that race to the successor of the Prince of the Apostles—that His Holiness, in paternal recognition, thought fit to confer the honor and dignity of the Cardinalate upon an Irish-American prelate. In conclusion, he would state his intention of testifying before His Holiness to the piety and zeal of the Irish in Montreal, and to the Rev. gentlemen—Fathers Dowd and Hogan—he would give the assurance that the receipt of their address would afford a special consolation to the Holy Father in his present period of suffering and anxiety for the Church.

About seven o'clock the Ablegate, attended by a large number of clergy; entered the church, and the following address was read from the pulpit by Rev. Father Rousselot:—

Monsignore,—The priests of St. Sulpice and the faithful confided to their care in this city, esteem themselves happy and highly honored at receiving at this time your visit. They see in you, Monsignore, the delegate and representative of our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., whose reign, so abundant of great things, they, with uncontrollable joy, believe will hold a prominent place in the future pages of history. All are happy who see you here. They love to know of Him, the successor of St. Peter, with all His powers and all His prerogatives, especially that of infallibility; and desire to acknowledge that they have for his sacred person the most profound veneration, the most filial love, the most perfect devotedness, and that they preserve a remembrance of his good deeds which will never be defaced.

Among the instances of his paternal kindness, there is one particularly touching. You know, my Lord, that on the 5th August, 1872, the priests of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, then at Rome, who, having a private audience with His Holiness, after being covered with favors, were presented with the very precious gift of a beautiful statue of the Immaculate Conception, the magnificent column of marble which supports it, the little cross of gold with the chain of gold suspended around its neck, which Pius IX. himself told us he sometimes wore and which he himself suspended on the neck of the Virgin. These were the gifts of our Holy Father, infinitely precious to us.

This statue is nearly always surrounded by the faithful, who come to prostrate themselves at the feet of Mary—to pour forth their troubles and their joys, and to address fervent prayers for the Sovereign Pontiff, always most loved as he is the most persecuted.

We express a hope, your Lordship, that on your return to Rome you will thank His Holiness in our name for the gift that has been so gratifying to us, and which has so strongly contributed to increase the devotion of the faithful towards her whom Jesus Christ has given us for a mother, and who he himself venerated and honored with so much love. The faithful of this parish, and the College or little Seminary of Montreal, pray you to accept as a small testimony of their esteem towards our Holy Father the Pope, the humble offering depending from the hands of the Madonna. It is of gold, in the shape of a heart—a symbol of the love that you will take to him—and an emblem of the devoted hearts of the children of Ville Marie.
Montreal, 8th July, 1875.

Mgr. Roncetti in reply, expressed his thanks for the handsome gift of the gold chain and lock which adorned the neck of the statue of the Virgin. He said that he would convey to the Holy Father their thanks for the statue presented by him; and assured them that the devotion of the Church in Canada to His Holiness would gratefully cheer and support him in this present time of tribulation. He referred to the great demonstrations which had been made in Montreal, and thanked the people for the devotion they had shown His Holiness through his representative.

Solemn Benediction was then pronounced, the Ablegate officiating.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mgr. Roncetti and suite proceeded to the residence of his Honor Judge Borthelot, where they dined.

FRIDAY'S VISITS.

This morning Mgr. Roncetti visited, by appointment, the Grey Nunnery on Guy street, in the chapel of which he said Mass, after which he breakfasted with the Sisters. Great preparation had been made to welcome the Ablegate by the Nuns. The reception took place in the lodge-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags. Between 500 and 600 orphans were ranged round the room. An address of welcome, beautifully illuminated, was presented to him. After Mass he breakfasted, and was then conducted through the establishment, with which he appeared greatly pleased. The party then took carriages and went to the Montreal College, which he inspected and then returned to the Bishop's Palace. Mgr. Roncetti, previous to his visiting Abbe Valois, at Hochelaga, with whom he dined, called on the Oblate Fathers, at whose residence he made a short stay, during which he inspected the building, which had been decorated for the occasion. After dinner he returned to the Palace and shortly before six o'clock was met by His Worship the Mayor, Mgr. Pilonneau, Mgr. Desautels, and Sheriff Tubbie, who, together with a number of canons and priests, accompanied Mgr. Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldi and Rev. Dr. McGlynn to the boat where a large number of clergy awaited them.

On his entering the saloon, Mr. Roncetti was greeted by the band of the Belgian Brothers, which played the sweet music, greatly to the pleasure of the audience. He expressed his pleasure at visiting Montreal which he styled the most Catholic city in America. When the "Quebec" left, he was greeted with cheers to send him speeding on his return journey to Rome.

EDUCATIONAL.

ANNUAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.
ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday, 6th instant, the Rev. Father Dowd, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, assisted by the resident clergy, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils in the above schools, 550 children attending during the past year with regularity, and were instructed in the rudiments of a sound and comprehensive education. The following is the prize list:—

Superior Course—1st Degree, Presentation of Diplomas—Misses Lizzie McGauvran and Ellen Kennedy. 2nd Degree, 1st Prize—Misses M. Mulcair and Teresa Johnston.

First Course—1st Prize—Misses M. Callaghan, M. O'Leary, and Rosa McNulty. 2nd Prize—Misses C. Crowley, S. McKenna, B. Maher, L. Morgan, K. Sweezy, A. McKeown, and M. Bove.

Second Division—1st Prize—Misses E. Kelly, K. O'Leary, M. K. Walsh, E. Clair, L. Dumphy, N. Mullarkey, M. K. Burke, K. Scully and A. Doonan. 2nd Prize—Misses K. McCall, M. Doonan. 3rd Prize—Misses A. Whelan and A. Bergin. Religious Instruction: Miss M. Callaghan. Assiduity: Miss M. Newman. Knitting and Plain Sewing—1st Prize: Miss M. Callaghan. Fancy Work—Prizes to Misses E. Kennedy and L. McGauvran. Composition—1st Prize: Miss L. McGauvran; 2nd Prize: Miss E. Kelly. Instrumental Music—Prize of Excellence, merit equal; Misses J. Bergin and L. McGauvran; 1st Prize: Miss J. Johnston.

3rd Class—1st Prize: Miss R. Johnston; 2nd Prize: Misses A. McKeown and M. Shannon.

4th Class—1st Division—1st Prize: Miss K. Cluin; 2nd Prize: Miss L. Mullarkey.

5th Class—1st Prize: Miss E. Cluin; 2nd Prize: Miss K. McCall; 3rd Prize: Miss K. Beresford.

6th Class—1st Prize, Misses M. Conrick and A. St. Jean; 2nd do, Miss M. A. Mullin.

Principles—Prize, Miss N. Mullarkey.

Vocal Music—1st Prize, Miss B. Maher; 2nd do, Miss E. Beresford.

Prizes for French—1st Division—Grammar, Miss L. McGauvran; 2nd Division—Translation and conversation, Miss M. O'Leary. 2nd Prize—Grammar, &c., Miss M. Callaghan; 3rd Prize—Grammar, &c., Miss M. Mulcair. 3rd Division—1st Prize: Spelling and translation, Miss A. McKeown; 2nd Prize: Spelling and translation, Miss M. Newman.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this institution took place on Wednesday, 7th instant, in the presence of the pastor, Rev. Father Hogan, Rev. Messrs Brown and Lequerre, and a large number of parents and friends, who expressed great satisfaction at the proficiency exhibited in every branch of education there taught. The average attendance during the past year was 453. Among the many prizes awarded were four medals of honor presented by Rev. Father Hogan of St. Ann's church, which were presented to the following pupils of the first class:—1, Miss Kate Bowes; 2, Miss Sarah Sutcliffe; 3, Miss Mary A. Dowes; 4, Miss Mary A. Clancy.

SEMINARY OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CONVENT, KINGSTON.

The examination and closing exercises of the young ladies of the above institution took place on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien and several of the clergy the Mayor, Dr. Sullivan, and a number of other gentlemen were also present and assisted in the examination. The number of subjects taught here is somewhat extended, many of which are by no means elementary, embracing French, Natural History, Botany and Astronomy, in all of which the pupils seemed to have made very creditable progress. The fundamental branches were also well attended to, the various classes displaying a great deal of proficiency in grammar, spelling, geography, history, arithmetic and algebra. Of the latter two departments especially the pupils displayed a thorough acquaintance which the stronger sex have long thought possessed only by themselves. The musical talents of the young ladies were also well developed, and several piano duets and solos were executed by the Misses Cicolari, Moach, Donoghue, Kate Burke and Morrison in a way which would have done credit to much more pretentious performers. The singing of the Misses Brophy, Goodwin and Nelligan was also much admired. The examination, which lasted several hours was of a very rigid character and quite precluded the possibility of "coaching."

Silver medals, prize books and floral wreaths were now distributed to the successful pupils, and among those who carried off more than one trophy, we may mention the names of the Misses Brophy, Hogan, Branigan, Mitchell, Hagarty, of Kingston; Miss Rosch, of Rochester, and Miss Katie Burke, of Syracuse. These young ladies also distinguished themselves very highly during the oral examination.

The Bishop and Dr. Sullivan addressed the pupils briefly, and on doing so highly complimented them on their efficiency. The valedictory address was well delivered by Miss Kate Brophy after which the proceedings closed.

The Seminary will re-open on the 1st of September.—*Whig, 8th inst.*

LORETTO ACADEMY, LINDSAY, ONT.

The first term of this institution was closed Wednesday, June 30th, with the pleasing ceremonies usual on such occasions. In the afternoon parents and friends of the pupils assembled in the Distribution Hall on the eastern side of the building. On the north side a neat stage was prepared for the exhibition. The singing, recitations and instrumental performances were warmly praised by the audience, and the exhibition was considered very satisfactory in every respect. The attendance was very large.

The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, dialogues, etc. The programme was rendered throughout in a manner that won frequent and enthusiastic applause, and demonstrated that the Ladies of the Institution had been most careful and thorough in imparting instruction, though of course the results of the first term—gratifying as they are—must not be taken as a criterion of what can be accomplished when the disadvantages of getting into operation are no longer to be overcome. The first piece on the programme was an instrumental piece "March des Tambours"—played on two pianos by the Misses Dormer, Annie Knowlson, Sarah Wright and Eliza Connolly. A sacred chorus by the young ladies came next, the accompaniment on this and on most occasions, being played by Miss Theresa Murphy. An interesting "Flower Dialogue" by little children was greatly enjoyed by the audience, who heartily applauded the little ones. An instrumental trio by three little girls—Alice MacLagan, Nel-

lie Cogan and Bessy Grace—was very creditably performed. The Young Ladies then sang a chorus, "Moonlight on the Lake," in excellent time. An English dialogue, "Religion and Death," from Hannah More, varied the programme, and was taken part in by the Misses Nellie Keenan, Diamond, Knowlson, Maguire, O'Keefe, G. Richardson, Pyno, Carroll, Cahill, McFeely, Twohey, and Eleanor O'Neil. It was very well done. "Blue-eyed Maudie" by the little ones, came next and was highly appreciated. The Misses O'Keefe, Connolly, Theresa Murphy and Mary Maguire skillfully played an instrumental piece from "Lucrezia Borgia" arranged for two pianos. A French dialogue, "Les Enfants des Edouards" by Misses Maguire, Dormer, McFeely and Conno ly, showed that very satisfactory progress had been made in that language. The little children sang "Open the gates as high as the sky" with pleasing effect. Theresa Murphy, a little girl of ten years, with a decided talent for elocution, recited "The News of the Day," a fugitive newspaper piece, that gave good scope for a display of her powers and was well suited for the occasion. It was very well done and was heartily applauded. A solo and chorus, "Memory's Golden Shore" by Miss Dormer and the young ladies, was next on the programme and was well rendered. Miss Keenan gave a French recitation, "La Pierre d'Esthiere," with excellent accentuation and in good style. An English recitation, "The Wreck" by the Misses Dormer and Wright was charmingly given. Longfellow's "Legend Beautiful" was recited by Theresa Murphy in a style that evoked warm applause. A full chorus "Dancing on the Waves" was the last piece.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful pupils by the Rev. M. Stafford, the names being read from the list by Miss Maguire.

Rev. M. Stafford, in the course of some brief remarks, said that as the school had only been opened six months he trusted the audience would not judge too severely of the training and instruction as manifested in the exercises that had just taken place. The members of his church had found some years ago that it was necessary to provide additional school-room, and he had considered that instead of sending children away to receive an education it would be much better, and be more advantageous to the town in many ways they would readily recognize, to have a suitable educational establishment at home. There was always a considerable outlay in connection with such an institution and Lindsay would reap the benefit of it in this case instead of having the amount go out of the county to distant parts of the Province. As this was the first time he had an opportunity of meeting so many of his Protestant fellow-citizens he would take advantage of it to thank them for their liberality in subscribing to the fund for the construction of the Separate School. Out of the \$4,000 it had cost they had contributed about \$1,800, and he desired to make a suitable acknowledgment for their liberality. This Academy was carried on under the Separate School Board, and the course of instruction and regulations were the same as that arranged by the Council of Public Instruction. He expressed his pleasure at the large attendance of friends on the present occasion.

The proceedings were then closed with "God Save the Queen." The full term opens on the 1st of September. We understand a large number of applications have been received for the next term from different quarters of the Province.—*Canadian Post.*

TRIAL OF THE OKA INDIANS.

St. Scholastique, July 5.

The Criminal Court here, under Judge Johnson, was opened to-day at half past nine. It was arranged on Saturday that the trial of the seven Oka Indians should be taken up this morning. There was a very large attendance and much interest manifested. They are charged with riot on the 23rd of May, and it was to arrest these men the Provincial Police were brought up from Quebec a few days later. Mr. C. D. De Lorimier, of Montreal, represented the Crown, Mr. W. Prevost, of this place, the private prosecution; and Messrs. J. J. MacLaren, of Montreal, and J. A. N. Mackay, of St. Andrew's, the defence.

Some delay was caused in empanelling the jury. The defense challenged three, and Mr. Prevost exhausted the challenges allowed the crown, and made a number of English jurors stand aside, so that the list had to be called a second time before the six were obtained. The following composed the jury:—Geo. Brown, Morin; Robt. Walker, St. Joseph; James Armstrong, Lachute; Duncan McCall, St. Joseph; David Black, St. Canute; Robert White, Chatham; F. Amiotte, St. Monique; J. B. Franche, St. Benoit; P. Varrrier, St. Eustache; G. Lahale, St. Scholastique; Isidore Palement, St. Hermas; P. Giroux, St. Placide.

Mr. De Lorimier made a short and temperate statement to the jury of the nature of the offence, and what he expected to prove.

Mr. Joseph Perillard, the bush ranger of the Seminary, was the first witness, and said he saw the seven accused with 29 other Indians go out on the morning of May 26th to the Indian common and tear down a fence lately erected there. They returned to the village, and between 4 and 5 in the afternoon went out again to the common, about 20 acres from the village, and tore down the other fences, some of them not completed, and burnt the material of one of them. Three of them had guns, others axes and sticks. When the fencing was burned they fired their guns and shouted and sang. The people were terrified; he himself was afraid, and one woman fainted.

In cross-examination he stated that he followed the Indians all the time they were out; was sometimes 20 yards from them and sometimes 100 yards. The Judge ruled out all questions tending to show that in processions, days of rejoicing, &c. they were accustomed to greater noises there; also, all questions about the possession of this common by the Indians for a great many years. The chief points of his evidence were corroborated by N. Fautaux, another Seminary employee known as "the bull," and by two other witnesses. The evidence for the defense sought to show that the Indians were accustomed to carry guns, axes and sticks, that the noise on the common, 20 acres off, was hardly heard at the village. Evidence was also given of the peaceable disposition of the accused.

Mr. MacLaren addressed the jury in English for nearly half an hour, and claimed that it was not proved that any one of the accused had been guilty of any overt act, or inciting the others; that the noise was not sufficient to frighten any one and the real offence, if any, was tearing down the fence. But the Seminary had not presented them for this, for they would be able to prove their possession of this common, and that the fences were an invasion of them. He asked them to consider the provocation they had received, and the forbearance these Indians had shown on the gradual curtailment of their rights and privileges by the seminary. He was interrupted several times by the Judge, who severely criticized the line of defence adopted.

Mr. De Lorimier gave a short address in English, claiming that the case was abundantly proved. Mr. Prevost followed in French, and referred to the ancient history of the savage Iroquois, and the great danger to society if such lawless acts were encouraged. The judge delivered a charge of considerable length in both languages. He went over the chief points of the evidence, and stated that the Crown had more than proven their case. He spoke of security to life and property being the boast of England, and of the necessity of breaches of the peace being severely punished. After the evidence given for the prosecution in this case, he felt bound to tell them that they should find the prisoners guilty, and if they did otherwise, they would break the oath they had taken. He warned them strongly against the appeals that had been made to them by the counsel for the defence, and the position taken by them, and characterized the statement made on Saturday that English was the language of the defence as a "falshood," and an attempt to get a mixed jury when the accused were not entitled to it. He closed with a strong appeal to the jury for a conviction.

The jury retired shortly after three, and returned at half-past six, with a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with expressions of satisfaction by the Indians and a large number of their sympathizers who remained to the close. The verdict was rather unexpected, as it was generally supposed that the jury would disagree as they did when the Seminary prosecuted the Indians for cutting wood; while some thought that after the strong charge of the judge, a conviction might be obtained. This closed the business of the term.—*Montreal Herald.*

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—A retreat of four days, in connection with the exercises of the Jubilee, was concluded last week in the Parish Church of St. Joseph of Huntingdon. The preacher, Rev. James Murphy, so well known throughout the Dominion as a pulpit orator, was, after Divine Service on Wednesday, waited upon by the entire congregation for the purpose of making a presentation and reading the following

ADDRESS.

Rev. Father,—We, the Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of St. Joseph of Huntingdon, beg to approach you on this happy occasion of the universal Jubilee, with mingled feelings of reverence and respect—reverence for your sacred character as a worthy representative of that noble Irish Priesthood, to whose heroic constancy and long-tried fidelity, under the most protracted and cruel persecutions, we owe through God's goodness the gift of faith and respect for those natural talents, deeply cultivated, that have enabled you to lay before us so vividly and in all their native beauty, the truths of our holy religion. You have heretofore been known to us only by report, but now, through experience, and having heard the Irish orator of the Dominion of Canada, we are able, with perfect truth, to use the words of the ancient queen who went to hear the wisdom of Solomon and say, "the half hath not been told" us. Cold indeed, and dead to all sense of religion, must that heart be, whether it beats in the breast of a son of Catholic France, or bounds in the bosom of one who claims kindred with faithful Ireland, that has not throbb'd with livelier gratitude, and burned with deeper love, for that God who has sent you for a time to labor in this remote part of his vineyard. You have reminded us, that now is the time when the spouse of Christ, through the instrumentality of our great and illustrious Pontiff, unlocks all the treasures of divine mercy and scatters their contents with almost prodigal liberality among "men of good will." You have reminded us that now is the acceptable time, when every one may return to his lost inheritance, from which for a time he has been alienated, through the seductions of the world, the allurements of the flesh, and the wiles of the devil. You have reminded us that heaven is only for the valiant and persevering who march under the banner of the cross, straight on to their eternal destination; never laying aside the "armor of God" but crying out with the Apostle "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?" You have also reminded us that the land which is dark and covered with the mist of death, where no order, but everlasting horror dwells "is crowded with cowards,—craven-hearted renegades who were ashamed to practice the duties of their religion while in this probationary state, and of whom Jesus Christ shall be ashamed when he comes in majesty to judge the world. We dwell, Rev. father, with delight, not unmixed with sorrow on these and many other emotions, which your preaching has evoked and which we hope shall be made more deep and more permanent by the same eloquent voice, on some future occasion. Please to accept the slight offering we make—not for its intrinsic worth—not as compensation for the blessings you have procured us, but as a *souvenir* of the deep affection and strong emotions which must ever be linked in our minds with the remembrance of this your present visit to Huntingdon. It would have been more generous but you are already aware, that we are struggling to erect a more suitable temple, in which to adore the good God who condescends to be worshipped and abide perpetually in our tabernacles of clay. In conclusion, Rev. father, we request you to unite your prayers with those of our patron Saint, the glorious foster-father of the infant Saviour, that the benefit of this jubilee—which for many of us shall certainly be the last, may be a sure pledge of possessing along with you in a better land, the enjoyment of the Beatific Vision, which, and which alone, can fill the vast capacity of the human soul.

Signed on behalf of the Congregation.

J. P. Sexton, B.C.L. Denis Martin, J.P.
James Flynn, Jr. Denis Barrett
Thomas Murphy John Durin
William Hall Alexis Duheime
Patrick McCaffry Richard Finn.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing the Rev. gentleman will perceive that the following can scarcely be called even a re-echo of his eloquent reply. I regret very much being unable to give it in his own words.

My Dear Friends,—In the opening words of your address you allude to the priesthood of my native land, it is indeed a glorious priesthood and a glorious land. The country is a small one on the map of the world, but it occupies a vast space in the history of the church, its voice may be felt in the councils of the nations, but the eloquence of its missionaries resound in the uttermost parts of the earth; its material prosperity, manufactures, commerce and wealth; may not be equal to those of some other favored lands, but he who weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance, has assigned to it a most important part in that mighty drama which is preparing, or should prepare us for entering into eternity. In no other country have sacrifices for conscience sake been so frequent and so great; in no other country of the world have the isms, the heresies, and the errors of modern times taken so little root, or found so ungenerous a soil, as in the land where St. Patrick prayed and preached and died, and whose spiritual life

he fructified by his parting benediction. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, I am proud of the land of my nativity, proud of her hierarchy, proud of her priesthood, proud of her laity—for they have clung to the truth of God and the centre of Catholic unity, with a divine tenacity, which for generations has made them a spectacle to the world, and to angels, and to men. And you, their descendants, in this your adopted country, prove yourselves to be worthy of your sainted forefathers, study their history, and do not degenerate from the great example they have left you; foster in your hearts and it will be apparent in your conduct, the sentiment of the royal prophet, "If I forget thee O Jerusalem let my right hand be forgotten, let my tongue cleave to my jaws if I do not remember thee, if I make not Jerusalem the beginning of my joy." Ladies and gentlemen, you have expressed the deep emotions, the unutterable longings of the soul, which this retreat and the grace of the holy Jubilee have produced, and you kindly ascribe them to the feeble voice of the preacher, yet we must remember that Paul may plant, and Apollo may water, but it is God that giveth the increase. We must never forget that these, and every thing else worth possessing, flow from the love of him who said, "If I be lifted up from the earth I will draw all things to myself." Nor while on this subject can I refrain from bringing under your notice, a fact of which you are already well aware, namely, that if one erring soul has been reclaimed to God during this retreat—if one corrupted heart has cast down its pollutions in the tribunal of penance, and made in its very centre a "large dining room furnished" for the reception of the Divine Guest—if one amongst you, disgusted with the food of sin, and weary of the tangled mazes and by-paths of sin, has turned to be incited at the source of life, the happy event, must, under God, be ascribed to the zealous care of your worthy pastor; because he it was, ever watchful for your souls, who obtained permission from the bishop of Montreal, that I should come here, and when here, has inspired me with every useful word that I have been able to say for your instruction. Dear friends, the sum of money which you have kindly presented to me, I must be permitted to say, has, in my estimation, a very high value, because and only because, it is a proof of your goodness and generosity—considered in itself neither desire nor require it; my wants are few and always supplied before they become pressing, and again I say that your gift, as well as your address and presence here, are to me evident proofs that though subjected to a mighty pressure, the mysterious chain is not yet broken that for generations has bound so closely the Irish laity and the Irish priesthood.

Huntingdon, July 8th, 1875. H.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE PAPAL ALLEGATE.—Mgr. Roncetti left Quebec on Tuesday, in the steamer *Mirani*, for Halifax, where the Bishops of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will assemble to give him a suitable reception. He will thence proceed to New York, embarking on the 28th instant for Europe.

It is said that the Rev. A. McD. Dawson will be appointed Principal of the new Normal School at Ottawa. Father Dawson is a ripe scholar and would fulfil the duties of the position with satisfaction.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.—On Saturday afternoon the crosses erected to mark the site of the Carmelite convent and Christian Brothers' School at Hochelaga were consecrated, and subsequently sermons in English and French were delivered. The site for the convent was donated by Messrs. F. Trudel, O. Desjardins, Marsan, Girard, Lachapelle, Surveur and Paquette; and the site for the school by Messrs. Chas. Letourneau, Girard and Lecours.

PROVINCIAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—We understand it is the intention of the Board of the College of Pharmacy, in connection with this Association, to raise the standard of their lectures, and place the institution on a footing second to none on this continent. With this object in view, the following professors have been appointed to fill the different chairs:—J. Baker Edwards, Ph. D., Chemistry; A. H. Kollmeier, M. D., Materia Medica and Toxicology, and J. B. McConnell, M. D. Botany.

CONFIRMATION.—Over 120 children were confirmed on the Festival of St. Peter and Paul in the new Cathedral, Antigonish, N.S., by His Lordship Bishop McKinnon. The Bishop made vigorous and appropriate addresses both before and after the sacred rite.—*Casket.*

A disease among cattle, known as the "black tongue," is raging in the country south of Hamilton.

A party of four engineers have left the capital to locate the Vancouver Island Railway in connection with the Pacific Railway.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.—The Rev. Edmond Moreau has been appointed Roman Catholic School Commissioner for Montreal, *vice* Rev. M. P. Leblanc, whose term expired on the 30th of June.

Owing to the lowness of the water, the Superintendent of the Water-works Department was obliged to order, at the beginning of last week, the use of steam-engines. The consumption of water for the city is gradually increasing, and is very large averaging 6,000,000 gallons per day.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.—The Road Committee have determined to build steps leading to the Mountain Park from the head of Bleury street, in order to make the Park more available to parties at the East End. The fountain at the French square coated in mourning, has now undergone a coat of yellow, which, if only a shade lighter, would give it the appearance of a monster new-fangled butter-cup. Why not place a new fountain on this prominent spot, instead of wasting paint and labour in an insane attempt at beautifying so plain an object as the old fountain? The Victoria square fountain on the south side of Craig street is in want of repairs, while on the north side the new and pretty piece of art through which the jets of water come so prettily, is a credit to the city, and a joy to all who pass that way.—*Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon about three o'clock, while a wagon was driving over the crossing at Ste. Bazile, near St. Bruno, a special train ran into it. The wagon contained Mme. Bissonnette, 72 years old, Mme. Fortier, 74; Mme. Bernard, 40; two daughters of the latter, aged respectively 15 and 13, and a son five years old. When nearing the crossing, the wagon stopped on the usual signals being given, and then suddenly dashed on, the occupants doubtless thinking they could pass over the track before the engine came up. They did not, however, for the engine struck the wagon, breaking it in fragments and throwing the occupants out. The two elderly ladies were killed outright, Mrs. B. and daughters were injured about the arms and legs, and the son escaped by leaping out of the wagon before the collision occurred.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN BROPHY.—It is our painful duty to chronicle the death, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight of our late esteemed fellow citizen, Wm. Brophy, Esq., at his residence on Wellington street. Deceased had been suffering from affection of the heart for several months, which terminated fatally this morning at a little before eight o'clock. Mr. Brophy had, for several years filled a prominent position in the City Council, having been elected Councilman in 1859; and served in that capacity till 1864, when he was elected Alderman, and has served ever since, being an important active member of the most important committees,

As chairman of the Committee on streets and Improvements he will be greatly missed. He was very regular and attentive to his Council duties, and had, moreover, for a long time identified himself with the progressive interests of the city. His devotion to his family was of a nature to intensify the affliction under which they suffer, and with him the Roman Catholic Church loses one of her most attentive and consistent members. Mr. Brophy leaves a wife and nine children to lament his death.—*Kingston News.*

Died.

At Albany, N.Y., on the 12th instant, John Tracey, Esq., brother of Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Montreal.
In Kingston, on July 6th, Wm. Prophy, Esq., aged 48 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour #1 bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards	3.00	@	3.25
Superior Extra	5.05	@	5.15
Fancy	4.70	@	4.75
Spring Extra	4.55	@	4.55
Superfine	4.25	@	4.30
Extra Superfine	4.90	@	4.95
Fine	2.80	@	2.90
Strong Bakers	4.50	@	4.75
Middlings	3.40	@	3.55
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.22	@	2.00
City bags, [delivered]	2.35	@	2.40
Wheat	0.00	@	0.00
Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs.	5.70	@	5.80
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.00	@	0.70
Oats	0.47	@	0.48
Pease, car lots	0.98	@	0.99
do do	1.00	@	1.01
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.85	@	0.00
Lard, per lbs.	0.143	@	0.00
do do	0.15	@	0.00
Cheese, per lbs.	0.10	@	0.10
do do	0.00	@	0.00
Pork—New Mess.	00.00	@	21.00
Thin Mess.	19 50	@	20 00
Ashes—Pots.	5.12	@	5.15
Firsts	0.00	@	0.00
Pearls—Firsts	6.00	@	0.00
Butter—Quiet at 17c to 21c			

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1 00	1 02
do spring	0 96	0 99
Barley	0 00	0 00
Oats	0 48	0 49
Peas	0 79	0 80
Hay	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	8 00	8 25
Beef, hind-qtrs. per lb.	6 50	8 00
do fore-quarters	4 50	6 00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	8 00	9 00
Butter, lib. rolls.	0 22	0 23
do large rolls.	0 16	0 17
do tub dairy.	0 15	0 16
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 18	0 20
do packed.	0 14	0 16
Apples, per bbl.	0 00	0 00
Geese, each.	0 55	0 75
Turkeys	0 70	1 00
Potatoes, per bus.	0 50	0 55
Cabbage, per doz.	0 50	0 60
Onions, per bush.	0 90	1 00
Turnips, per bush.	0 20	0 25
Hay	15 00	19 00
Straw	7 50	8 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Flour—XXX per bbl.	5.50	to	6.00
do "100 lbs.	3.00	to	3.00
Family "100 "	2.20	to	2.25
GRAIN—Barley per bushel.	0.00	to	0.60
Rye "	0.00	to	0.65
Peas "	0.00	to	0.75
Oats "	0.40	to	0.00
Wheat "	0.95	to	0.00
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	0.00	to	0.00
do hind "	7.00	to	8.00
Mutton per "	0.07	to	0.09
Ham "in store.	6.14	to	0.15
Bacon "	0.10	to	0.15
Pork "	9.00	to	10.50
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed.	4.00	to	0.00
do 2 "	3.00	to	3.35
Lambskins.	0.25	to	0.30
GENERAL—Potatoes bus.	0.35	to	0.40
Butter, tub, per lb.	0.15	to	0.16
do print	0.18	to	0.19
Eggs, per dozen	0.13	to	0.15

J. H. SEMPLE,
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MONTREAL.
May 1st, 1874. 37-52

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 7.—In the Assembly to-day the Public Powers bill was debated. Mr. Marcon, a radical, moved an amendment in favor of making future Assemblies permanent. Ministers buffet thereupon made an important speech; he defended the republican constitution of February 25th. The proposed amendment was in every way a violation of that instrument; no comparison was possible between French and American or English executives; he concluded as follows: "Providence requires us to seek a guarantee against coup d'etat; we shall find none such in a clause of the constitution, but in the establishment of a Government in harmony with traditions and wants of the country. A permanent Assembly would be a constant series of agitation causing public opinion to turn to the side of executive power. Permanency would be the most detestable gift possible to bestow upon the Assembly. If Assemblies remain faithful to public opinion the executive power will respect them. This speech obtained for the Ministry the support of the Left, and M. Marcon's amendment was rejected. An amendment proposed by the Committee of Thirty empowering a third instead of a half of the deputies to demand a special convocation of the Chambers was withdrawn. M. Kerdel announced that the moderate Right would support an amendment providing that if the Presidency should become vacant while the Chambers are dissolved the Senate shall meet and general elections be immediately held. The amendment was adopted. The Assembly then decided to pass the bill to third reading by a vote of 546 yeas to 97 nays. The result is believed to be an indication that the majority are determined not to delay the hour of dissolution.

THE RHONE RISING.—PARIS, July 9.—The waters of the Rhone are rising and inundations are feared.

INUNDATION.—PARIS, July 9.—The town of Lizieux and vicinity, in the Department of Calvados, has been damaged by inundation to the amount of two million francs.

THE STATUS OF MIRABEAU, which was ordered by Napoleon III. for the town of Aix, is to be placed by the present Government in the Hotel de Ville of that city.

A banquet was given at Versailles on June 24, to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Gen. Hoche. M. Gambetta made the principal speech. He said the Republicans, forgetting old hostilities, joined hands with their former opponents as friends whom they previously misunderstood. They desired the dissolution of the Assembly in the interests of continued progress. The Republicans had abandoned none of their principles. They must advance step by step, aiming for the realization of the principles of the Revolution.

THE VOTIVE CHURCH ON MONTMARTRE.—On Wednesday morning 16th June, the ceremony of laying and consecrating the first stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart, to be erected on Montmartre, Paris, was performed with elaborate ceremonial. We condense the following account of the solemnity from that of the Times "special correspondent":—

At 9.30 everybody invited had collected on the site of the future church. The conditions of admission were very strict. Young gentlemen, wearing in their button-holes squares of white ribbon, with the Sacred Heart embroidered in red prevented anybody from entering who was not furnished with an invitation card. On three sides of the site were ranges of seats protected by a tent, on the front of which fell ample folds of red silk. In the centre of the estrade chairs were reserved for the Bishops; behind them were three escutcheons—the Pope's, the Nuncio's, and the Archbishop's. In the middle was a cross, at the foot of which was the stone about to be laid. Before it was an altar. All round in the spaces between the three estrades, were velvet-covered benches. After Mass had been said inside the existing church, the military band and an escort of soldiers preceded and accompanied a procession of girls bearing the banner of the Association Des Saints Anges. Next came another cortege with more girls in white and a banner not less white, of the Association Des Enfants de Marie. Then came Canons, Cures of churches, the Nuncio, the Bishops of Algiers and Chartres, Monsieurs Maret, Margerie, Freppel; then the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, with the tiana; and then about 80 Deputies, of the highest and best families of France, having seats in the Assembly. The procession entered the enclosure. The Deputies placed themselves on the further estrade, and the Archbishop read an address, which was frequently applauded. Then in the middle of the music and of the Hymn of the Sacred Heart began the ceremony of the consecration, until the moment when the whole assembly knelt to receive the Cardinal-Archbishop's benediction, after which the procession went back to the old church, and the spectators dispersed.

The foundation stone bore the following inscription:— "Le 16eme jour de Juin, 1875, Sa Saintete Pie 9 glorieusement regnant; Le Marechal de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, etant President de la Republique; M. Wallon, Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Cultes; cette pierre la premiere de la construction de l'Eglise du-vou national au Sacre Cœur de Jesus a été benite et posee par S. Em. Cardinal Guibert, Archeveque de Paris. Etaient presents, S.E. Mgr. Meglia, Archeveque de Damas, Nonce Apostolique, plusieurs Archeveques et Breves, un grand nombre de Cures de Paris, de Pretres et superieurs des ordres religieux du diocese."

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 7.—Gen. Doregaray, with fourteen battalions, comprising almost the entire Carlist force in Valencia and Arragon, has rapidly crossed the Huesca & Lerida Railway between the stations of Tardena and Selgna, and retired in the direction of Barbastro. It is believed that he is going to Urgel, but as he lacks cavalry to operate in that district, which is free of mountains and full of Liberals, it will be impossible for him to remain there. The Carlists traversed ninety kilometres in one day. Their flight liberates four provinces.

MADRID, July 7.—Gen. Doregaray has met with a repulse at Barbastro and has turned in retreat towards Sierra Gerra. The Alfonsist troops are in close pursuit. Gen. Jovellar officially announces the capture by the forces under his command of Cantavieja with its artillery and entire garrison, 2,000 strong.

DONREGARAY'S RETREAT.—MADRID, July 9.—Official despatches report that the Carlist General Doregaray, after reaching the villages of Angues and Casbas, at the foot of Mount Guara, between Huesca and Jaca, succeeded in entering the Boltaña District in Arragon, near the Pyrenees. Three brigades are actively pursuing him. The Imparcial says Don Carlos and staff have hurriedly decamped from Trevino to avoid pursuit.

RELIEF OF VITTORIA.—The Alfonsists relieved Vittoria and entered the city on Wednesday. The Carlists have been defeated at Trevino with a loss of 400 killed and 600 prisoners. They are retreating to the northern part of Alava.

TREASON AND DESERTION IN SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, writing on the 1st inst., says: "Five officers of high rank—Generals Hidalgo, Palanca, and Patino, and Brigadiers Del Amo and Diaz Berrio—together with several civilians, were arrested in the night between Sunday and Monday, and the first batch of military prisoners was sent yesterday by the morning train to Andalusia; their alleged destination being the Canary Islands. Other arrests were subsequently made, and more are expected to follow. All the prisoners are described as

belonging to the extreme Radical party, and their imprisonment is supposed to be the consequence of a 'grotesque plot' to overthrow the Government. The first of the generals on the list Hidalgo, is well-known. He was an artillery officer in 1836, and was implicated in that conspiracy with Prim, which led to the sanguinary conflict which is here remembered as the outbreak of the San Gilbarricks, (June 22). On that occasion Hidalgo took the lead of the insurgent soldiers, who broke into the artillery barracks near the Alcazar and massacred some of the officers. In spite of all his efforts to vindicate his conduct in that tragic catastrophe, Hidalgo has been ever since the object of the most implacable enmity of his brother officers, and the attempt made by the Zorrilla Government to promote him to a command in the provinces led to that collision between King Amadeo and his Ministers, which served the Italian Prince with a good pretext for his long contemplated abdication. That the actors in any plot with which Hidalgo may be mixed up would result from no means by which the end could be obtained it is natural to presume, and, so far as the character of his fellow prisoners is known, it is by no means unlikely that the Government have laid hands on men from whom the worst excesses might be reasonably apprehended. When the police agents broke into Hidalgo's house to arrest him, that General pleaded indisposition, and declared his inability to follow his captors either on foot or in a carriage, and although a doctor called in to examine him, did not admit the plea, he insisted on being conveyed to prison in a litter or camp bed, and was allowed to leave his way. Whatever opinion men may have to entertain as to the prisoner's guilt, what is certain is that we shall never obtain any further information on the subject.

The Times of July 7th in a leading editorial article summarizing the military and political situation in Spain, gives a gloomy view of the Alfonsist cause. It says the recent minor successes of Jovellar have been outweighed by reverses elsewhere. The Carlists seem about to begin a forward march. All the bright hopes that Alfonso brought to Spain have vanished and his best generals are less active than heretofore; they have met defeat instead of victory. The King has not been more successful in Madrid. He has failed to satisfy the church, and has enraged the Liberals; hence the Ministry seem ready to try the effect of as much religious toleration as will permit the Protestants to worship in the back streets, but such concession will disgust the clericals, and not satisfy Alfonso's political supporters. Neither has the King made peace between the warring factions. The press is muzzled to prevent it from being disloyal, and there are no funds to pay the army and navy.

GERMANY.

OURAGE AT THE CARMELITE CONVENT, COLOGNE.—The London Tablet relates the following:—The Kölnische Volk-Zeitung publishes an occurrence which cannot fail to produce a painful surprise everywhere. "On Friday, 4th June, at three-quarters past eight o'clock in the evening, Police-commissary Klose, accompanied by his dog, demanded admittance into the Carmelite convent at Cologne. As soon as he entered the court-yard he wanted at once to inspect the rooms, admission to which is forbidden on account of the cloister; and it was only after the most pressing entreaties of the portress that he consented to wait in the parlour for the acting-superior. While waiting he paced with his dog the convent-chapel, in which the Most Holy Sacrament was preserved, and the adjoining sacristy. Meantime Sister Ursula Cuniberta had hastened to come down to the grate, which in all cloistered convents is attached to the parlour. The Commissary demanded that she should raise her veil and open the grate, otherwise he would make all the sisters come to his office. The Nun refused to comply with this demand; and asked for proof that the Commissary had the right of making it. The answer was:—'I command you to raise your veil and open the grate by the same right by which I forcibly entered the residence of the Archbishop (of Cologne), and arrested him; for I must know with whom I have to do. You are confined here, just like thieves and murderers, who do not continue their misdeeds simply because they can no longer commit them. Therefore take away that veil!' The Nun, believing herself obliged to obey an official, issuing an order in virtue of his office, opened the grate and removed her veil. The Commissary then demanded the Christian and surnames of all the Nuns, as well as the names borne by them in religion. This request was at once complied with, for a list happened to be ready to hand. Thereupon he went through the list name by name, making some highly indelicate remarks, all of which modestly forbade the sisters to repeat. How far he went in his expressions we will illustrate by the following:—'If I were not married, I would take you away out of the convent.' He further remarked that in other convents he had been treated in a very friendly way—'Once he had caused the Superiors of the Sisters of St. Vincent to be roused up out of bed, and insisted that he should be received with the greatest courtesy. Well, without his asking it, one of the sisters had drunk with him in friendship, and played cards with him.' On the present occasion also, he desired some confirmation of the Nun's good feeling towards him. It was now ten p.m. The Nun believed that, in her position, she must comply with the wish of the Police-Commissary, and gave him a glass of wine. Then she said: 'Here is the desired confirmation; now I take my leave,' and then she closed the grate. He cried out, 'It is not the wine I want so much as yourself, in order that you may answer the questions which remain.' The Nun replied, 'Then it must be done quickly; it is very late for me, my duty calls me.' She had to repeat this remark several times, because he endeavoured to prolong the business by questions of a most unbecoming nature. 'What,' he exclaimed, 'your duty calls you? Do you not know, then that you have a duty here also? you pray day and night, therefore you will forgive me. You have no time? so that it is all the same whether I want you by day or by night?' Then the Nun, who had shut the grate, wished to answer his remaining questions while still observing the law of enclosure, whereupon he exclaimed in a domineering tone: 'Have you, then, forgotten my orders? or can I carry you off only under the thunders of the veil?' After the Nun had again complied with his orders, and the questions had been asked and Klose had emptied his glass the interview ended. It was now half-past ten o'clock. On his return through the court-yard the Commissary asked the portress, 'Whether have the Nuns made away with their things? To whom does the house belong? Have you any meat?' The portress answered: 'I do not know what goes on in the convent; moreover I receive all that I want.' The Commissary replied: 'Just imagine, I have been treated. Only go and see; the empty glass is there yonder.' We observe that according to the recent distribution of police districts the convent did not belong to the beat of Commissary Klose since the first of June. The visit took place on 4th June; and both at the beginning and the end the Commissary laughed out at the gate so extravagantly that the people who were assembled at the entrance of the building were extremely disgusted. The Kölnische Zeitung a well-known leading organ of the Liberal Party, declares that the narrative of

"We declare expressly that the only portion of this highly embellished story of the visit to the above-named convent which is true, is that the Commissary did really have the poor Superiress roused up from her bed."—K.V.Z.

The convent is currently believed to be the property of one of the Nuns; it has no corporate rights.

these proceedings has caused the most painful impression. It further states that there is no doubt whatever but that the Commissary Klose visited the convent at the alleged late hour, and that he required the Superiress to give him information concerning the internal affairs of the house. The Government has already instituted a searching inquiry into the whole transaction.

THE NEW VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF SAXONY.—A correspondent from Dresden in the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung writes thus of this prelate: "With respect of the new Vicar-Apostolic, Bernert, he will be a worthy successor to the Bishop Forwerk, whose comparatively mild and conciliatory views are entitled to great praise. Francis Bernert, hitherto Court-Chaplain, Canon, and President of the Catholic Ecclesiastical Consistory (Episcopal Council) was born in 1811 at Gafenstein, in Bohemia, where in 1834 he was appointed to the mission of Neustadt, and subsequently of Raspenau. In 1841 he came to Dresden as Episcopal master of ceremonies, in 1842 was named administrator of the Parish of Meissen, and in 1846 parish priest and Catholic chaplain to the institution at Zwickau. In 1854 he was placed in charge of the religious instruction of the younger daughters of King John, and extra Court preacher. In 1859 he was made parish priest of the Royal chapel at Dresden, Consistorial Councillor, and Ex-aminator Synodalis to the Consistory, and has for many years filled the Post of President of the Consistory.

THE ENCYCICAL PROSECUTIONS.—The Bavarian Historische Politische Blätter gives the following summary of the sentences given by Prussian tribunals on account of the publication of the Papal Encyclical of the 5th February. It may be observed beforehand that "Ultramontane" journals only were cited before the tribunals on this charge; all other newspapers were free to act as they liked. "Of seventeen tribunals which up to this have been engaged with prosecutions for violation of Secs. 110 and 131 of the Criminal Code, five have declared an acquittal, viz, the Correctional Police Courts at Bonn, Coblenz, and Aix-la-Chapelle, and the District Courts of Essen and Fulda. Six pronounced fines, viz, the Correctional Police Court at Coblenz, 150 marks; the Correctional Court at Meppen, 400 marks; the District Court at Wesel, 60 marks; the Correctional Police Court at Donseldorf, 200 marks; at Cologne, 30 marks; at Cleve, 30 marks. Six pronounced sentences of imprisonment, viz, the District Court at Münster, one year; the Correctional Police Court at Aix-la-Chapelle, according to one newspaper report fourteen days, according to another four months; the Criminal Court at Bresslau, one month; the Correctional Court at Donseldorf, three cases, a fortnight, a month, and a fortnight; the District Court at Braunsberg, four months; the Correctional Police Court at Cleve, one month."

The parish priest of a little village on the Rhine has recently received a copy of the following decree:—', the undersigned, . . . master baker, with the consent of my wife, ordains as follows: Sole paragraph. During the continuance of the law of April 22 suspending the payment of the stipends to the Catholic bishops and priests, bread will be supplied free to the cure and his vicar. This decree will take effect from the day of publication. The apprentice is charged with its execution. Under our hand, &c. Done at N . . . the 27th of May, 1875. It is stated that Herr Wehrensmann will shortly introduce a bill to punish the author of this amusing parody of royal and imperial decrees.

Gabriel Max, a German artist, is said to have produced a painting with a most extraordinary characteristic. It is a representation of the face of the Saviour. At a distance the eyes appear to be closed, but as one advances they seem to open gradually until they bend upon the spectator a mournful and pathetic gaze. This remains until the visitor gets quite close to the painting, when they are again closed.

SWITZERLAND.

"OLD CATHOLIC" MOVEMENT.—We may infer how things are going on in North-Western Switzerland, from a communication which appears in the Solvveiserbote of Aaran, from the "Old-Catholic" Augustine Keller, with reference to the "National Synod:—'The deputies from the Christian Catholic congregation of Dale to the National Synod, summoned to meet at Olten, have communicated to the members of the Synod certain well-reasoned suggestions which they propose to be adopted by the Synod. They are verbatim as follows:—'I. Religious vestments.—Until the Synod shall have arranged a determinate form of dress for clergymen the congregations are free to select from among all the vestments in use in the Catholic Church, those which it considers the most simple and fitting to be worn during divine service.—II. Liturgical Language.—It is also permitted to the congregations, until the new Liturgy is adopted to make use of the language of the Mass prayers and chants, hitherto employed, translated into the vulgar tongue.—III. The Sacrament of Penance.—The public celebration of penance, consisting in an examination of conscience, a general confession of sins declaration of repentance, and absolution, suffices for preparation for the Communion.—IV. Ministers of Worship.—The right of entering into wedlock inalienably belongs to the clergyman as such. The propositious themselves and the Biblico-historical reasons set out in support of them are signed by M. M. C. Hafelin, &c., and Dr. Watterich, parish priest, as representatives of the Christian-Catholic congregation of Basle. We (Schweizerbote) rejoice that the first National Synod, besides the formalities of its organization and constituting itself, will also have to occupy itself with some important and most pressing questions of reform. May the Synod be conducted to a good end 'in necessary things by the spirit of unity, in doubtful things by the spirit of freedom, and in all things by the spirit of love. Forwards; but unitedly.' With reference to the Dr. Watterich, whose name is stated to be appended to the foregoing document, the Germania states that it holds a letter from him, written from Strasburg, requesting it to contradict emphatically a report that he had joined the "Old-Catholic" movement, whereas it would now appear that he had proved unfaithful to the good principles then proclaimed by him. The Germania further declares that pressure has been brought to bear on him in a way which reflects the reverse of honour on the party exercising it.

THE JURA.—Some time since the Federal Council adopted a resolution rescinding the order of the Cantonal Government of Berne, by which the Catholic priests were banished from the Jura district. The Cantonal Government appealed to the Great Council of the Canton, who referred the matter to a Commission. This Commission reported in favour of the appeal of the Cantonal Government, and on the 12th inst. the Great Council adopted this report by 183 yeas against 24, thus confirming the order of banishment.

ITALY.

On the anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX., his Holiness received several Roman nobles, and replying to their address, he said he congratulated himself upon having remained in the midst of the Romans when the events of 1870 might have been thought to counsel a different course. The sentiments of fidelity entertained towards him by the Romans had never been falsified. He referred to the events of 1870 and the fidelity played in his army, adding:—'At the present time many clear-sighted persons make comparisons not unfavourable to the Vatican.' Alluding then to the rumours of reconciliation between the Papacy and the Kingdom of Italy, his holiness said:—'These reports are not even deserving of mention.' He called the attention of his hearers to the sentiments of affection and devotion towards the Holy See, which are marvel-

lously on the increase in France, Spain, Belgium Austria, glorious Catholic Germany, and other countries. But what consoled him most was the affection of his faithful Romans. In conclusion, his Holiness prayed to God to preserve these sentiments, and gave the deputation his blessing. The Pope's health is good.

THE CLERGY AND CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS.—The Council of State has declared that "the ecclesiastical authority, after the law of August 3, 1862, on Pious Foundations, was carried into effect, has lost all interference in or right of direction over charitable institutions, and therefore, has no power to demand from them an account of the bequests for celebration of religious functions, but only at the time of publication of the annual balances may take cognizance of the mode of fulfilment of such obligations in order afterwards to make such observations or complaints as may be required." The clergy, thus ousted from the sphere of benevolence, will, it is supposed by the Italian Liberals, lose much of their influence. It remains to be seen whether the charitable societies will flourish under the new regime. It has been proposed by certain members of the Government to apply the process of conversion (otherwise to plunder, by taking solid real property in exchange for paper credits) to all the charitable institutes in the kingdom. The remonstrances of great towns, and notably Florence, Milan, and Turin, have hitherto prevented the realization of this scheme, which, however, has been deferred, not abandoned, by its advocates.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—A most determined act of self-destruction reaches us from Italy. Professor Juvara was found in his room lying across an arm chair, with a loaded pistol in his hand. He had deliberately severed veins in both arms, and recorded in writing his feelings whilst dying. He begins at eight o'clock, and writes:—'With a peaceful conscience I await the approach of death.' Later—"My reason returns to me. God save my soul!" His death seems to have been long and gradual, for at midnight he writes:—"It is twelve o'clock. I am still alive!" When he was discovered the following day the body was still warm; he had not long been dead. For some time previously he had shown signs of insanity.

UNITED STATES.

The pigeon shooting match between A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and Geo. Rimmel, champion of England, took place to-day at Hendon, and was won easily by the former. The provisions of the match were that each man should shoot at 50 birds 30 yards rise from five traps, five yards apart. Bogardus killed 36 birds to his opponent's 30. A large crowd assembled to witness the contest.

The following notice of an Irish American citizen appeared in a late issue of the Chicago Times:—"Fitzgerald—or, as he is familiarly called 'Fit'—is probably the richest man in Nebraska, his wealth being estimated at over a million dollars, and this immense fortune he has accumulated within less than a dozen years, most of it having been made at railroad building. He lives in a modest little brick house in this place, but is now engaged in erecting, on a plot of forty acres of woodland adjoining the town, a beautiful residence which is to cost about \$50,000. He is a pushing enterprising man, and is doing a good deal towards building up the town and county in which he resides.

The U. S. Attorney-General decided recently that a young man born in the United States who, when four years of age, was taken to Germany by his father, a citizen of this country, but who resumed his allegiance to Germany, is entitled to do military duty. The father returning to Germany and resuming his allegiance, the son partakes of the status of the father, being a minor and having enjoyed the protection of the German Government, he for the time being, or until of age, owes military duty, the obligations being reciprocal, but when the boy becomes of age he can return to the United States as an American citizen, with all the rights and privileges as such, and would even be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Epitaphs were discussed before a fellow of twenty-five, who thought they were too complicated, and gave the following as one he would like to have on his tomb:—"John Thompson, 1850, 1950."

"My husband was poetical," said the widow, "and often expressed a wish to die in the eternal solitudes, soothed by the rhythmic melodies of nature's unutterable harmonies, and yet he was killed by the explosion of a can of kerosene."

A gentleman, in addressing the charming lady X., who has just remarried in Paris for the third time, said reproachfully: "You do not come to London any longer?" "Oh, yes," she replied, in a most natural manner, "I always pass my widowhoods there."

Some stolen apples having been found in his pocket, Jack was called upon by the schoolmaster to account for his possession of them. His defence showed the future great lawyer. "The apples," said he, "were Tom's, and I don't know how he got them; and now they're mine, and he doesn't know how I got them."

Ask no woman her age. Never joke with a policeman. Don't play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man who stutters. Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts. Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party. Always sit next the carver, if you can, at dinner. Pull down the blind before you put on your wig. Write not one letter more than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr tied, not to the stake, but to the post.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST LIVE HUMMING-BIRDS IN EUROPE.—A number of Humming-Birds have been brought from Mexico to the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation. This is the first time these birds have been seen alive in Europe, as they have hitherto been unable to live through the journey. The Indians in South America bring these birds into the towns on Sundays, and sell them to children as they come out of church, but, the birds are so delicate that they rarely survive the day.

THE PRINTER'S DELIGHT.—The following little paragraph which we find in one of our exchanges is too good to be lost. Read it:—"The latest amusement is termed the "Printer's Delight" and is performed in the following manner: Take a sheet of note paper, fold it up carefully and enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrears and a year in advance. And what adds immensely to the feat is to send along the name of a new subscriber with cash to balance. Keep your eye on the printer, and if you detect a smile the trick is a success. Try it."

CLERMENCY IN A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—While the government harbour or pier at Donaghadee, Ireland, was building, a battle took place between two powerful dogs. One was a Newfoundland the other a Mastiff. They had a prolonged fight upon the pier from the point of which they both fell into the sea; and, as the pier was long and steep, they had no means of escape but by swimming a considerable distance. Each began to make for the land as best he could, the Newfoundland, being an excellent swimmer, very speedily gained the shore, on which he stood shaking himself, but at the same time watching the motions of his former antagonist, which, being a bad swimmer, was struggling exhausted in the water and just about to sink. In dashed the Newfoundland, took the other gently by the collar, kept his head above water, and brought him safely on shore. There was a peculiar kind of recognition between the two animals; they had often fought before, but never afterwards; and upon the Newfoundland dog being accidentally killed by a

stone-wagon on the railway passing over him, the mastiff long whined and lamented for a considerable time.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—From the annual reports of the inspectors of mines, the following are summaries of the statistics for the twelve districts under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.—It appears that in the aggregate 538,829 persons were employed in and about the coal, freecay, ironstone and shale mines of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of those employed in or about mines, which are classed under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act. The total of persons employed shows that 323,611 were underground, and 110,218 above ground. In the aggregate 126,590 tons of coal, 2,667,791 tons of freecay, 11,693,186 tons of ironstone, and 362,747 tons of shale (principally oil shale) were produced from the mines of Great Britain and Ireland. In South Staffordshire 273 tons of iron pyrites were picked from the coal, and in West Lancashire 8 tons; this does not appear in the tabular statements. At the mines classed under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in Great Britain and Ireland, the fatal accidents amounted to 895, and the deaths (some of the accidents causing more than one death) amounted to 1656. It appears that on the average in 1874 in Great Britain and Ireland (no accidents or deaths in Ireland) there was at all the mines under the Coal Mines Act one fatal accident amongst every 662 persons employed in and about the mines, and one death by accidents amongst every 510 persons employed; also that 157,229 tons of mineral were got for each fatal accident, and 132,251 tons for each death by accident. In the preceding year (1873) the fatal accidents and deaths in proportion to the number of persons employed were more numerous, showing one accident and one death respectively amongst the lesser numbers of 526 and 479, whilst in proportion to the tons of minerals raised the corresponding figures (1873) showed one accident and one death for the quantities of 146,867 tons and 133,677 tons respectively, showing an increase of production per fatal accident of over 10,000 tons, but a small decrease in production per life lost.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRAZFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills!—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES.

- LIGHT GROUND PRINTS: 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c
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DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

STOCK COMPLETE! LINES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17 1/2c, 19c, 25c, 30c to 50c

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. & R. O'NEILL, Dominion Buildings, McGill Street, MONTREAL. April 23, 1875.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Douglas Ferris said one day that he would make an effort to put anything his friend would put in his paper, and he asked him whether he could put a pun upon the word "Zodiac," to which he promptly replied: "By Gemini, I can!"

Another Revelation.—Scolding Woman (to Husband No. 2): "Oh, if you only knew the difference between you, my wretch, and my first husband! He is happy, and I do know the difference." He is happy now that he has left you, and I was happy before you got you!

The mixture of one error with much truth adulterates the whole; as the chalice of pure liquid is rendered dangerous by the infusion of a drop of poison. We should therefore beware of all error, however slight and inconsiderable it may appear, as one error may soon lead to a hundred—ay, to a thousand.

A Curious Nest.—A robin, says a Guernsey paper, has recently built a nest in the sleeve of a coat belonging to a Mr. A. Le Patourel, hung up outside the house adjacent to the London Brewery, on the South Esplanade, Guernsey. We are pleased to state that the bird has not been disturbed, and a brood of young ones will, probably, shortly commence their existence in the most unusual situation.

A Wild Man of the Woods.—A veritable wild man of the woods has been encountered near Darjeeling, India. The Times of India tells us that he is of small stature, dark in color, has his toes where his heels ought to be, and wears a beard extending below his knees. This wild man inhabits the jungle, and occasionally rushes out on people, howling like a jackal and frightening them out of their senses.

The following is an instance of the "severely calm" style of Western reportorial description: "Yesterday morning a boy sauntered up to a yard on Eighth street, where a woman was scratching the bosom of the earth with a rake, and, leaning on the fence, said, 'Are you going round the back yard after a while?' The woman said she didn't know; maybe she would. Why? 'Because,' the boy said, 'I just saw the cistern lid drop on the baby's head a minute ago, and thought if you went around you might lift it off.' It is currently reported that the woman went.

POACHING DOGS.—A terrier once acquired a habit of hunting for hares by himself; but soon found he was laboring in vain, for with all his hard running, he could never catch one. His master often watched his endeavors to coax an excellent greyhound out of the yard, and at last he effected his purpose. The good nose of the terrier soon enabled him to find a hare, which the greyhound killed and brought home. Afterwards the two dogs became the most ardent poachers in the country, and were inseparable till the latter ended their poaching, their friendship, and their lives.

OURNEY OF A WESTERN EDITOR.—Ye editor sat in his rickety chair, as worried as worried could be, for ye Devil was grinning before him there, and "copy" ye Devil said he.

Oh, ye Editor grabbed his big quill pen, and it splattered ye ink so free, that his manuscript looked like a war map when—"Take this" to ye Devil spoke he.

He scribbled and scratched through ye live-long day, no rest or refreshment had he; for ye Devil kept constantly coming that way, and howling for more "cop-ee!"

Day after day he scissored and wrote, a-slaying the whole country; while ye Devil kept plucking his single note, "a little more outside cop-ee!"

And when ye boys in ye newsroom heard ye noise of ye fray, ye sound of ye blow and a blasphemous word, "He's raising ye Devil!" say they.

And oft when a man with a grievance came in, ye Editor ma to see, he'd turn his back with a word of sin—"Go talk to ye Devil!" say he.

And ever and oft, when a proof of his work ye proprietor wanted to see, "Ye proof shall be shown by my personal clerk; you must go to ye Devil," say he.

And thus he was destined through all of his life, by this spirit torment'd to be; in hunger and poverty, sorrow and strife, always close to ye Devil was he.

Ye Editor died. . . But ye Devil lied on! And ye force of life's habits we see; for ye Editor's breath no sooner was gone, than straight to ye Devil went he.

(From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.)

From the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindery, Buffalo, N.Y., we have received "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English; or, Medicine Simplified," by Dr. V. Pierce, M.D., Counselor-in-Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weaknesses and diseases, to bear or cure, is its benefactor. Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the diseases to which we are heir, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Dr. Pierce has rendered, in our judgment, a benefactor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophic principles involved in their cause and removal. He is sparing of remedies, and usually prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowledge, it is exceedingly readable and interesting, especially the following subjects:—Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pseudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the Sick, Sleep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is shut up beyond the domain of war, we find a full and complete treatment of the subject of all but physicians, so accented in its results in modern society, he is most explicit, and all the truth as presented in the teachings of Scripture.—that life begins with conception, with great force, to which is added faithful warnings.

Price of the Medical Adviser \$1.50, sent post-paid, address the author at Buffalo, N.Y.

BRAIN INVIGORATOR.
LANCASTER, PA., July 31, 1871.

Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS—Sir: I am pleased to inform you that my health is improving under the use of your Hypophosphite. Excessive tax of the brain had so exhausted my body that I could neither work nor enjoy myself, and it was with difficulty that I could sleep at all. I tried rest, and active exercise, various medicinal remedies, and the most popular physicians, and accidentally heard of your Syrup in New York. I purchased three bottles of Cassell & Hazard's, and until I need that, nothing relieved me. Now I can, as well, sleep well, work well and feel well, and have good reason to consider your Syrup a most surprising and capital restorer of the mind and nervous system, and advise all who have much brain work to take it. You are at liberty to use this as you may.

Yours, very truly,
JEROME SHENK, Insurance Agent.

Burnett's Cocoa for the hair has stood the test of time and competition. It has established a reputation for purity and efficiency in every quarter of the world. For twenty years it has been a favorite with the people and a leader with the trade. The name "Cocoa" has become a valuable property. We have established our sole right to its use in several suits at law, thus protecting the public and ourselves from imposition.

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2nd. Civil Engineering Course.
3rd. Classical Course.

The degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred after due examination.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two Terms of five Months each. At the end of each Term a General Examination is held, and reports are forwarded to Parents. The Annual Vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June, and ends on the 1st September.

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Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term \$80 00
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Use of Piano, per Term 5 00
Use of Library, per Term 2 50

The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent.

N.B.—All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study," which will be immediately forwarded on demand.
June 11, 1875. 43-14

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ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

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Jan. 15, 1875. 1y-22

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(Late of Alexandria),
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GRAY'S ETHER-CITRON for removing grease and paint from Silks, Satins, Woollen Goods, &c.
June 11, 1875. 43-1y

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of OYLA LANTOIN, Insolvent.

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

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 2d day of August next, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 3d July, 1875. 48-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of CHARLES RENAUD, Insolvent.

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

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 30th day of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 29th June, 1875. 48-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of NAPOLEON GREGOIRE of the City of Montreal, Tinsmith, Plumber, and Trader, Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 63 Pichette Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 27th day of July, instant, at 11 a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 3rd July, 1875. 47-2

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned was duly named on the twenty-first instant, CURATOR to the vacant succession of the late ALEXANDER HART, Esquire, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal.

ALEXANDER HART.
Montreal, 24th June, 1875. 46-

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BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
LOCK-SMITH,
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AND
GENERAL JOBBER
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ADVOCATE, &c., &c.,
No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74]

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE,
12 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL.
January 30, 1874. 24-1

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.,
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(SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE),
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Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

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SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

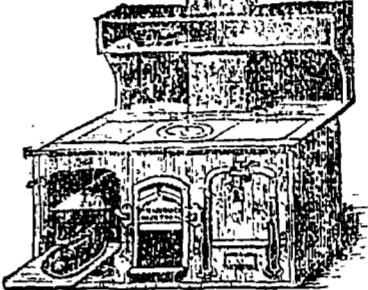
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R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Sulle Street, A. Pincouneau, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

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THE OFFICE FOR STOCKING! GO TO HELLAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!!
Poke them, let them go quick!

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GRAY'S SYRUP
OF
RED SPRUCE GUM
Highly recommended for
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
HEALING, BALSAMIC, EXPECTORANT, AND TONIC.

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep
GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM
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Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.
For sale at all Drug Stores.
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[Montreal, January, 23.]

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,
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PAID-UP STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

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For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per cent
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F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

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Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Storekeepers generally.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.



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PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS are attached to the Night Express Train, and run through between Montreal and Boston without change.

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April 2, '75

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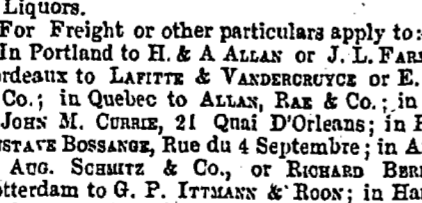
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Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

Jan. 8, '75

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HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

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Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam Fire Engines.

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Capital \$10,000,000

Funds Invested 12,000,000

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All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.

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Montreal, 1st May, 1875.

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