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VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

NO. 52.

JUST RECEIVED. A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Man-

ACENTS for the DOMINION.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

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		er ar	$m^{1}m$
New York Tublet,	Weekly	\$3	00
" " Freeman's Journal	14	3	00
" " Catholic Review,	**	3	20
Boston Pilot	"	2	50
Dublin Nation	66	3	50
" Weekly News		2	50
London Tablet	4.0	6	50
" Register	ii	4	50
New York Catholic World	Monthly	4	50
Messenger Sacred Heart	"	2	00
London Month	"	7	50
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American Catholic Quarterly, Phil.		5	00

JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE

REVEREND J. J. MURPHY.

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUB-

JECTS, given by
THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871.
Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the friendly faces Disappear before our eyes, Fainter, fainter grow the traces Of the once familiar ties;

As life opens out before us, And we slowly wend our way, Loneliness come stealing o'er us, Growing greater day by day.

So, from crowded port a vessel Disappears at length from sight Boldly going forth to wrestle With the waters in their might;

Soon she gains the open ocean, And, amid its ceaseless moan, Must she then, with self-devotion, Take her pitiless course alone.

Let us, then, since all is fleeting, Cherish those our hearts hold dear, Meet them with a friendly-greeting, Ere the parting time is here;

'Then, life's evening drawing nearer, And our sun about to set, Retrospection may be clearer, Less disturbed by vain regret.

A TRUE STORY.

SCOTCH MARGARET'S VOCATION TO THE FAITH.

Perhaps the chief interest of this true story is in its being only one of a large class Very likely many of my readers may think of others they know of in their own experience of the same kind, for the Catholic Church is above all the Church of the poor, and makes its chief progress among the

Well, then, about forty years since two mill girls were returning from their work on Saturday afternoon, in a town in North Britain. One said to the other, "Where do you go to church on Sundays?" "Oh, I go to the Established Church," was the answer; "Where do you go?" "I go to the Catholic chapel," replied the first. "The Catholic chapel?" replied Margaret L———, who, however, when her astonishment had subsided, was talked round by her " comrade," as they say there, to draw lots to see to which place of worship the two should go the mext day. We must hope the Ca tholic girl intended to hear an early mass. However it fell out that they were both to go to the Catholic chapel. But poor Margaret could make nothing of it; she could not follow, though her comrade kept pointing to the place in the book where the priest had got to. The preacher was not the one whom her comrade hoped for, and Margaret left the chapel with no favorable impressions.

The following Wednesday, returning from work with her comrade, sooner than usual, her friend said "I must now go this way." "What's that for?" asked Margaret. "To chapel," she replied. "To chapel !' exclaimed Margaret. The Scotch do not understand going to church or chapel except on the Sabbath. "What's to do at the chapel?" asked Margaret. "Instructions," said her comrade. "Could I go too ?" "O ave," and they went to the chapel. "When we got to chapel," said Margaret 'I saw a lot 'o lads on one han' and a lot o' lassies on the other, and Father Peter F was on a chair within the altar rails, and he had a long wand in his han' and if ony o' them sleepit, he tap-hit them on the head wi' the wand." They were lads and lassies tired after their day's work, sent ly

hearty and kindly. "Well," said Margaret, "Fa-ther Peter was giving an instruction on sin, and he held up a sheet of paper, and it had big black spots on it and wee anes; and he said how that mortal sin was on our souls as the big black spots, and the venial sins as the wee anes; and then he said how that nothing could wash the black spots off our souls but only the blood of Jesus Christ And when the instruction was done he came and stood by the door, and he spoke to every ane. And when he saw me he said, 'Why, this is a stronger!' says he, and 'Yes sir,' said I; "for,' with a look implying she knew better manners now than to call a priest sir. "Idid na ken how to reverence him then. And as I went home that night, and as I lay my head on my pillow, and as I went to work next day, and at every turn and corner, I was thinking how to get the black spots off my soul."

She got then to Father Peter's schoolroom among Catholic girls, and was soon received into the Church. She brought home her wages, slept and ate at home, but no one in the house spoke to her. After some months her mother fell sick, and was dying, and many of the relations came to the honse : they were all in the room with the sick woman. Margaret was in another room alone. She knelt down and prayed that her mother's soul might not be lost; she offered her life to God, if that would save her mother's soul. "If I had aye prayed like that," she said, "I should be a saint noo; and as I was praying," she added, with a look and manner of the most clear, fervent conviction, "I was told to go and fetch Father Peter. I started up; I went into the room where they all were ; I had to push my sister aside to get my shoes; they were under the bed, and I was 'most afeared to touch her. for that morning she had taken me by the hair and dashed my head against the fireplace. I ran, and as I crossed the bridge I thought may be he's in the schoolroom." (This would save her a mile.) Everything favored me. I found him there, and said, 'Father Peter, you must come to my mother -she's dying.' 'But did she send for me, Margaret?' 'No; but you must come, or my mother's soul will be lost.' 'Is any one in the house?' 'Aye, the house is fu' of people, but you must come.'

Well, I'll be there in twenty minutes.' I went

hack, and waited for him at the foot o' the stuir.

He was as good as his word, and we walked into
the room together. And then Father Peter said,
looking round, "Now all you folk mun go out"
"Nay, sir," said my aunt, "I think it more fitting that we should stay and see what you want to do wi' my sister.' He did na' speak for a wee, and then said, "Margaret, have you a father?" I said, "Aye, there he is," and so he walked up to my fa-ther, and said, "Now you must go out, and take all these folk wi' you." My father didna like to rebel. and he walked out, and they a' followed, but he bid me stay; and aye, ye should hae heard their remarks through the door. Says one, "What's he keeping Meg in wi'him fa'?" "Och," said another, "dinna ye ken she's a cat o'his ain kind noo?" fingers in my ears while he heard her confession. I held the basin while he baptized her. He had the Blessed Sacrament with him, and he gave her Holy Communion. I turned her head, held her hands and uncovered her feet while he arointed her, and when he was done he bade me open the door, and they rushed in like a pack o' wolves. "Now," said my aunt to my mother, "ye may die o' starvation, for ye'll get no more to eat or drink till ye dee." Then Father Peter asked me if there was any wine in the house, but I was so strange in the house I did na' ken, so he gave me a shilling to get some wine, and he gave it her wi' his ain han,' and said, That's to show you that it's a Protestant lie. The woman's to have what she can cat or drink while

"Well, I had to go to my work, and didna' like leaving my mother with Protestants. One evening I was alone wi' her, and I said, "Now, mother, you'll not go back from what Father Peter told you?" She said, " No, wean, I'll no go back neo; I'm quite content noo;" and then she said, " Wean, d'ye see you man and you woman at the foot of the bed?" and I said, " No, mother, there's no man and ro woman,' and she said, "Aye, wean, they've been there a' the day;" but, said I, "But, mother, who is the man, and who is the woman?" and my mother said, "The Man's my Saviour, and the woman's waiting to take my soul when I dee;" and as my mother spake, she closed her ain een and dee'd. In a day or two I heard them speaking about a clergyman to come and say a prayer over my mother, but I was bold then, and knelt on the floor, saying my beads, with a Catholic woman who lived on the stair. I turned round and said, 'Ye need na trouble about a clergyman to say a prayer, and I got up and went to Father Peter and again I found him in the schoolroom, and when I told him, he looked up a wee and said, "Weel, Margaret, your mother's soul's in heaven, but I'll come and say a bit prayer over her." And so he came, and no other gentleman said any prayer over my mother, but only Father Peter."

Margaret married a good Catholic man, and some years after her father came to her and said, "Weel Margaret you saved your mother's soul you must save mine too." She had great difficulty in getting a priest to instruct him, and thought she could not do it hereoff. Her father was received into the Church, and died. Margaret lived on, the edification of her neighbors. She did much to get negligent Catholics to practice their religion, and helped some Protestants into the Church. It she had a fault, it was perhaps over indulgence to her children. She did something in her day to help on her religion - Requiescat in pace .- London Catholic Pro-

One good head is better than a great many hands. Idleness is the refuge of weak minds, and the holiday of fools.

One of the girls of the period says her beau hasn't yet brought himself up to the interrogation point, but when he does she's prepared with an exclama-

THE BLACK FAIRY.

By B. P. SHI, LABER

A widow with her two boys lived near a dark forest, a good way from any neighbor and far from any public road. The path to her cottage was across a wide field; and though in the pleasant seasons some one walked the path every day, when the winter storms came, a week and more some times would pass without the neighbors calling upon the widow or she upon them.

The school house was distant, and the boys staid at home much of the time in winter, studying their school books which they had brought home, and helping their mother.

Though the neighbors did not visit the widow in the stormy weather, one visitor never failed to come to her home, however severe the weather might be; and this was Jack, the great black Newfoundland dog, that belonged to a farmer who lived on a hill more than a mile off. He had a strong affection for them and they for him and many a time they would go into the forest together; and when her boys were under the care of Jack the widow had no fears for their safety.

It was funny to see Jack after a great fall of snow. He would come plunging through the drift where the snow was the deepest, capering about and rolling in it as if he liked it; and then when he reached the widow's house he would run barking round it, or scratch at the door till the boys let him in, and would them seem as glad to see them as if he had not been there for a month. Sometime the farmer would tie some meat or bread to Jack's collar, and point toward the widow's; and he would then start off with it, as if he knew what it all meant, as he probably did.

The boys, with Jack, would often go out into the forest to gather firewood for their mother, and would get as much fun out of it as they could .-They would try sometimes to fancy themselves lost, and would get into the thickest of the wood, for they knew that Jack would know the way back if they should get lost. One day they cut down a number of small spruce trees, and put them together like an Indian tent, a picture of which they had seen, bound together at the top, and filled in all the open spaces with rushes and long grass, that grew near by. It made a very nice tent; and they then brought in bundles of dry branches and grass for beds, until they thought they would as lief be lost as not, with so much to make them comfortable. But they got tired of it at last and then went

Among other things which they did, they set traps for rabbits and birds; and, though they seldom caught anything, they hoped they might. The winter was about setting in, and there had been a light fall of snow, when one day they saw near Well, he spoke to my mother, and she believed their house the tracks of several rabbits; and they every word he said. I stood in the corner wi'my thought they would go out and look after their traps, and see if any of the little animals had got into them. Jack had that day gone to town with his master; so the boys determined to go without him. They went away before dinner, and, as their kind mother feared they might be hungry, she did them up a large bundle of bread and other things to eat, telling them to be careful and be back in good senson.

The day was clear and bright, and they went away very happily into the woods. They went here and there, looking at their old traps and making new ones, when, before they knew it, the sun was hid by clouds, a sudden wind tocked the trees, and snow began to fall very fast. They were a good way in the woods, but made no great haste to return; and when they tried to find their way out, the snow had covered the ground and they did not know which way to go. They were now really lost, and they felt afraid that they should die in the forest and never see their mother again. But they kept walking and walking, till they were so tired they could scarcely move; when, just as they were sinking down on the snow one of them cried out:

"Why, Tom, here is our Indian but that we made last summer."

" So it is, Bill," said Tom, joyfully. "And we will go into it and stay till the storm

s over. I guess it will not snow much." So they went in, and found it just as they had left it-as vice a little but as need be for protection against the snow and wind, which they heard roaring among the trees. The snow kept falling, and as the boys preped out through the door they could scarcely see a foot before it, it was so blinding,

as it was blown about by the wind. It grew darker and darker and thus they knew it was night; but they were brave boys and had talked so much about dangers and being lost in the wood that they were not downhearted, and their only thought was for their poor mother, whom they knew would be almost crazed on their account. But they ate of the bread their mother had given them and then scraped together in the dark the grasses, that were now bay, which they had picked in the summer, and saving their pravers, covered themselves with the grass and laid down to sleep in each other's arms.

The next morning, when they awoke and tried to look out, they found their hut entirely covered with snow. They could not get an opening through large enough to see outside, and then they began to feel discouraged. They were only ten and twelve years old, and many an older heart would bave sunk under such fearful circumstances-shut

up in darkness with not one hope of escape,
The youngest boy, Billy, began to cry. But Tom fried to cheer him up, though he felt very badly

"Don't cry, Bub," he said "There will be some good fairy come along at the right time and find

Billy cheered up a little at this, and they both tried to eat a little of what they had left of their provisions; but it was not much. The air was very close in the hut, shut up as it was in the snow. Then Tom took the longest stick he could

not office the second of the s

So they passed another day and night. And in who could not, from one reason or another, be ne morning they were both very sad. They thought actually present in Dublin. The form of the docuthe morning they were both very sad. They thought of their mother, and how she must grieve for them, and wondered if they would be found when the snow was gone and the grass was green around them, and how good old Jack would feel when he and them, when they heard a great scratching and whining overhead, where the cap was. And in a moment more a large hole was made in the roof through which the light came, and a dog's black muzzle was seen and a pair of black eyes looking down upon them, and a wonderful bark, that said as plain as dog would speak: " Don't be afraid, I am here."

Then the dog-for it was Jack-set up a furious barking outside, and seemed to run away and then come back to take another look at them.

"It is our fairy!" cried Tom. "We are saved, Billy, by the fairy. Good Jack! dear Jack! bully Jack! Ten thousand thanks, Jack."

Then Jack nuzzled in the snow and whined, and pushed his head further in; but did not dare to jump. Voices were heard outside now. And soon the boys heard men shoveling toward the tent, and they telt that they were indeed saved. They shouted in their joy; and the men outside shoveled the faster, till by and by a shovel made an opening into the tent, and Jack's master leaped in with a cry of delight

The widow had gone through the snow and told the neighbors of the loss of her boys; and they had turned out to find them as soon as the storm was over. They never would have found them, however, if Jack had not been there. He remembered the tent in the forst, and as soon as he guessed what they were in search of, he dashed away to find it, which he did, and his barking called the neighbors to it.

How grateful the widow was at the escape of her boys, and Jack was always a most welcome visitor at the house. He never lost the name the boys gave him of The Black Fairy.

HOME RULE.

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Exposition of Both.

We continue this week (from the current number of the Catholic World.) Mr. A. M. Sullivan's paper on the history of the "Home Rule Movement in Ireland," which derives additional interest from the recent debate on the subject in the English Parliament, which showed so plainly that the over-whelming majority of that body neither can, nor will, see right in any matter that concerns Ire-

SECOND ARTICLE.

Whatever the ultimate fate and fortunes of the conceded that the projectors of no other political endeavor witnessed in Ireland for a century past took greater pains than did its founders to constitute the undertaking as the work, not of a party or section or a class, but of the whole nation.

For three years, from 1870 to 1873, the organization had existed in the precursory or preliminary character described in the last number of The Catholic World. Signs which could not be misread had, with increasing frequency and force, proclaimed that even already it might well, without presumption, adopt a more authorative tone; but to the men who guided its counsels, these things spoke only of the moment come at last for submitting their work to formal ratification or rejection by the

In what manner, or by what means, could the opinions of the Irish people best be collected or ascertained for such a purpose? By the formal and regular, open, public and free election of parochial, baronial, or county delegates to a national convention, of course. But there is a law which forbids such a proceeding in Ireland. Delegates may be elected, and may sit, deliberate, vote, and act, in convention assembled, in England, Scotland, or Wales; but if such a proceeding were attempted in Ireland the parties would be liable to imprisonment. A formal election of delegates to a national convention being therefore impracticable, what course would be deemed next best? Only by indirect means could the results which such a convention would directly supply be replaced. The votes of the parliamentary representatives would have been an excellent less of the public feeling, had those representatives been elected by such free choice as the present system of vote by ballot secures in Ireland. But in 1873 it was only at desperate cost the Irish constituencies could venture to exercise the franchise as conscience dictated. The votes of municipal representatives, and other popularly elected public bodies would come next in importance, yet these were amenable to a simi-It robjection; although, as a matter of fact, a vast proportion (probably a large majority) of those representatives, even in 1873, would vote a protest against the rule of the English Parliament. Summoning classes, as classes, to sit in Dublin as a national council was not to be listened to. For a long period these were the questions, the perplexing problems, which, adjourned from meeting to meeting, occupied the Home Government Council. At length they decided that there was nothing for it but to convene by a great National Requisition, which should be a sort of plebiscitefor declaration in itself, an aggregate conference of delegates or " deputations' from every county in Ireland. It was urged by some that the requisition should be an open" one-merely calling upon the conference to discuss the Irich situation : but this view gave way before the advantage of making the requisition itself a more or less decisive pronouncement from the thousands of influential and patriotic Irishmen

tion Act," was passed by the Irish Parliament in order to forbid the Volunteers and other friends of lads and lassies tired after their day's work, sent by negligent parents to mills and foundries before they had made their First Communion. Father Peter that you can generally tell a newly-married couple that you can generally tell a newly-married couple at the dinner-table by the indignation of the husband some of the husba

'This odious law, known as the " Irish Conven-

ment was, in fact, decided only after consultation with at least a few of the most prominent men of each of the various sections of national politicians: Repealers, Conservative Nationalists, " Forty-eight men," O'Connellites, Mitchelites. Fenians, Liberals, etc. The well-known vetern Repealer, O'Neill Dannt, proceeded to Tuam, specially charged to seek the counsel and co-operation of the great man whose name alone it was felt would be equivalent to national approval—the illustrious Dr. MacHale, 'Archbishop of the West." If any one living could be fairly assumed to speak as O'Connell himself would speak if now alive, "John MacHale" was the man. He was the old Repeal cause personified •

Mr. Daunt returned to Dublin bearing the news that not only did the Archbishop approve, but that he would himself head the requisition. The announcement was hailed with cheers, like the tidings of some great victory. A few days later, accordingly, the following form of requisition was circulated for signature.

" We, the undersigned, feel bound to declare our conviction that it is necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and would be conducive to the strength and stability of the United Kingdom that the right of domestic legislation on all Irish affairs should be restored to our country; and that it is desirable that Irishmen should unite to obtain that restoration upon the following principles :-

" To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing our own affairs, by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of her Mejesty the Sovereign, and the lords and commons of Ireland.

"To secure for that Parliament, under a federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the imperial expenditure.

"To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the imperial crown and government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the crown, the relations of the united empire with foreign states, and all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the empire at large.

" To obtain such an adjustment of the relations. between the two countries without interference with the prerogatives of the crown, or any disturbance

of the principles of the constitution.

"And we hereby invite a conference, to be held at such time and place as may be found generally most convenient, of all those favorable to the above principles, to consider the best and most expedient means of carrying them into effect "

It was expected that probably between five and ten thousand signatures might be obtained to this document among the influential political classes in Ireland, rendering it the largest and most notable army of the kind ever seen in the country. In a few weeks, however, nearly twenty-five thousand names of what may truly be called "representative men" were appended to it ! Only those who were in Ireland at the time can know what a sensation was created by the appearance of the leading Dublin newspapers one day with four or five pages of each devoted to what could be after all only a portion of this monster requisition. Not only was every county represented, nearly every barony sent its best and worthest man. Although most amazement was at the time created by the array of what was termed "incn of position," the promoters of the movement valued even more the names of certain men in middle and humble life, towntraders, tenant farmers, artisans, and others, who were well known to be the men in each locality most trusted by their own class Of magistrates, members of Parliament, peers (a few), bishops, clergymen (Protestant as well as Catholic), mayors, sheriffs, municipal representatives, town commissioners. poor law guardians, there were altogether literally thousands. So general a mingling of classes and creeds and political sections had never before been known (on a scale of such magnitude) in Ireland. Yet no effort had been made to collect signatures after the fashion of petition signing. The object was to seek a half dozen names of really representative men from each district, and these were applied for through the post office. In nearly every case the document, when returned signed by a score or two, was accompanied by a letter stating that many thousands of signstures from that district would

have been forwarded if necessary.

Tuesday, the 18th of November, 1873, was the date publicly fixed for the conference, which was convened "to meet from day to day until its proceedings are concluded. As the day approached, the most intense interest and curiosity were excited by the event, not merely in Dublin and throughout Ireland, but all over Great Britain. The great circular hall of the Rotunda was transformed into the semblance of a legislative chamber, the attendant suite of appartments being converted into division lobbles, dining rooms, writing rooms, &c., while the handsome gallery which sweeps around the hall was set apart for spectators.

The English newspapers seemed much troubled by all this. They did not like that Ireland should in any shape or form take to "playing at parlia. ment," as they succringly expressed it; and this conference affair was vividly, dangerously suggestive to the "too imaginative" Irish. There was, however, they declared, one consolation for them : out of evil would come good; this same conference would effectually cure the Irish of any desire for a native parliament, and show the world how unfit were Hibernians for a separate legislature. Because (so declared and prophesied the English papers from day to day) before the conference would be

*Some time previously he had publicly said that Repeal he understood, but the new programme he did not. Since that time, however, he gave ample proof that he had come to understand it clearly. The clergy of his diocese, the Archbishop himself in one instance presiding at their meeting, had sent in their formal adhesion, accompanied by large contributions of money, to the association.

Almost incredible as it may seem to some readers, this was the only portion of the arrangements never once required. Throughout the four days of protracted and earnest debate, as will be detailed

further on, no occasion arose for taking a division. r grand to the color of the col three hours in session, there would be a "Donnybrook row," fists would be flourished and heads broken Old Irelanders and Young Trelanders, Repealers and Federalists, Fenians and Home Rulers, would, it was declared, "fly at one another's throats." At least a dozen English editors simultineously hit upon the witty joke about "the Kil-

kenny cats."

This sort of "prophesying" went on with such suspicious energy, as the day neared for the meeting of the conference, that it began to be surmised the government party was meditating an attempt. to verify it. Signs were not wanting that will and dexterous, as well as pecuniary, efforts were being made to incite dissent and disturbance. Admittance to the conference was obtainable by any one who had signed the requisition, on recording his name and address; and it was quite practicable for a few government emissaries, by pretending to be 'advanced" Nationalists, uncompromising Repealers or anti-Tory Catholics, to get up flourishing disputations an "rows." Indeed, anxiety, if not apprehension, on this score seemed to prevail to some degree on the eve of the 18th. Would there be "splits," would there be discord and turbulence and impossibility of reconcilement, or would there be order and decorum, carnest debate, but havmonious spirit and action? All felt that the event at hand was one of critical importance to Ireland.

For four days-the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of November, 1873—the conference continued in session, sitting each day at eleven o'clock in the morning, and adjourning at six o'clock in the afternoon. The number of "delegates" was 947; and the daily attendance at each sitting averaged about six hundred. Fortunately, an authentic record was taken of the composition of the assembly; and it is only on glancing over the names and addresses of those nine hundred gentlemen that a full conception of its character can be formed. One of the most notable features in the scene, one that called forth much public comment as an indication of the deep public interest felt in the proceedings, was the crowded gallery of ladies and gentlemen who, having succeeded in obtaining admission cards, day by day sat out the debates, listening with eager attention to all that went forward. The pressure for those admission cards increased each day, and at the final sitting, on the 21st, it was found impossible to seat the hundreds of visitors who filled the avenue to the gallery.

There was much speculation as to who would be selected as chairman of the convention. The choice when made known called forth universal approbation. It was Mr. William Shaw, Member of Parliament for the borough of Bandon, a Protestant gentleman of the highest position and reputation, a banker (president of the Munster Bank), a man of large wealth, of grave and undemonstrative manner. but of great depth and quiet force of character. He was one of the last men in Ireland who would answer the description of an "Irish agitator" as English artists draw the sketch. He was one who had everything to lose and nothing to gain by " revolution," yet he had early joined the movement for Irish self-government, declaring he did so as a business man having a large stake in the prosperity of the country, and because he saw that the present system was only the "pretence of a government" for Ireland.

Naturally the chief event of the first day's sitting was Mr. Butt's great speech or opening statement on the whole case. It was a masterly review of the question of Irish legislative independence, and a powerful vindication of the federal adjustment now under consideration. He went minutely and historically into every fact and circumstance and every element of consideration, making his address rather a great argument than an oratorical display. At the close, however, when he came to tell how he himself had been led into this movement—how it began, how it had grown, till now he surrendered it into their keeping—his voice trembled with emotion. "State trials were not new to me." he exclaimed :--

"Twenty years before, I stood near Smith O'Brien

when he braved the sentence of death which the law pronounced upon him. I saw Meagher meet the same, and I then asked myself this: 'Surely the state is out of joint, surely all our social syscountry by revolt I heard their words of devotion to their country as with firm step and unyielding heart they left the dock, and went down the dark passage that led them to the place where all hope closed upon them, and I asked myself again: Is there no way to arrest this? Are our best and bravest spirits ever to be carried away under the system of constantly-resisted oppression and constantly defeated revolt? Can we find no means by which the National quarrel that has led to all these terrible results may be set right?' I believe that England has now the opportunity of adjusting the quarrel of centuries. Let me say it-I do so proudly-that I was one of those who did something in this cause. Over a torn and distracted country-a country agitated by dissension, weakened by distrust -we raised the banner on which we emblazoned the magic words, 'Home Rule.' We raised it with feeble hands. Tremblingly, with heritation, almost stealthily, we unfurled that banner to the breeze. But wherever the legend we had emblazoned on its folds was seen, the heart of the people moved to its words, and the soul of the nation felt their power and their spell. Those words were passed from man to man along the valley and the hillside. Everywhere men, even those who had been despairing, turned to the banner with confidence and hope. Thus far we have borne it. It is for you now to bear it on with more energy, with more strength, and with renewed vigor. We hand it over to you in this gathering of the nation. But, oh! let no unholy hands approach it. Let no one come to the help of our country.

" Or dare to lay his hand upon the ark Of her magnificent and awful cause,'

who is not prepared never, never to desert that banner till it flies proudly over the portals of that 'old house at home'—that old house which is associated with memories of great Irishmen, and has been the scene of many glorious triumphs. Even while the blaze of those glories is at this moment throwing its splendor over the memory of us all, I believe in my soul that the Parliament of regenerated Ireland will achieve triumphs more glorious, more lasting, more sanctified and holy, than any by which her old Parliament illuminated the annals of our coun-

try and our race." As his last words died away the assemblage, ris ing as one man, burst into cheers long protracted, and it was only after several minutes that order was restored.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

*List of Conference Ticket-holders-names and addresses -National Conference, November 1873. Dublin : Home Rule League Publications, 1874.

† Since elected (1874) for the county of Cork, along with Mr. McCarthy Downing. He had been at one time a Protestant dissenting minister.

. A Pawnee aboriginal presented his big and stalwart form occ llecember day at the house of a wellto-do family in Lincoln The hostess pitied the savage, he being so poorly clad, and so said: "Are you not cold this wintry day?". He in turn inquired if her face was cold. She replied in the negative, whereupon he said: "Ingin is face all over,"

By J. F. L., D.D.

(Continued from our Last)

Those who are reduced to the extremity of begging their bread, are fated to meet with harsh re-buffs. The Severeign Pontiffs, whenever they are lioued to rely upon the charity of the people, are by no means exempt from this destiny on the con-trary, their expenses are necessarily heavy, the burden of supporting them very speedily becomes intolerable to their most devoted children.

This Eugene perceived before he had been three

years in France. The enthusiasm which had greeted him upon his first arrival gradually cooled. Murmurs began to circle that the maintenance of the Papal Court was a burdensome honor. The clergy, upon whom the load principally fell, were the first to manifest marked symptoms of discontent. They went so far as to fall upon the followers of the Pontiff during a solemn procession in Paris, and as the disaffected parties were well armed with rods, the Pope's followers were beaten and dispersed. This occurrence, and others equally unpleasant made Eugene the more anxious to regain possession of his own city. Returning into Italy, he took up his abode in Tusculum, and with the assistance of Roger, King of the Sicilies, he forced the Romans to surrender, whereupon he re-entered the city by the Lateran gate in the autumn of 1149. But his triumph was not lasting, for the next spring we find him once more a fugitive, and Arnold master of Rome.

About this time St. Bernard wrote his celebrated letter to the Romans. It is one of the most felicitous productions of the great saint. The following are its most striking passages:

"I address myself to you, sublime and illustrious people, albeit a vile and worthless person, a little man of no account. Indeed I feel abashed and overpowored when I consider who I am and to whom I write. I know not how men may judge of it, but I had rather be reproved by men for temerity than be condemned by God for sinful silence. He hath said, shew my people their wicked doings, and when I appear before the face of the Lord I shall be able to say, I have not hid thy justice within my heart, I have declared thy truth and thy salvation. Mindful of my duty, therefore, and not of my worthlessness, I write from afar to a glorious people and admonish the Romans of their danger and of their crime, if perchance they hearken and desist. Who knows, but the request of a poor man may convert those who have not yielded to the threats of the powerful and the equipments of the strong? If this excuse be not sufficient, I shall add another. When the cause is common, then ceases all distinction between great and small. When the head is ailing, what member of the body is so distant or insignificent as not to sympathize? This greatest of sorrows has reached even unto me, the least of all, and since the head aches, the whole body aches of which I also am member. . .

"What possessed you, O Romans, to offend against St. Peter and St. Paul the princes of the universe, but your special patrons? Why with such intolerable, such senseless fury, do you provoke upon your heads the wrath of heaven and earth; while with sacrilegious tamerity you strive to bereave the Holy Apostolic See of the divine and regal honors showered upon it in so singular a mannerthat See, O foolish Romans, which it behooved you to defend-single-handed if necessary-against the world? Your fathers subjugated the universe to Rome, and you are making Rome the laughing stock of the universe. Lo ! the heir of Peter has been driven by you from Peter's seat and city. Lo! the Cardinals and Bishops by your hands have been despoiled of their houses and property. Oh! foolish, senseless people, was he not your head? were not they your eyes. What is Rome now, but a headless trunk, an eyeless face? Oh! unhappy race, open your eyes and see your impending desolation.

"But this is merely the beginning of evils, we are dreading others more grievous.* Do you know that ruin awaits you, if you persist? Your hands are against all and the hands of all will tem is unhinged, when men like O'Brien and be turned against you. Gather together Meagher are condemned to a traitor's doom? Years scattered flock, return to the pasture, return to the passed away, and once more I stood by men who Shepterd and Bishop of your souls. I speak, not had dared the desperate enterprise of freeing their as a reviling enemy, but as a chiding friend. True friendship must sometimes chide, but can never

> flatter." The Melliflous Doctor concludes with an eloquent exhortation, conjuring them to be reconciled to Peter and to Paul whom in Eugene they had banished from the city. "Know you not, that with these Apostles you can brave the world, without them you are of no account?" I have told you your duty, I have foretold your danger, the truth I have not hid: Gladden us, then, by a speedy amendment, or we shall have to bewail your approaching

> ruin.' St. Bernard's voice possessed great influence among the Romans: but at this distance of time, it is impossible to state what impression his words produced. It would seem, however, that the saint was not very hopeful of success, for almost at the same time he wrote a letter to Conrad, urging him to espouse the cause of the Pope. Although very desirous of brevity, I cannot defraud my readers of the sublime exordium of this epistle. It will throw much light upon the vexed question of the relations between Church and State.

> "The Kingdom and the Priesthood could not be joined or welded together more sweetly, more amicably, or more firmly than by their being united in the Person of our Lord, who, born to us of the royal and of the sacerdotal tribe, was confest both Priest and King. And, moreover, He commingled and confederated the two powers in His body, the Christian people, so that we are called by the Apostle a royal priesthood. And in another passage of Scripture are not those who are predestined to life called Kings and priests? What therefore God has joined together let not man separate. Much rather let the human will study to fulfill the sanctions of the divine authority; and let them be joined in charity who are joined in ordinance. Let them cherish and defend each other, let them bear one another's burdens. The Wise Man saith, When brother helpeth brother, both shall be comforted. But if they corrode and undermine each other, shall not both be left desolate? Let not my soul go into the counsel of those who say that the peace and liberty of the Church will prove noxious to the Empire, or that the prosperity and exaltation of the Empire will be injurious to the Church. For God, the Founder of both, did not unite them for their mutual destruction, but for their mutual advancement. How mean and vile does modern politics appear

when compared with the magnificent conceptions

of the statesman Abbot of Clairvaux!
"If you are aware of this," continues Bernard, how long will you feign indifference to the common injury? Is not Rome the capital of the Empire, as well as the Apostolic See. To say nothing, then, of the Church, is it honorable for the monarch to hold in his hands the trunk of an Empire? For my part I know not what course your wise men and your princes may counsel you to pursue, but I in my. folly, shall tell you boldly what I think. The Church of God, has from her birth, been often oppressed and as often liberated. Hear what is said of her in the Psalm, for it is she that says it, " Often have they fought against me from my youth; but they could not prevail over me. The wicked have wrought

• " Verum initia malorum sunt hao, graviora timemus." Our beloved Pontiff, Pius, has frequently employed these words of St. Bernard, in the course spread as genuine. Our encmies knew very well be a Catholic or not? Is it not fair to answer the of the last few years. Deus omen avertat.

B. POPE EUGENE III. AND ARNOLD upon my back they have lengthened their iniquity."

Rest assured O.King, that neither now will God suffer the roll of sinners to rest upon the inheritance of its just. He will doubtless liberate his Spouse from her present troubles. He who bought her with his Blood, presented her his Spirit adornner with heavenly gifts, and, nevertheless, enriched her with heavenly gifts, and, nevertheless, enriched her with earthly greatness. He will liberate her, I repeat if, but if by any other hand than thine, let thy wise comselors decide whether it shall be honorable to thee and advantageous to thy

"Wherefore gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O mightiest of earthly princes, and restore to Cosar what belongs to Casar, and to God what belongs to God For it is evidently in Caser's interest both to defend his own crown and to protect the Church The former office belongs to him as King, the latter as Advocate of the Church."

This powerful appeal to the faith and reason of the Emperor had the desired effect of arousing him Many other reasons urged Conrad to cross the Alps The citles of Italy lay in the greatest possible disorder. The same walls, the same roof, says Dante, enclosed two, three or more factions in arms against each other, while the authority of the Emperor was rapidly growing less. Worse yet, the Normans had established themselves in Naples, and their leader had received from the Pope the crown of royalty. This last circumstance may explain why for ten years the Emperor had regarded the Roman revolution, if not with a pleased, at least with an indifferent eye. It is hard to say how he would have arranged matters; for just as he was preparing to cross the mountains he was surprised by death on the 15th of February, 1152. History has thrown out a dark suspicion that King Roger bribed certain Salernian physicians to poison him. If the report be true, the policy of the Norman was shortsighted; because the death of Conrad cleared the throne for the terrible Barbarossa.

" Frederic Barbarossa, of Subis, of the house of Hoheustaufen, exectated by the Italians, but by the Germans counted among the most eminent sovereigns, was certainly one of the most robust characters of the Middle Ages. Quick-witted, blessed with a prodigious memory, of winning address and beautiful form, sound of body and mind, simple in his habit s a paragon of chastity, he patronized the poets, and wrote verses himself. He knew Latin, and had studied history. . . . Prudent in his counsels, the bravest of the brave on the field of battle, he dimmed the splendor of these good

qualities by his ambition and avarice." (Cantu.) Frederic had an exalted idea of imperial dignity and was therefore the last man to join hands with revolutionists. He took a decided stand against the Arnoldists, sent a noble embassy to Eugene, requested him to ratify his election, and promised to quench the revolution at the carliest possible date

The rebels made themselves more ridiculous than ever by protesting against Frederic's assuming the title of King of the Romans without the knowledge and consent of the "Senate," and, in their despair, called upon Arnold to draw them up another constitution more democratic than the preceding. Arnold, ever gaudens popularibus auris, presented them with a new draft, according to which the government should consist of one hundred Senators, two Consuls and an Emperor, chosen by the people, and sworn to rule as they commanded.

Thus three times in ten years the deluded people had changed their form of government, and were further from order and liberty at the end than at the beginning. The Senate met, could not agree and dissolved. A counter revolution took place. Arnold fled into Tuscany. Eugene (who was wandering along the Liri) was recalled, re-entered Rome towards the close of 1152, and by his affability gained the affection of his people.

The checkered life of the venerable Pontiff was drawing to a close. He merited well the few months of calm which were allotted him after the violent storm in which he had been tossed, but in which his confidence in God had never failed. It were time to bid him adieu, but we can not do so until we have spoken of the famous letters "On Consideration" which St. Bernard wrote to him at his request We shall say a few words concerning them in the next number.

What became of Arnold? He roved through Tuscany, where he had many adherents ,until the death of Eugene. Then he managed to excite another tumult Cardinal was killed. Pope Adrian IV, placed the city under interdict and retired. The Romans, left without Mass or the Sacraments, were terrified, and swore upon the Gospels that they would banish from Rome and its vicinity the heretic Arnold and his secturies." Arnold retired again into Tuscany, where he was captured by Frederic who was moving towards Rome. This time it was not the meek Eugene that he had to deal with. Frederic brought him to Ilome, had him executed and publicly burnt on the Piazza del Popolo, and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. This is the account of Godfrey of Viterbo:

Arnaldus capitur, quem Brixia sersit alumnum Dogmata cujus erant quasi pervertentia mundum. Strangulat huno laqueus, ignis et unda vehunt -Catholic Standard.

THE SCRIPTURES AND THE CATHO. LIC CHURCH.

The reformers of the XVIth century, differed from the Donatists of the Vth, and from the former enemies of the Catholic Church, had charged her with opposing the Scriptures, and have prejudiced their ignorant ones against us, so much that many actually believe we hold the Scripture in detestation : it being the light which makes visible our error, and open revolt against the will of God, expressed in the Bible.

In former ages there was no such facility to dis. seminate the Scriptures or any other book, as the art of printing was not invented. The meaning of the Scriptures was known to the people not so much by reading (for there was not books enough for all, and the majority could not read,) as by preaching. so that we may say that the Christians were taught and guided by tradition, which preserved the true meaning of the Scriptures, although these were

perused by the majority.

True copies were carefully kept in order to detect any alteration; for sectaries always try to corrupt the Scriptures, as we learn from the primitive fathers. Consequently, it never occurred to the enemies of the Church, or at least they never thought it expedient, to charge her with the crime of corrupting the Scriptures, because the people then would have decided according to tradition and suspicious copies would be compared with the genuine one kept by the Church, and they would have expected to learn from her the correctness or incorrectness of the new copies. After the invention of printing it was easy to disseminate mutilated Bibles; and the people, flattered by the new religionists, with the idea of judging for themselves, after reading the Scriptures which the innovators protested to be according to the most correct and ancient copies, admitted gradually and easily the corrupted texts, which led them to embrace erroneous doctrines.

The innovators calculated upon the almost impossibility of the original text being consulted; and having already gained the good will of the people whose prejudices they had flattered, they began to the people to judge for themselves, by comparing reader will understand the doctrine of the Church our tenets with the incorrect Bibles which were and then embrace or reject it as he may choose to

Holy Scriptures. by comparing their translations with the original; but they also knew too well, that the number would be totally insignificant in comparison to the multitude that would read and admit the new translations as very correct. They also knew that those who would undertake to un-deceive the people would be considered as "papists' and consequently, would not be listened to.

The reformers would not suffer that the Scriptures should be interpreted according to the Catho-

lic doctrine; and in order to prevent it they constantly prenched and wrote innumerable works of every description. Thus they supplied the comments, and we may properly say, that the difference (or this point) between the Catholic Bible and those spread by the reformers was, that ours was accompanied by a written commentary, and the Protestant by an oral one. Protestants began then to establish their tradition and to have it for their guide, because the explanation of the text was reected unless it was against the tenets of the Catholic Church, and the authority of Protestant theologians began to be considered as an argument in favor of the explanation, and as a touch stone of Protestant doctrine. It is commonly believed that the Romans. Had, therefore the Church any malitradition has no influence whatever in the Protestant Interpretation of the Scriptures; but this is only true in regard to an individual, but not in regard to any Protestant sect. A Protestant may interpret the Scriptures and this is an evident sign that they are the persons according to the dictates of his own intellect; but should his interpretation be contrary to the doctrine of the sect he belongs to, he ceases by the very fact, to be a member of it, unless we choose to call a member of a Church an individual who opposes its doctrine. Therefore a particular sect as such must retain the same interpretation of the Scriptures, and if it does not, it ceases to be the same sect. And such is always the case; for there is not a single Protestant sect, that has not altered its doctrine, and consequently its nature, becoming, by so doing another sect altogether. However, as long as any sect remains the same, it must retain the same interpretation of the Scriptures, and this cannot be ascertained but by comparing its doctrine at different periods, which nothing but tradition, which consequently becomes a rule or a touch stone of the sect.

What is then the conduct of non-Catholic communions, in regard to such of their members who interpret the Scriptures in a sense contrary to their tenets? They do not consider any longer such innovators as members of the sect they oppose. So does the Catholic Church. They try by every means to suppress the Catholic Bibles, which they say are corrupted. So does the Catholic Church and for the very reason, in regard to Protestant translations of the Bible; and the same care is taken in regard to Protestant interpretations.

There are two parties claiming the Bible as their own property, and contending for its purity, and consequently blaming each other for having altered it. Who shall decide? We most willingly submit the question to any judge whatever-let it be decided by the authority of the very Scriptures themselves by history, and by the dictates of common sense and good reasoning, and we are sure that the decision will be in our favor, and the Catholic edition of the Bible will be pronounced as the correct one.

If we appeal to the Scriptures, from them we will come to the conviction of the protection granted to the Church by the Holy Spirit or the infallibility of the same, which cannot be consistent with the errors of the Scripture. But as this word, infallibility of the Church, alarms our separated brethren, we take them on their own ground, and speak only of the infallibility of the Scriptures, which certainly will avail very little, if they could have been altered in a material manner, and thus received and believed by the whole Christian world for so many centuries. It would avail very little, because an infallible guide, unless it is infall ibly known and followed, can never be the source of peace of mind, and can give solidity to no church whatever. Consequently, it is evident that the will of God could not be that such material alterations should take place in the Scriptures, without being found out in so many centuries, and therefore, it is also evident that the Scriptures were not altered. But the Catholic Church was the only possessor of the Scripture for sixteen hundred years before the "Reformation," and consequently she possessed an incorrupted Bible,

History tells us that the Catholic Church never before was accused, even by almost inveterate enemies, of corrupting the Bible. Now, the enemies of the Church have also copies of the Scriptures; they compare them, and carefully try to find out any attempt made against them by Catholics, and therefore their silence is an evident proof that no corruption ever took place in the Scriptures before the Reformation.

Consulting reason, every sensible man will perceive the impossibility of altering the Scriptures. without contradiction and even without exciting attention. This is the powerful argument used against infidels in favor of Christianity wherever they pretend to attack the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, and our Protestant friends do not perceive that by endeavoring to make the world believe that they think the Catholics corrupted the Scriptures, they have made an attack against Christianity, very easily resisted and nullified by the above reasoning, and which we do not extend any farther, because it is a common topic by all Christian controvertists against infidelity. They must, therefore, confess that the Catholic Church never corrupted the Scriptures.

At the very commencement of the Reformation the leaders of the sects themselves openly accused each other-and proved it too-that they wilfully corrupted the Bible. The accusation was not mutually denied, but they only exchanged compliments of abuse. Luther, at the head of the innovators, when accused of having added many words to the Scriptures, which altered their meaning, and especially the text of St. Paul to the Romans, where the apostle says that we are saved by faith, he add-What did he answer? That he did ed "Alone." so, and it should be so.

The conclusion is thus having an incorrect Bible. therefore the Bible societies are not the proper organs through which the people should receive the Holy Scriptures with sure confidence. So imperfect is the English Protestant translation of the Bible, that a committee of learned Protestants is now engaged in London in the revision of the authorized Bible. Any judge on this case would thus reason: Catholics had never been accused of altering the Bible till the Reformation, and the new accusers did not prove their charge; on the contrary, Catholics prove the impossibility of such charge being well grounded. The Catholic Church, as above mentioned, established some rules to be observed in allowing the people to read the Scriptures. But to conclude from this that her intention was to withdraw the Scriptures from the people, or to prevent her errors from being detected; it is against all the rules of good reason, and a mere malicious supposition. And we will prove it by the following reflections.

At present, when the translations of the Scriptures in vulgar tongues, are revised by the Church, and sufficiently spread, and moreover the faithful are warned against the imperfections of the Protestant Bibles, and the Catholic Bibles are sold to everybody indiscriminately, with notes explanatory of the text. Protestants object to this practice of givattack the Church, by charging her with teaching ing the Bible with comments; but why? Is it not doctrines against the Scriptures; and they apply to fair to explain our meaning or the text, so that the and then embrace or reject it as he may choose to that many would find out their corruptions of the arguments that infidelity can bring against Christ- to have hopes of humanity after all.

ianity by the apparent contradiction of some texts. which perhaps, is perceived by an ignorant man who, being unable to explain it, becomes an infidel Finally, have not our dissenting friends, themselves Bibles with comments. If such Bibles are intended for the people at large, then they spread the Bible with comments, and they have nothing to say against us, but that they do not like our comments: and if such Bibles are only intended for certain classes, there is a distinction made by Protestants, which they cannot reconcile with their own priuoiples. Do not ont dissenting friends make oral notes or comments? For either is against the supposed clearness of the Biblein all its parts, or against the principle that the Bible should be given without comment, and every man should be left to judge for himself.

One observation we consider of great importance on this subject in order to justify the Church; that is, that exery text brought by Protestants against us, has been found exactly correct in our Bible, except in those cases where they themselves confess to have altered the Bible, as Luther did when he added the word." alone" to the text of St. Paul to cious intention on this subject, she would certainly have altered those texts-on the contrary, the principal errors in the Protestant Bibles are found in those texts that Catholics bring against them; who wish to conceal their errors. Even in this concealment they have not been very fortunate: for, the Protestant translations of the Bible disagree on those very texts, thus showing that some entered into the conspiracy of alterations, and some did not. We therefore conclude that authority, as well as reason indicates the correctness of the Catholic edition of the Bible.—Southern Cross.

IRISHMEN ABROAD.

(From a lecture—"Lessons from Europe"—by Sir C. G. Duffy in Melbourne.)

Apropos des bottes, I cannot refrain from telling you's railway adventure which beful me on my homeward journey. I took a through ticket from Venice to Paris, which enables you to stop repeatedly in Italy, but owing to some ill feeling between the French and Italian railway authorities, I bclieve, there is no permission to break the journey between the French frontier and Paris. When I arrived at Macon I was wearied to death, and while the train stopped for dinner I went to the chef de gare and begged him to allow me to rest a night, as I was an invalid travelling for health. The official, who was glittering in gold lace and personal importance, did not seem disposed to assent, when a door opened and another official, who overheard us, exclaimed, "Arrah, to be sure he must let you stop; why shouldn't you when you're delicate?" And sure enough my fellow-countrymen settled the business in my favour. I was not able, however, to quite forgive him for discovering so promptly from my French that I was an Irishman (laughter). On another occasion, in Egypt, where the only European language you hear in hotels and public places is French, and where a portion of the population is so Frenchified that one is sometimes puzzled to determine where the Orientil ends and the Frank begins, I was lunching at the Hotel de l'Europe in Alexandria. I had a bottle of claret which I only broached, and, like John Gilpin's wife,

"Though on pleasure I was bent, I had a frugal mind,"

and at the end of the meal I pointed out the bottle to a waiter, and directed him to keep it for dinner. "Garcon," I said, looking over my shoulder, "voici ma bouteille; mettez la apart pour le diner."
"Yis, your honour," he replied, "your number, I
think, is 16;" and I found myself confronted by an unmistakable compatriot. I met Irishmen indeed or men of Irish descent everywhere and in every rank on the Continent, and their position teaches a lesson from Europe which it will do us no harm to "inwardly disgest." It is a signal illustration of the ultimate fatility of sectarian quarrels and religious persecution, that some of the most prosperous and honoured families in Ireland are descendants of French Huguenots whom Louis XIV. drove out of France because they would not become Catholics. and some of the most prosperous an families in France are descendants of Irish Catholics whom penal laws drove out of Ireland because they would not become Protestant. In the drawingroom of the President of the French Republic, who is the natural head of the exiled families, I met descendants of Irish chiefs who took refuge on the Continent at the time of the plantation of Ulster by the first Stuart, descendants of Irish soldiers who sailed from Limerick with Sarsfield, or a little later with the " wild geese;" of Irish soldiers who shared the fortunes of Charles Edward, of Irish peers and gentlemen to whom life in Ireland without a career became intolerable in the dark era between the fall of Limerick and the rise of Henry Grattan, and kinsmen of soldiers of a later date, who began life as United Irishmen, and ended as staff officers of Napoleon. Who can measure what was lost to Ireland and to the empire by driving these men and their descendants into the armies and diplomacy of France? All of them except the men of '98 have become so French that they scarcely speak any other language. There is a St Patrick's Day dinner in Paris every 17th of March, where the company consists chiefly of military and civil officers of Irish descent, who duly drown their shamrock, and commemorate the national apostle, but where the language of the speeches is French, because no other would be generally understood. I repreached a gallant young soldier of this class, whom I met in Paris, with having relinquished the link of a common language with the native soil of his race, 'Monsieur," he replied proudly, "when my ancestors left Ireland they would have scorned to accept the language any more than the laws of England; they spoke the native Gaelic." "Which, doubtless," I rejoined, "you have carefully kept up: Go dha mor thatha?" But I am sorry to say he knew as little Gaelic as English. During my last visit to Brussels I saw in the atelier of an eminent painter, the wife of a still more eminent sculptor, a portrait occuping the place of honour, which exhibited the unmistakable features of an Irish farmer; and the lady pointed it out with pride as her father, who had been a United Irishman, and had to fly from Ireland in 198, when his cause lay in the dust. One more story of an Irish exile, and I pass to other themes. At the new hotel in Cairo, the finest edifice in Egypt, as the company were waiting in the great central hall for the dinner bell, a gentleman in the uniform of a staff officer in the army of the Khedive came up to me, and in a courteous speech introduced himself as formerly a general in the American army, and desired to make my acquaintance. After a little friendly talk, he asked me, "When did you leave the States?" "The States!" I said, "why, I have never been in America in my lite." "Never in America!" he rejoined; "your friend the vice-consul; pointed you out as a notable countryman whose acquaintance I was bound to make." "Well," I replied, "bating the vice-consul's flattering description, there is no mistake after all; for if my cars do not deceive me you got that pleasant mellifluous accent of yours not in Massachusetts, but in Munster." "So I did," he replied laughing; "I was born in Cork, but I have lived so long in America that I sometimes forget I

A Milwaukee editor has had returned to him a book borrowed twenty-seven years ago, and begins

have any other country...

WRITTEN FOR THE " TRUE WITNESS."

THE EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL. Farewell! dear old Ireland, green home of my

Thou shrine of my faith, of Heaven's own truth ; I may never more see thee, or worship my God, In humble devotion, on thy time honored sod. In named decrease, on thy calm evening air To praise the Great Power that has made thee so

I must leave now to aliens, my childhood's dear

Alone and a stranger, thro' the wide world to roam. My own straw-thatched cabin, where the Memories

Of a dear, happy past, 'tis the last sad Farewell, Which your weary-souled tenant now breathes to

the spot That to love and to loose, was his fate, was his lot. Still, still ere I leave, let me tell thee once more How fondly I love my own native shore. Every tree that springs forth from the land of my

hirth Is brighter and fairer, than any on Earth Every inch of thy sod, every hill, vale and dell Is dearer to me, than my poor words can tell And years will pass o'er me, and oceans may roll Between thee and me, thou loved of my soul. But the heart, that first throbbed with life on thy shore-

Must beat still in fondness and truth evermore. And ere I lay down in a strange grave to sleep-With none perhaps to mourn, no kind friends to

My soul's wish would be, ere it flies to its Godweep "That my cold corpse might lie, 'neath Erin's green

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A plantation of four acres of fir and spruce trees, near Moneygall, was accidentally burned down on the 9th ult.

Mr. Larkin, auctioneer, recently disposed of, at his salerooms, Loughrea, a farm of land, containing 60 statute acres, held in fee, for the sum of £3,000. The Rev. James Mengher, R.C.C., Roscrea, has been appointed parish priest of Lorrha and Durrus,

Rev. Cornelius O'Brien being superannuated. Mr. Joseph Edward Lucas Thackwell, of Aghada Hall, Rostellan, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork.

Edward Joseph Oranmore O'Grady, of Kilnaborris, Banagher, in the county of Galway, gentleman farmer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

The Rev. Robert Foran, for many years curate and administrator of St. John's Church, Waterford, has been promoted to the pastorship of Ballylooby, by the Most Rev. Dr. Power.

The copper ore raised at the Knockmahon mines in the past six months amounted to 839 tons, as compared with 954 tons in the previous half-year and the sales were 988 tons.

At Sligo assizes a man nrmed James Lally, convicted of killing a child seven years old by giving it a dose of whiskey, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

During the past half-year the output of coals and culm at the Slievardagh collieries was 17,496 tons, and the sales were 15,430. In the corresponding period of 1875 the output was 20,094 tons, and the sales were 15,413 tons.

On the 10th uit., Miss Ryan, late of Ballneeveen, Emly; Miss Hogan, second daughter of James Hogan, Esq., Coolreagh, Birr, and Miss Moloney, of Boherlahan, were received into the Presentation Convent, Cashel.

Sister Clare Boylan, Superior of the Sisters of Charity, Drogheda, died on the 19th ult, at the convent of the Sisters of Charity, Fair street, in the 41st year of her age and the 22nd year of her religious vocation.

In the past half-year at the Duhallow collieries the outputs of culm was 1,174 tons, and the sales were 1,674 tons. In the corresponding period 1875 the output was 624 tons, and the sales were 1,801

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Limerick: Capt. Spencer Vansittart, of Coolbawn House, Castleconnell; Robert De Ros, of Ahabeg, Limerick, Esq.

The Commission for the city of Limerick was opened on the 13th ult., by Judge Keegh, who in his address to the Grand Jury, said he was happy to be able to congratulate them on the state of the calendar, there being only four bills to be sent before them.

The assizes were opened at Ennis on the 10th ult, by Judge Keogh, who, in his address to the Grand Jury, said there would substantially be only five cases sent before them, all of the most ordinary character, end none calling for any special observations.

Mr. John Doyle, merchant, Wexford street, has been elected a town councillor, for the Mansion House Ward, Dublin, over Mr. M. Macauley, baker, South King street, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Alderman Fry.

Information is wanted of Mr. Barney Smith, who left Willbrook, Rathfarnham, some six years ago. When last heard from was in the State of Michigan. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. Smith, Willbrook, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

The Very Rev. Dr. McRedmond, President of the Diocesan College, has been appointed Parish Priest, of Ennis, and V. G., Killaloe. The Very Rev. Dr. Egan has been appointed President of the Diocesan College, and the Rev. Mr. Culligan, Kilrush, has been appointed Vice-President.

The sale of the Benburb manorial estate, county Tyrone, of more than 9,000 acres. with a rent-roll of upwards £9,000 a year, the property of Lord Powerscourt, which was announced for sale in London by Messrs E. & H. Lumley, the auctioneers, for the 1st August, has been postponed till Tuesday, August 22nd.

We have much pleasure (says the Limerick Reporter) in announcing that the following students of Limerick Diocesan College have obtained the Limerick Episcopal prizes at the recent examination conducted by Professor Stuart, of the Catholic University of Iroland:-1. Mr. Michael O'Rlordau; 2. Mr. Patrick O'Carroll: 3. Mr. James M. Cre-

Baron Dowse and Mr. Sergeant Armstrong opened the commission for the county Westmeath on the 13th ult, in the courthouse of Mullingar. Sergeant Armstrong presided in the Crown Court, and in addressing the grand jury said;—It is my gratifying task—a task that I believe has not fallen to there is not a single prisoner for trial in custody of

ed in Recor Court. Jus. Fitzgerald in addressing the which had been laid before him presented a very gratifying aspect of affairs in the county Louth, for

A large number of the tenantry were assembled on the grounds and engaged themselves in feasting; dancing and other amusements. A huge bonfire blazed during the night, which lit up the Wicklow Mountains for miles along, and a fine display of fireworks took place.

The lead ore raised at the Luganure (Wicklow), mines during the past six months amounted to 917 tons, as compared with the 941 tons in the preceding half year. The deliveries of ore to the Ballycorous works were 911 tons, of the value of £10,278 98 4d. On the transactions of the half year the profit was £2,325 5s 9d, after an expenditure of £159 18s 2d on works of a permanent character.

On the 10th ult. Chief Baron Palles opened the commission at Drogheda. In addressing the grand jury, he said he was extremely happy to be able to inform them that their duties on the present occasion would not be of a very onerous description, as the calendar bore a very favorable record of the moral state of the town. From the returns of the Constabulary, as furnished to him, it appeared that there were but four cases returned, two of which had been committed in the county of the town since last assizes. The state of the calendar was matter for congratulation, as it bore, as usual, very little of the details of crime

.The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Morris, Tullamore. A correspondent of the Weekly News writes of him :-Mr. Morris was widely known for many years as a firm and consistent supporter of every measure calculated to advance the social, religious, and political interests of his fellow-countrymen, and by his death Ireland has lost another worthy son. But it is as a friend and benefactor of the poor that his loss will be most sincerely deplored in a locality where his charity, though perfectely unostentatious, was widespead and generally known. The funeral cortege which followed his remains to their last resting-place was the largest which has left Tullamore for many years, and it is needless to add that the sincerest sympathy is felt for the relatives who mourn the loss of their guide and friend.

The assizes have been opened during the past week in Limerick, Leitrim, Roscommon, Longford, Armagh, Monaghan, Westmeath, and other places, and, with scarcely an exception, the criminal calenders there exhibited were as light as those to which we referred in our last number, and which indicated so remarkable an absence of crime. There have been one or two murder cases under investigation, the most henious being the Forkhill case tried at Armagh; but none of them gives cause for disquiet or shows the general peace of the country to be in danger from the people.-Nation, 22 July.

On the 9th ult. the ceremony of blessing the foundation stone of the new church of the Oblate Fathers, Inchicore, was performed by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, in the presence of a large assemblage of the Catholic clergy and lairy of the diocese of Dublin. The building which will be called the church of Mary Immaculate, will be a Gothic edifice of the style of the 13th century. It will consist of nave, aisles, chancel, and two side chapels; and its extent in the interior will be 130 feet by 52. The principal front will be towards the west, flanked on either side by turrets rising to a height of 110 feet. The main entrance will be through an arched and canopied doorway in the west gable. This doorway will be surmounted by an eight-light traceried window, and will be enclosed by a double recessed arch reaching a height of 54 feet. The cross surmounting the gable will be carried to an elevation of 80 feet. The building will probably cost ten thousand pounds.

On Tuesday last [says the Roscommon Messenger of Saturday], when the heir of the house of Frenchpark had attained his majority, rejoicing on a large scale took place throughout his extensive estates. The hills blazed with bonfires, the town of Frenchpark was brilliantly illuminated, and the tenantry from the several districts attended at Frenchpark House and presented addresses to the young lord, which it is needless to say, were graciously received and replied to. The several deputations were then sumptuously entertained in a large marquee which contained fully 300 guests. The outlying portions of the property were also equally demonstrative in manifesting their gratification of the event of solicitor. That gentleman at once instituted pro-Arthur Fourth Baron de Freyne having attained | ceedings, and applied to the Court of Chancery for place more than another where the bonfire was biggest, the cheering loudest, the dancing lightest, the music sweetest, and the entertainment best, we

might, perhaps, say Farraher. IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS .- The Commissioners of National Educational in Ireland report that there were upon the rolls of their schools last year 1,011,-799 children, and that returns obtained relating to 1,007,671 of these pupils show that 798,024 were Catholics. But in these returns of the numbers on the rolls a child attending different schools in the year is counted at each of them. The number on the rolls on the last day of the month immediately preceding the annual examination in 1875, and who had actually attended school on any of the 14 days immediately before that date, was but 577,-541, and the average daily attendance for the year wa; 389, 961, being less by 5,429 than in the preceding year. Of the 798,024 Catholic children on the rolls, 401,199 were in schools under Catholic teach. ers, and attended by Catholic children only. The returns show \$96,827 Catholic children in schools with a mixed attendance of children, but 361,724 of this number were in schools under Catholic teachers exclusively, and only \$,591 were in schools under Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, and 26,512 in schools under Protestant teachers exclusively. Of 209,291 Protestant children on the rolls, less than 46,000 were in schools under Protestant teachers and attended by Protestant children exclusively, and nearly 164,000 were in schools with a mixed attendance, but three-fourths of this last number were in schools under Protestant teachers exclusively.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is one public-house to 238 inhabitants in Edinburgh, 231 in Glasgow, 244 in Dundee, 175 in Aberdeen, 110 in Dunbar, and 72 in Auchtermehty; and the number of licenses in proportion to the population has gone on increasing rapidly during the last few years.

The Scotsman announces that the late Mr. Baird, who left by will £200,000 to the Church of Scotland, has also bequeathed £20,000 each to the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He has also left funds to endow two chairs, one of architecture and one of geology, in Glasgow University and to establish a popular lectureship in natural science.

When the price of coal rose a short time ago to an exorbitant height an attempt was made to reintroduce peat as fuel. This attempt has not been altogether unsuccessful and the preparing of peat the lot of any person previously to announce that for fuel has, according to the Scotsman, been renewed to a great extent in Perthshire, especially by those farmers and crofters who are far removed the sheriff.

The Dundalk assizes we opened on the 11th grand jury, said that the detailed official reports ult, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presidult, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presidult, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presidult, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presidures and crotters who are in those farmers and crotters who are in the desired from railway stations. In the glens and hilly district the country pear-cutting has been extensively prosecuted this season; and the weather has sively prosecuted this season; and the weather has sively prosecuted the country pear-cutting has been extensively tricts of the county peat-cutting has been extensively prosecuted this senson; and the weather has been all that could be desired for drying and preparing the fuel. About half a century ago, when smuggling was carried on in Perthshire on a large during the four months that have elapsed since the scale, the illicit stills were always found to be last assizes there were only four cases of crime replaced in spots near to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat per seen to where a supply of peat per seen to where a supply of peat per seen to where the seen the seen to where the seen the seen to where the seen to where the seen to where the seen the seen to where the seen th many years ago in several districts for children county was took place at Bishopland, Kill attending school to carry a peat along with their day, on the 8th ult, being the day, when the process and the proc

CATHOLIC EDUCATION .- On the 11th July an influential meeting in aid of the Catholic Poor School Committee was held at Willis's Rooms, London. The meeting was numerously attended, the Catholic laity being represented as well as the clergy, and a large number of ladies were among the audience. No report of the committee was read, but resolutions in favour of the subjects of the institution were duly moved and seconded by the Marquis of Bute and Lord Howard of Glossop, the Marquis of Ripon and the Earl of Denbigh, and the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Wegg Prosser, and carried. The resolutions were of the usual character, setting forth that Catholic elementary schools should be maintained in a high state of efficiency and pledging those present at the meeting to do their best, both individually and collectively, to carry out the ends and objects which the committee have in view Cardinal Mauning, in opening the proceedings, stated that since 1874, when the Catholic Schools Committee was established, three training schools or colleges have been instituted, two for mistresses and one for masters, and that up to the end of 1875 388 masters and 740 mistresses had been trained. Among the company present were, besides the persons already named, the Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Lord Gainsborough, Lord St. Asaph, Lord Petre, the Master of Herries, Sir Joseph McKenna, M.P., Mr. Aubrey Do Vere, Mon. Virtue, Canons Bamber and Vaughan and a large number of clergy.

THE NOBILITY AND THE USURERS AGAIN.-How THE EARL OF LEWES GIVES HIS NOTES FOR £11,500 AND RECEIVED £6.—The New York World's London correspondent writes: - One of the most curious cases ever brought before an English Court was heard on Thursday before Vice-Chancellor Malins. The facts of the case had furnished food for gossip in the clubs for some weeks past, but their full bearing was not clearly understood. The plaintiff was the Earl of Lewes, a very young and green scion of nobility, and the eldest son of the Marquis of Abergavenny; and the defendant was the Earl of Bective, who is a gentleman of more years and more experience, and the eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort. But behind this noble defendant stood a money-lender, named Barnett, and a solicitor, Pain, who was also in the money-lending business, and it was charged that between them they had got the Earl of Lewes to give his acceptance for £11,000, for which he had received only £6 Two of these acceptances had passed into the Earl of Bective's hands; they were for £2,000, and this suit was for an injunction to restrain him from negotiating. dealing, or parting with these acceptances save to the plaintiff himself. The story of these acceptances is as follows :- Last May the Earl of Lewes was in want of some money-no uncommon thing with young noblemen-and having received a circular from Pain, addressed from 11 Wellington street, Strand, kindly offering to "advance any amount on your note of hand alone," he called at this place. There he found a solicitor's office, and a person who represented himself to be Pain, but who was really Barnett. This person agreed to let his lordship have what money he needed, and his lordship signed a number of acceptances in blank, amounting to £11,500 in all. Barnett then gave to the young lord £265 in cash, and told dim to open an account with it at Hoare's Bank, Fleet street; to get a cheque-book and return with it to him. His lord-ship followed these instructions, and when he came back with the cheque-book Barnett said to him :- " Now, my lord, I shall get a friend of mine to discount your acceptances, and will then hand you the money. But I must verify your signature on the acceptance, and the best way to do that will be for you to sign two or three cheques on Honre's and give them to me, just to show, you know.' His lordship, with amazing simplicity, did as he was told, and signed cheques amounting to £259. which he left in Barnett's hands, not supposing they were to be used. A week atterwards, however, going to the bank he found that the cheques had been presented and paid, that only £6 was left standing to his credit. As Baractt did not offer any adequate explanation, and as he did not hand over the proceeds of the £11,500 of acceptances, the innocent young nobleman began to thinkhe had been tricked, and he had the good sense to go to his ne age of manhood, and if we could mention one an order to compel Barnett to surrender the acception, and said he had seen the original, but after tances, on the ground that they had been obtained without consideration. Barnett answered this order by producing and handing over to the Court £9,500 of the acceptances, and stating that he had transferred the other two, amounting to £2,000, to the Earl of Bective. This nobleman was then called on for the surrender of these bills, but he declined to give them up, alleging that he had paid full value for them. And in explanation of this statement he told the following extraordinary story :-He had known Barnett for some time, and had had bill transactions with him, but he believed all the while that the man's name was l'ain. In May he went to Barnett about some other transactions, and Barnett showed him two blank acceptances of the Earl of Lewes, amounting to £2,000. "His Lordship needs this money badly," said Barnett to Lord Bective; "I am going to let you have what money you want, but out of it you must give me £2,000 for this young nobleman; I will fill up the acceptances and hand them to you; you give me your cheque for £2,000; and when the bills fall due you will get your money back." Lord Bective did as he was told; he took the acceptances and gave his check for the amount. He believed that Barnett would pay the money over to Lord Lewes; but, although this Lad not been done, he had given full value for the bills, and resisted the application to surrender them. When all the facts as I have related them, were laid before the Vice-Chancellor, he said that he was quite certain that Lord Bective would not part with the bills, but that he should not grant an injunction forbidding him to part with them. The affair had better be left alone, he thought, until the bills fell due; then the Earl of Lewes would refuse to pay them, and then Lord Bective could sue Barnett or Pain for the amount and recover it. Thus the matter is ended for the present. It throws light upon a subject which has always been rather mysterious—the ways of London money-lenders with young noblemen. The present case is certainly a striking one. If the law had not interfered Lord Lewes would be in the position of a man who had incurred a delt of £11,500, and had received only £6 therefor. But now that the law has interfered, Lord Bective is in the position of a man who has given £2,000 for nothing. The money-lenders, however, have got their side of the story to tell. It may give quite a different colour to the business. Money-lenders in London are not all rascals. Some of them are far more sinucd against than sinning, and they, occasionally, I believe, do really generous acts. They run great risks, and they charge highly for it; but in this they are no worse than the rest of mankind. But to take £11,500 in acceptances and to pay only £6 is cutting it very fat.

UNITED STATES.

A merchant in this city advertised for a bookkeeper last week and had 763 applications for the position. Salary \$12 per week. This indicates the listress prevailing in the community - New York several of the men. · 自己的生活的關係其實 Irish American.

son, are threatening to make another advance in prices. Prices in Maine have been increased about license. 25 per cent. since July 1.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN HISTORY. The Declaration of Independence signed.....1776 Lafayette came to America—Valley Forge....1777 France acknowledged our independence, and American independence recognized by Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Russia and Holland......1782 Treaty of peace signed at Paris......1783 The Territory of Louisiana ceded by France.. 1803 Impressment of seamen by Great Britain 1806 The first steamboat launched on the Hudson .. 1807 War declared against Algiers for piracy 1815 ed on Monday. The first American locomotive started...... 1831 The first reaping machine patented 1834 The first telegraph apparatus used.......1844 The first sewing machine invented........1846

Treaty of peace with Mexico, and cession of

California and New Mexico......1848

Proclamation of Emancipation......1862

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS PROSECUTION .- BLUFORD WILSON'S REVELATIONS. New YORK, July 29.—The Post's Washington special says the disclosure made yesterday by ex-Solicitor Wilson in regard to the President, and the prosecution of the whiskey-ring thieves is the talk of the day. The testimony was not printed in the Washington morning newspapers. Friends of Wilson assert that he was justified in telling the whole story because of the Prssident's treatment of him, and personal friends of President Grant abuse the ex-Solicitor soundly for drawing the President into the case. The latter assert that the President will not remain silent now, but will tell his side of the story, which they say will clear him completely from the charge of having attempted to break down the prosecutions after he learned it was known that Babcock was mixed up in the

Washington, July 30 .- The seal of secrecy Laving been removed from the concluding portion of Bluford Wilson's testimony, he again states that President Grant was in sympathy with himself and Bristow in investigating the whiskey frauds until their investigations discovered Babcock under suspicious circumstances, when they at once began to grow apart. After the President's return from his trip to St. Louis and Colorado, Wilson became informed that the President accused him of putting spies to watch the President. This grewout of a letter which Wilson wrote to Henderson, telling him that this investigation must be carried to the very bottom or top. The word top, being under-scored, was intended to caution Henderson to take note of Babcock's intercourse with Macdonald Joyce, and Avery while in St. Louis. This letter was stolen from Henderson, while the latter was speaking in court, carried to Macdonald, and the letters "W. H," meaning "White House," interpolated after the word "top." This letter or copy of it was brought back to Washington by Babcock and shown to Secretary Bristow and Attorney General Pierrepont, as evidence that Wilson was trying to drag the President into the net, and until Wilson was informed of the matter Bristow and Pierrepont were much troubled about it. The production of Wilson's letter book exposed the forgery, but did not restore President Grant's confidence and good will. Gen. Horace Porter came to Wilson's office with a verbal copy of the letter with this interpolacomparison was satisfied of the forgery. Wilson explained that he had written that letter with the intention of convicting Babcock or of clearing him from all suspicion if possible.

CANADA.

Cherries are selling at nine cents a quart in Elora and raspberries are plentiful at eight cents a quart. The Catholic Church is being enlarged at Irish-

own, and a new one is to be built in Carronbrook. Maritime Province papers are complaining of the exorbitant charges made by express companies.

The flax crop throughout Ontario premises to surpass, if possible, the yield of any previous year. Growers expect to commence harvesting it in ten

The total amount to be raised by faxation in Amerstburg the present year is \$10,405, requiring a total rate of 3 cents on the dollar of the whole as-

In consequences of being unable to buy right of way at reasonable prices the Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway Company has made a new survey between Gatineau Point and Aylmer.

The scarf worn by General Wolfe in the battle of the Heights of Abraham is said to be in the possession of Albert Reed, of Calais, N.B It bears several

stains made by the heroic Wolfe's blood. A considerable number of the fall wheat fields in the vicinity of Goderich are afflicted with "rust," and in some cases the spring wheat is touched. The pest, however, is seemingly confined to a small

The farmers about Osbawa are gloomy over the prospect of the wheat harvest, although the cold weather is helping it. North of the ridges the reports are good. The apple crop is almost a general failure, like other fruit, sweet apples being the only sort

bearing freely.

Fall wheat in the neighbourhood of Cannington is considerably damaged with the rust, and consequently will be much below the average crop. Spring wheat is not yet affected by it, though it may be considerably injured by the weevil, which post is reported plentiful on some farms.

Mr. W. F. Fawcet is the contractor for the rebuilding of the Strathroy Catholic Church. The rear end of the walls of the church has to be taken down, and some of the south part of the east wall. Most of the remainder of the walls will be utilized in the rebuilding.

A tornado lasting "everal minutes swept over a portion of the township of Clarendon on the 20th July, doing considerable damage. In its passage it struck the road camp of Mr. A. Christian, who was repairing the Frontenac road at the foot of Gull Lake, destroying his camp equipage, and injuring

man" fined for charging stage fare without baving a

CANADIANS AT BUFFALO CALEDONIAN GAMES .- At the Caledonian games in Buffalo on Monday, 26th July, several athletes participated and carried off prizes. G. A. Matheson won first medals for Highland fling, sword dance, and Strathspey reel. Harry Henderson took the second prizes for Highland fling and sword dance. Geo. Smith got second prize bagpipes competition. Hugh McKinnon got first prizes in tossing the caber, throwing light and heavy hammers, and putting the light stone, and second prize in putting the heavy stone.

According to the Chronicle, throughout Waterloo county fall wheat will not be a one-half crop, even larger fields being so affected by the rust, that their product will not pay the cutting. The same paper has the following:-This morning Mr. John Smoke, 3rd Con. S. Dumfries, left us a fine sample of spring wheat in the car. It is of the variety Wolfe Island, and is new around here. The sample

The Paris Star says :- We are sorry to say that, with a few exceptions, our worst fears expressed last week as to the failure of the fall wheat crop through shrinking, rust, or midge-but chiefly the former—are being realized. We have seen some samples of Deibl which were no better than 'middlings," while from the same farm we have been shown a very plump sample of "Seneca." There is still, however, a hope that the spring grain and oats and barley, together with the abundant pen crop, may partially compensate for the failure of the early grain. We have also no doubt that better accounts will be received of the yield further north and west, where the land is not so light as it is around Paris.

TOM SAWYER'S DIPLOMACY.

[FROM MARK TWAIN'S NEW WORK.]

Tom Sawyer, having offended his sole guardian, Aunt Polly, is by that sternly affectionate dame punished by being set to whitewash the fence in front of the garden. The world seemed to be a hollow mockery to Tom, who had planned fun for that day, and who knew that he would be the laughing-stock of all the boys as they came past and saw him, set to work like a "nigger." But a great inspiration burst upon him and he went tranquilly to work. What that inspiration was will appear from what follows. One of the boys, Ben Rogers, comes by and pauses, eating a particularly fine apple. Tom does not see him. Ben stared a moment and then said:

"Hi yi! You're up a stump, ain't you?"
No answer. Tom surveyed his last touch with

the eye of an artist, then he gave another gentle sweep, and surveyed the result as before. Ben ranged up alongside of him. Tom's mouth watered for the apple; but he stuck to his work. Ben said: "Hello, old chap. You got to work, hey!"

"Why, it's you, Ben. I wasn't noticing." "Say, I'm going in a swimming, I am. Don't you wish you could? But, of course, you'd druther work, wouldn't you? Course you would!

Tom contemplated the boy a bit and said. "What do you call work?"

"Why ain't that work!"

Tom resumed his whitewashing and answered carelessly : "Well, maybe it is, and maybe it ain't. All I

know is, it suits Tom Sawyer. "Oh, come now, you don't mean to let on that vou like it?"

The brush continued to move.

"Like it? Well, I don't see why I oughtn't to like it. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day ?"

That put the thing in a new light. Ben stopped nibbing his apple. Tom swept his brush daintily back and forth; stepped back to note the effect; added a touch here and there; criticised the effect again, Ben watching every move, and getting more and more interested, more and more absorbed

Presently he said: "Say, Tom, let me whitewash a little."

Tom considered; was about to consent; but he

"No, no, I reckon it wouldn't hardly do, Ben. You see, Aunt Polly's awful particular about this fence -right here on the street, you know-but if it was the back fence I wouldn't mind, and she wouldn't. Yes, she's awful particular about this fence. It's got to be done very careful. I reckon there isin't ane boy in a thousand, maybe two thousand, that

can do it in a way it's got to be done."

"No—is that so? Oh, come now; lemme just try, only a little. I'd let you, if you was me,

"Ben I'd like to, honest injun | but Am t Polly-well, Jim wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let him. Sid. wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let Sid. Now, don't you see how I am fixed ? If you was to tackle this fence, and anything was to appen to it."---

"Oh, shucks: I'll be just as wereful. Now lemme try. Say-I'll give you the core of an apple." "Well, here. No, Ben; now don't; I'm afread"-

" I'll give you all of it !"

Tom gave up the brush with reluctance in his face, but alacrity in his heart. And while Ben worked and sweated in the sun, the retired artist sat on a barrel in the shade close by, dangling his legs, munched his apple, and planned the slaughter of more innocents. There was no lack of material; boys happened along every little while; they came to jeer but remained to whitewash. By the time Ben was fagged out, Tom had traded the next chance to Billy Fisher for a kite in good repair; and when he played out, Johnny Miller bought in for a dead rat and a string to swing it with; and so on, and so on, hour after hour. And when the middle of the afternoon came, from being a poor poverty-stricken boy in the morning, Tom was literally rolling in wealth. He had, besides the things I have mentioned, twelve marbles, part of a jew'sharp, a piece of blue bottle glass to look through, a spool cannon, a key that wouldn't unlock anything, a fragment of chalk, a glass stopper of a decanter, a tin soldier, a couple of tadpoles, six fire-crackers, a kitten with only one eye, a brass knob, a dog collar-but no dog-the handle of a knife, four pieces of orange-peel, and a dilapidated old window-sash. He had a nice, good, idle time all the while—plenty of company—and the fence had three coats of whitewash on it! If he hadn't run out of whitewash, he would have bankrupted every boy in the village

Tom said to himself that it was not such a hollow world after all. He had discovered a great law of human action without knowing it, namely, that in order to make man or boy covet a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to attain. If he had been a great and wise philosopher, like the writer of the book, he would now have comprehended that work consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do . And this would help him to understand why constructing artificial flowers or performing on a tread mill, is work while rolling nine pins or climbing Mount Blanc is only amusement. There are wealthy gentlemen in England who drive four-horse passengers coaches twenty or thirty miles on a daily line in the summer, because the privilege costs them considerable money, but if A story is told of a resident of Eddystone, a ham- they were offered wages for the service, that would

prietor, icionard Wolfe, usq, attained his majority. A discussion of principal discussion of the first land of the first

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 11: 1876.

Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR.

JOHN GILLIES.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, August 11, 1876

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR, AUGUST, 1876.

Friday, 11-Of the Octave. SS. Tiburtius and

Susanna, Martyrs.

Saturday, 12-St. Clare, Virgin. Sunday, 13-Tenth Sunday After Penteuost.

Monday 14-Vigil of the Assumption. Tuesday, 15-Assumption of the Blessed Virgin MARY.

Wednesday, 16-St. Roch, Confessor. Thursday, 17-Octave of St. Lawrence.

OFF TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

We would inform our friends in New Brunswick Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island that Mr. John Gillies, the publisher of this paper, left town on Monday to pay them a visit in the interest of the TRUE WITNESS. We need say no more than bespeak for him as kindly a reception as on his former visit, now three years ago; on that occasion he had every reason to be satisfied with the result of his trip; we only hope that his gratification this time will be enhanced tenfold.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A despatch from Widdin to the London Standard says the news of the capture of Gurgusovatz by Ezoob Pasha's army, which continues its march northward, caused Osman Pasha to defer his attack on Saitschar, where he awaits Ezoob's arrival. The main Servian army has probably retired, and Saitschar is only held by a guard. Ezoob should join Osman in two days, and then the united force will march on Paratchin. Osman's soldiers are impatient of delay. More fighting is anticipated. The Servians never face the Turkish troops; the latter new expect to hear soon that Servia has sued for peace-The war is virtually finished. At Nissa the entire Turkish army in the field, excepting the forces at Sophia and in Bosnia and Albania, numbers 12,000. with 50 squadron of cavalry.

The Political Correspondence, of Vienna, has a telegram from Constantinople which states that it becomes increasingly apparent that the illness of the Sultan is of a chronic nature. It appears, however, that the danger of an immediate catastrophe has disappeared. The Sultan continues to be inacces. sible to members of the diplomatic body, because his nerves are very much affected, and he must not be exposed to very much excitement.

sulted in another Turkish success. If this is true, communication between Saitschar and Alexinatz will be interrupted. A fact in corroboration is the arrival of General Tchernayeff's chief of the staff here, who is going through this place for Saitschar-Had the road from Alexinatz to Saitschar been open he would not have made this detour.

A letter to the Daily, News, dated Philippopolis, July 31, says :- An investigation into the recent atrocities is proceeding. It will probably be reported that 60 villages have been burned and 12,000 persons killed. Mr. Schuyler thinks the reports of the atrocities committed by Bulgarians are unfounded There are horrible scenes at Balok. Seven thousand bodies have been lying there since May the 12th. rotting in the sun. No crime invented by Turkish ferocity has been left uncommitted. There is urgent need of assistance for starving families.

A special despatch says the capture of Gurgusovatz was a splendid victory. Both sides fought well. The population fled to Paratchin, whilst 300 wounded have been taken. The Daily Telegraph's Vienna telegram says Mouktar Pasha is in a desperate situation at Trebinje, and is expected to surrender. The Widdin army is operating against the Servian General Leschjavin.

The Turkish ambassador at London announces he that has been authorized to engage thirty English surgeons for field service in the Turkish armies.

A special despatch to the Journal des Desbats from Belgrade, states that the Turks occupied positions around Gurgusovatz, after fighting on the Timok. This opens the road into the interior of Servia.

The Russian Society of the Red Cross has sent a sanitary train, with surgeons and nurses, to the scene of war in Servia.

It is announced from Gorlitz that Baron Nicholas von Zedlitz and Neukirch has been converted slons are as patent to the Catholics as to the others to the Catholic Church.

lish Commons on Saturday,

Intelligence has been received from the west coast of Africa that the blockade by the British

squadron of Dahomey coast has been raised. A Protestant lady missionary in China, named Miss MacLeane, has joined the Catholic Church in Shanghai. She was a Presbyterian, belonged to the Association of Deaconesses in London, and went to had a fanctical hatred of Catholicity until chance threw her in the way of the nuns of Shanghai, who

converted her. Upwards of 40 fisherman and sailors of the coastland and England last Thursday.

The Republican majority in the French Chamber have declared void the election of the Count de Mun

he received from the clergy. He will stand again for the same district and be returned.

The French muncipal law has at last been voted by a large majority, in spite of the opposition offered | the other will be respected through the great and to the Government by the Extreme Left and Bonapartists. The Government will nominate the mayors in the chief towns of departments, arrondissements | its highest records will have to go outside their and cantons, and in the other 33,000 communes the pale for laurels, but in the Church of Ages Dublin mayors will be elected by their fellow-citizens. will stand as once stood Padua, Salamanca, Under the Empire all the mayors were nominated by the Emperor, generally on the demand of the qrefect, and M. Theirs desired to be allowed the same power, but a Conservative Chamber objected, and would not permit him to nominate the mayor in all the sfillated colleges and continued until the towns of over 20,000 inhabitants.

"THE OFFICE AND WORK OF UNI-VERSITIES."

We have just been reading a work with this title published some years ago; it was the production of "John Henry Newman, D.D., of the Oratory," and was suggested doubtless by the "Office and Work" of the Catholic University of Dublin, of which the distinguished divine was the first patron and president. We do not propose a retrospective review of the book; but now when University Education in Ircland is amongst the foremost of public measures. in prospective, it may not be out of place to make brief reference to the subject, availing of the suggestiveness of the author's views in illustration. The particular University of Dublin is not pushed forward very prominently on the stage, though the allusions to it whether in gentle reproof or in hope, keep it sufficiently before the eye. The author had long had the sympathy of the Catholic world on being drawn from what must have been to him a dear seclusion into the centre of public life, and into a situation involving anxiety and responsibility, and provoking unfriendly criticism, evil auguries, and depreciating sneers. However, he brought to his work the elements of success so far as it depended on him-ability, energy, determination, and a hopeful heart. We believe it is pretty well agreed that no other Catholic could have been found in the United Kingdom so well fitted in every way to superintend and direct the planting of the young University as Dr. Newman; and if he carned sympathy in the first instance by being brought into this prominence, he doubly won it afterwards by the small measure of support he received to cheer him from other quarters.

Now, we never ventured to anticipate a mushroom growth for the young institution; we knew of course that every great work must be a work of time; that it would not ripen in a night, but that the Spring must wanc, the Summer iade, and the Autumn wear on ere it could arrive at maturity.-Everyone who considered at all must have thought the same; and all who are now, after the lapse of so many years, prostrated by disappointment, because Ireland's young Alma Mater, did not spring into life in panoply were fixing their eyes on the crown but overlooking the fight; they forgot that of which Dr. Newman in his book reminded them, that "the project had to be carried into effect in the presence of a reluctant and perplexed public opinion," and that without any counterbalacing assistance whatever, as has commonly been the case with Universities, from royal favor or civil sanction." But while we profess ourselves now not utterly beaten down by despair, we are far from The Standard's Paratchin correspondent says the thinking that things are as they ought to be, or indications are that the fighting at Wahyzoor has re- that all the interested parties have done their duty

by the Catholic University of Dublin. Whatever be the cause there is certainly a present stagnation; the numbers of the alumni are too sparse and the ardor of those out of doors is relaxed. Why is this? Not want of confidence in the University staff; it would be hard to provide an abler body of men: not exorbitancy in the fees, they are moderation itself, and reduced rather to the tariff of the boarding school. Is it that the of legislation, no statesman will deny, I am prepared road to preferment lies through the Godless Col. leges, that thus men reach civil appointments and make their way into the bureaus of the Govrnmental service—sic itur ad astra? No doubt this has much to do with it; the son's advancement too often smothering the father's conscience. Alas, for the blindness and little faith that clung so tenaciously to the loaves and fishes! Depend upon it that the honest well-conducted man can always push his way into the front ranks of any profession. can always carn a sweeter loaf in spite of civil disability and without the base sacrifice of principle that would thus drag a man through a curriculum which authority has pronounced to be unholy, merely to provide what the honester ploughman carns by the sweat of his brow. Thanks to O'Connell and his coadjutors-to the enlightened public spirit of these latter days-the law-makers of Great Britain have been forced to efface from the statute books most of the wicked laws that once kept our fathers in bondage; and though the Catholic people at home are yet little better than "hewers of wood and drawers of water" by the side of their fellow citizens who first steal their property and then taunt them with being poor-who shut them out from the great fountains of learning and then fling ignorance in their face-who debar them from advancement and then adduce their want of position as an argument against their faith-in spite of all this the profes-Then where are the Irish young men that they do Lord Sandon's Education Bill passed the Eng- not avail themselves of the advantages and opportunities which the Catholic University of Dublin places at their disposal as a foundation on which to base future fortune and fame? Is it the old error that nothing good can come out of Nazareth? Is it that fatal folly that leads men to venerate everything Protestant and depreciate everything Catholic, whether it be the University, school, literature, teacher, trades-China for missionary purposes. All her life she man or merchant? This is bowing to the golden calf if anything is. And while no folly is more suicidal none is more erroneous. In every department the Irish in Ireland have a materiel among themselves if they had only self-reliance to use it. ing vessels perished in the gale on the coast of Scot- and less of the fashionable sycophancy that makes as much by the mendicant pursuit as would pay for money and perfection convertible terms. The degrees of the Catholic University of Dublin

may be held cheap to-day as compared with

as Oxford is a British institution and Dublin an Irish Catholic one, so surely will this come when the claims of one will be ignored and the honors of universal Church. Oxford will have a name among the Protestant sects of course, and some of and the Sorbonne. It is not that the Irish are careless of honors. When London threw her portals open to the youth of Ireland, a simultaneous and successful rush was made from difficulties in the way of expense, interruption of established courses at the colleges, and other causes damped the ardor. In Dublin there are the means of achieving literary honors, safely, economically, and from a source which the Church, if not the British Government, and which every honest man must know to be reliable. There is a great future in store for the office and work of the Catholic University. Legislation is needed to clear away some existing obstacles to a thorough recognition. In the hands of the Bishops of Ireland and of the representatives in Parliament enjoying their confidence we leave the [matter, satisfied that the day will come, for in the words of Dr. Newman, the University is "is going forward in the strength of the Cross, under the patronage of Mary in the name of

"MR. P. J. SMITH AND HIS ASSAIL-

Under this caption a long letter has just come to hand. The writer "M" has certainly made a claim for himself to be heard when Ireland, Irish interests or Irish names are to be advocated or defended: but we must in self-protection protest against the placing us in the category which our correspondent's entitling head-line would imply. We have not been, are not, the assailants of Mr. P. J. Smith. We have long admired the man for his consistency: his "devotion to public principle and personal friendship" as suggested in this letter has never been questioned by us; we are ready to admit all that is urged now of "Mr. Smith's prominence in the '48 movement when soldiers and scholars and gentlemen banded together for a nation's right"-we regarded admiringly "the courage, self-sacrifice and money cost of that expedition to Australia which eventuated in the escape from Penal Servitude of Meagher, Mitchel, and others and of which Mr. Smith was the leading—the only—adventurous spirit"-and we still believe that the honorable member for Westmenth however won from an obviously consistent course by personal feelings or romantic enthusiasm has truly " at beart the interests of his native land."

Our correspondent will excuse us for thus summarizing by extracts, his defence of Mr. Smith; our agreement generally in his propositions does away with the accessity of giving the letter in fullwhich indeed the pressure on space, as we are almost ready for press, would render mechanically inconvenient; and then again, we not only agree with him on those points, but he absolutely agrees with us in the main argument underlying our animadversions. He says-"I am ready to admit the inexpediency of Mr. Smith's speech at such a time. Agreeing in every sentiment of it, I believe the occasion was ill-chosen for its utterance. Had the motion before the House been the first reading of a Home Rule Bill-or one affirming the Principle of Home Rule-the open and undisguised truth would certainly have been in order-nay, its suppression would be a crime-but on a mere proposition for 'inquiry' into the results of the Legislative Union and the reasonableness of Ireland's demand for change, the iusse of which could bind no after action and the necessity of which as the initiative to say that the pronouncement was premature." Now in effect this is the most we ourselves urged against Mr. Smith. We certainly felt that there was inconsistency in one who at the inception of the movement gave cordial acceptance to the Home Rule principle stepping out of his place to be its opponent on the first practical opportunity and giving joy and encouragement to the common enemyl; and we could not feel any consolation in the fact that Mr. Smith's display on this Irish question had elicited the encomiums of a hostile press, whilst Irish Journals-with perhaps one or two exceptions -were loud in condemnation of the ill-timed and we are ready to believe impulsive demorstration-With these admissions and explanations on both sides, our correspondent will we hope be ready to modify his phrase of "Mr. P. J. Smith and his Assailants." It is neither our place nor our desire to assail any Irishman honestly devoted to Irish interests no matter for his wrong-headedness or want of consideration. The real assailants of Mr. Smith are the Journalists who pat him on the back for a defection involving a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to his party.

Leaving the specific defence of Mr. Smith, our correspondent goes into the general question of Parliamentary policy on Irish affairs. Here too we are compelled to use our excision power unsparingly: in justice, however, we make extract sufficient to indicate the writer's views, with promise should he desire it to present these views in greater fulness next week.

"But where is it to end-all this fine talk? In petitions to Parliament forsooth—in motions for enquiry-and then an order to lie on the table and an insulting negation of a patent right! And still there are some who have no confidence in petitions who heretically refuse to believe in the disposition of Parliament to do anything for Ireland as an article of faith-who deny that the expedient of adopting them is either novel or promising, and assert, moreover, that it is a threadbare trick indicating meanness on one side and producing contempt on the other. Unbappily or happily I am of the inorthodox sect. I am amongst those who main tain that Irishmen have been signing and whining for the last seventy-five years and have never gained the paper on which their begging supplications were written."

" Are not seventy-five years a long time? Are we to go crouching like spaniels to the doors of

the only alternative suggested by the burning eloquence of Home Rule advocates, North and South? In Heaven's name do they think us men or stones They paint and truly paint crimes that would blacken Moloch himself and tell the victims to go on a begging pilgrimage to the crimnal—to Parliament ! Parliament that made the confiscation and fed on the spoil-Parliament composed almost exclusively of pronounced anti-Irishism-Parliament that debauched a nation and perpetuates the crime-Parliament at whose doors we have been praying and beseeching for three-quarters of a century, till the spirit has died out of the old nation, and the hills and valleys of Ireland have been whitened like s Golgotha with the bones of the victims." Our correspondent in a strain of fervid eloquence

goes on to urge the impracticability of the Home Rule question in Parliament because of the majority of 230 against inquiry the other week. He seems to have overlooked, however, the fact that all good public measures have had to undergo successive defeats before final accomplishment. How often have the doors of the same Parliament been slammed in the face of the claimants for Catholic Emancipation. And yet, even in the face of the " So help me, God' opposition of a Royal Duke in aid of Parliamentary sentiment, these doors were broken open by the action of the peasant voters of one single county in Ireland and the matchless might of O'Connell's genius-So with the Reform Bill of '32. so with the removal of Jewish Disabilities-so with every project in which ancient prejudices had to be contended against and who will say that the much decreid " peace, patience and perseverance" principle, shall not in the end triumph in a matter which has not feudal associations to enshroud it, and which boasts of an antiquity only as old as this century. Notwithstanding the present attitude of parties in the British Parliament, we believe a reversal of the Legislative arrangements of 1800 is neither improbable nor remote.

DRAW THE LINE SOMEWHERE!

Between cash and consistency-honest principle and hypocritical pretence, it is necessary we should have some dividing line-something really to indicate where the one of either ends and the other commences. There is a paper published in New York called the Witness, gravely supposed to have some connection, proprietorially, professionally, or pecuniarily with a paper of like name published in this city, and in a late number of the New York journal we find this suggestive paragraph :--

" If the Witness be a transparent humbug, it is a very costly one. It has cost the proprietor all he had in the world, and it has cost two or three friends (one especially) very large amounts. These parties have sunk something over \$160,000 in it, and believe the money given at the Lord's call and spent in His service. In addition to this, quite a number of friends advanced about \$8,000 last fall and winter: and as will be seen, we acknowledge over \$17,000 received in cash since last March, and pledges for upward of \$20,000 more, to be paid when the remaining \$12,500 of our \$50,000 loan is

We have no disposition to comment on the cash transactions of our contemporary and his loving patrons; but we would in all the soberness of Christian charity ask does he not think he is trespassing a little over the line and making too free and familiar with the name of our Lord? Spurgeon in England had the reputation of irreverently indulging in fanciful colloquial conversations with the Saviour-and Beecher in Plymouth church was accustomed to make "Hale fellow, well met" with St. Paul and the Apostles; but it remained for John Dougall "of that ilk" to seek to put forward the Divinity as interested in a newspaper speculation. which by all accounts has not much of divinity to justify the pretension. We can hardly deal with this sort of blasphemous bluster without running the risk of becoming irreverent ourselves. We had set down as an exaggerated libel that statement of a correspondent of a Chicago paper some months ago that the Editor of the New York Witness had printed a statement that he had " commenced the newspaper business with a capital of \$100,000 and the Lord Jesus Christ as partner," but really this new assumption of a continuing interest developing itself in a special call is too much for that reverence which should enshroud sacred names and things. We are almost fearful, as we have said that even our remonstrance should assume the aspect of ir-

PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.

It was Lord Brougham, we believe, who described the newspaper as " the best possible public instructor" but woe to the instructed when the teachers need teaching. In the columns of our infallible contemporary the other Witness, we find the following historical "fact" completely new to us :---

"Mr. P. J. Smyth, one of the Irish members who was concerned in the Emmett uprising, and who is now more than fifty years of age, has astonishedperhaps electrified would not be too strong a word -the Commons and the country by a most eloquent speech, in which he derided, the half-way measure of Home Rule, and declared for repeal or nothing."

Not in a casual paragraph-not in a contribution for which a mere reporter can be made the scapegoat - is this interesting piece of information vouchsafed but in a solemn editorial in the leading position of the paper. Now, considering that Robert Emmett's uprising was just 73 years agothat Emmett himself was executed at the same time, namely in 1803,—it becomes a most astounding fact in patural history that one not born for 23 years after could have been a participant in the uprising. If of this complexion for preciseness be the teachings theological of the "only religious daily" we can well commiscrate the Orange Young Britons, and the amateur evangelists of the Young Men's Christian Association on the extent and unreliability of their doctrinal education. Read history, friend Witness, before you presume to erect arguments thereon. The process may give some idea of truth and prevent the wounding one's self with edged tools.

SPELTERINI.

Of late weeks, our local papers have teemed with accounts of the young Italian lady, who ventured to walk across the Niagara Falls, on a tight-rope. Thousands of spectators, we are told, assembled to witness this brilliant (?) feat, and applaud the daring young heroine, who was possessed of so much the great Catholic orator, on account of the support diplomas from Edinburgh or Oxford; but as surely Parliament for seventy-five more? Are petitions nerve and daring. That, in this world of ours, neatly and clearly printed by Cote & Co., Quebec.

amongst the millions of souls who inhabit it, some would be found void of common sense, is a fact not to be wondered at, but, that men of learning and talent, should lend their voice to laud such a foolhardy performance as the above, is simply astonish. ing. The following we clip from the N. Y. Sun, and is from the pen of the renowned "Eli. Perking" "At 5.50 Spelterini ventured on the rope, advancing in a slow walk to the centre of the boiling caldron. A tumble would have been death. Still this fair girl not over twenty-two, had nerve enough to sit down on the rope, and make the ladies on shore turn their backs to her in painful suspense. After the feat was accomplished this young girl, modestly walked out on the grass as if she had not done a braver deed than Custer or Leonidas, and one that would have shamed Joan of Arc, had it been done for liberty instead of lucre." This surely must be a Sarcasmi Comparing the immortal heroine of Ronen, with a would-be suicide! Custer with Spelterini! That the deed is a daring one, the most bigoted must admit, but instead of calling it brave, or its performer courageous we should rather dub the one rash, and the other a fool. A man, who swallows arsenic or Laudanum, to rid himself of a life, which sorrow has rendered unbearable, is looked on as something unholy, and yet, " Crowds throng the bridge. to see a young girl, voluntarily advancing into the very jaws of death." Is not this inconsistent? As that fellow being, crept slowly along the slender rope, hovering between the heavens, and the boiling, maddened waters of Niagara, how many thought of her fate, should she fall? A sudden jerk, a start, a gust of wind, and the frail creature would have been precipitated into the arms of a death she seemed to court. It is fearful to think of, dreadful to picture such a performance to the mind's eye. and impossible to understand how women, the gentle and tender angels of a homestead, and mothers of families could, unmoved, witness such a sinful performance. For sinful it is. God's wonders, were not placed on earth, to be the means or obtaining fame (?) to a few of that Earth's creatures. Such flats are providentially few; but they should not be countenanced at all. It is unnatural for the performer to attempt it and more so, for the spectator to behold it. Life, even for the weary and lone-hearted, should be held, as a gift from God, and as such too valuable, to be self-taken. We would wish that, in the advent of a repetition of Mademoiselle Spelterini's hazardous feat, that the press would be unaminous in denouncing the dreadful attempt. Such an act would be in the interest of humanity, and we are sure, we only reecho the sentiments of our readers, when we speak of the performance as fool-hardy and sinful.

OUR NEW STORY.

Next week we shall give the opening chapters of a powerfully written historical tale by the great Flemish writer, Hendrik Conscience, entitled the Lion of Flanders. It is not simply a romance founded on history, in which the historical event is but a thread on which the incidents of love and adventure, which are the real story are strung. It is, on the contrary, a portion of real history chosen for a definite end .-It is the story of the uprising of a trampled and down-trodden people against their oppressors and we are sure will be interesting to our readers. The following extract from the Preface to the English edition will give our readers a fair outline of tha plot of the story:—

In the quarrel between Edward I. and Philip le-Bel, Guy de Dampierre, Count of Flanders, had taken part with England, and had formed, in conjunction with some other of the great fiefs of France, a formidable league against their suzerain. Philip invaded Flanders, accompanied by Charles de Valois, his brother, and Robert d'Artois, his cousin. When Edward was recalled to make head against Wallace, the Flemings became an easy prey. Their country was occupied by French troops; and the conquerors proceeded to divide their rich spoil.

It is, at this date, about 1298, that this tale opens. Philip-le-Bel brought his queen to see the rich and famous cities of Ghent and Bruges; and De Chatillon was left as governor-general, with a charge to curtail by degrees their liberties and rights, and to "cure them of their proud and insolent wealth." This charge he executed with more zeal and good-will than prudence; and M. Conscience paints very vividly the slowly gathering anger of the people-muttering at first to itself in secret, then bursting forth here and there in resistance to some act of more flagrant oppression and extortion—at length triumphing in a wild and irresistible explosion, in the massacre of Bruges and the bloody victory of Courtrai. It is a subject full of dramatic interest, and it is handled with singular originality, vigour, and tact. On the one side, we see the brilliant chivalry, of Philip-le-Bel: Chatillon and Raoul de Nesle, Robert d'Artois, the Counts of Tancarville and Dreux, and all the great historical names of France, pouring into Flanders secure of an easy victory, and counting on an abundant harvest of booty; on the other side are the simple, unadorned leaders of the industry of Flanders, butchers and brewers, clothworkers and locksmiths, craftsmen of every kind, men whom the French regarded with a supercilious scorn, but strong in the sense of a righteous cause, burning with indignation against the oppressor and alien, all their powers elicited and enlarged by the grandeur of the struggle, and all their feuds and rivalries for a time fused in the glow of a common patriotism and a common thirst of revenge. The author has thrown a remarkable dignity around these popular leaders. Peter de Coninck especially stands out—and the details of his character are historical—as the head and soul of the whole movement: prudent and wary, full of courage and confidence, noble and disinterested, a man of one passion and one aim, worthy associate of the noble band of patriots, the William Tell of this grand effort for liberty and fatherland.

The character of Jan Breydel, too, is a noble one, and evidently a favourite with the author. Bold to rashness yet docile as a child to the counsels of De Coninck; loving fighting for its own sake, but never striking a blow except in defence of right,he and his butchers represent the sinew and strong right-hand of the woole struggle.

The plot is conducted to the final catastrophe with masterly skill; but we refrain from anticipating the reader's pleasure in following its development.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

We have received the 20th annual report of this institution, containing much valuable information in relation to it. The list of professors in the different faculties is published; also the list of students during the year 1875-76. The report is

THE O'CONNELL ANNIVERSARY. CRLEBRATION BY THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The one-hundred and first anniversary of the birth of the Irish " Liberator" was worthily celebrated in Montreal by one of the youngest, as it is reallyone of the best of our Irish local organizationsthe Young kishmen's Literary and Benefit Association. In the Centenary celebration of last year our city took prominent action in doing honor to the memory of the "uncrowned monarch," and the desire to "keep that memory green" was the impelling motive of the present demonstration. The handsome and commodious Hall of the Society in St. Joseph street was made the theatre of the exercises; and the programme prepared for the occasion besides a well selected melange of Irish music and song, included an oration on "O'Connell and Ireland," by one eminently fitted for the duty-for Stephen J. Meany, not only enjoyed the friendship—the patronage, so to write—of the great Tribune, but had proved his own devotion to Ireland in the most convincing of all forms.

The Hall was tastefully decorated with the flag of the Association and emblematic banners and mottoes; and every available spot was occupied by the sons and daughters of Green Erin, and the inwited guests of the Society. On the platform were His Worship, the Mayor of Montreal; Stephen J. Meany, the Orator of the evening; M.C. Mullarky, President of the St. Patrick's National Association; the President and officers of the other Irish Socie. ties, Temperance, Religious, and Benevolent ; John Hatchette, Professor McKay, and other prominent

The President, Mr. P. J. Brennan, made some The President, Mr. P. J. Brennan, made some and are thereby prevented from drinking deep of the fountain of knowledge, from acquiring that rethe guests and describing the objects of the associa- finement of mind and of manners which a complete

The following musical programme was then proceeded with :- Song, "The Last Rose of Summer," Miss M. Ford; violin solo, Mr. B. Shea; song, Mr. Fleming; song, Miss K. Harrington; song, " Boys of Kilkenny," Mr. P. Trainor; instrumental trio. Miss B. Shea and Messrs. J. and B. Shea; song, "Believe Me, if all these Endearing Young Charms," Mr. J. McDonnell; duet, "Let the Dead and Beautiful Rest," Misses Ford; piano solo, Mr. P. J. Curran; comic soug, Mr. J. Wallace; song, Mr. J.

We have neither space nor desire to pass criticism on the performances save to say that everything was of good taste and most effectively executedthe Irish Bagpipe imitations on the Violin by Mr. B. Shea eliciting in an especial degree the enthusiasm of the audience in memory of old times on

Between the first and second parts of the musical programme, the President introduced the orator of the evening, Mr. Stephen J. Meany, whose reception was marked by prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

O'Connell, followed by a dissertation on the Position and Prospects of Ireland, was all that could be desired. A speech of over forty-five minutes made respective merits of the various systems of philosoup of a succession of hard practical facts and replete with the poetic eloquence which distinguishes every effort of the speaker cannot be satisfactorily and unchristian. Hence the importance of genuine reduced to the dimensions of the space at our dis- philosophy; for false philosophy is the curse of our posal. It is sufficient to say that the attention of age, the venom which poisons with its unchristian the audience was undivided and undiminished as he infidel malignity so many works on history, science, traced the character and career of the great Irishmen who had done so much for Ireland, and that withdrawn prematurely from College are thus rendthis attention was elevated to enthusiastic applause | ered for ever incapable of ably upholding and when the speaker answered the question " How's poor old Ireland, and how does she stand?' in his most eloquent words of trust and hopefulness Mr. Meany was loudly cheered throughout his brilllant address.

In obedience to a general call of the assemblage His Worship the Mayor made a brief address, commendatory of the Association and its objects, and in a special manner complimentary to the address of the evening, for its rare eloquence, cogency of fact, and clearness of reasoning.

Mr. Mullarkey and other guests expressed themselves as highly delighted with the proceedings and Mr. Brennan, the President, on the part of the Association, returned thanks to Mr. Meany for his uniform desire to assist their progress: to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed so effectively to the entertainments of the evening—to the Chief Magistrate of Montreal for his presence and kind encouragement, and to the Officers and Members of the other Irish Societies for fraternal countenance and support. The proceedings then closed.

REV. FATHER J. H. DUGGAN.

This name will recall to Montrealers one of the most striking modern examples of persistent effort in a good cause, the memory of associations at once exemplary and edifying, and in not a few instances the renewal of friendships having truth, honor and honesty for their base. It is but a few years since Father Duggan was in our midst fighting his way in one of the first, if not very first of secular professions. As an advocate at the Bar of our Lower Province he had not only given promise of great achievements, but could actually point to their fulfilment; and fame and fortune had only to be persistently wooed to be won. But there was a nobler claim and a higher call on the young lawyer's energies—a call and a claim to advocacy in a superior Court. In his earlier studentage the Church was the goal of his ambition, and though difficulties interposed, the aspirations were not stamped out. In a moment of impulse his vocation asserted itself, and about four years ago the darling object of his youth time was accomplished. Counsellor Duggan took the higher title of Father Duggan-he exchanged the toga for the cassock—and instead of pleading at an earthly tribunal in mundane affairs, he appeals to the Supreme Court of reviving business. The earliest time in which such tleman's sphere of professional labor is now fixed at New Britain, Connecticut, and we can but congratulate the flock favored by so much of personal worth and Catholic zeal and efficiency

of the old familiar face, there gracing the pulpit. Always a favorite, there were now the special recommendation of a new position; and friendship for the man went hand in hand with reverence for the priest. His sermon on the balefulness of Sin full of earnest eloquence, and delivered in a style which places him in the front rank of pulpit orators was listened to with rapt attention by all present, even though it occupied nearly an hour, and with the thermometer in the nineties. But such is the magnetism of personal friendship superadded to devotion to the priestly office.

Out of Church Father Duggan has been the recipient of warm welcome and congratulations. We were pleased beyond expression to see him in the enjoyment of good health and good spirits; and we join with his troups of friends in Montreal, in the hope for him of length of days, continued happiness and increased and increasing usefulness.

EDUCATION.

I would again draw the attention of the Catholic public to the fact that but a very small proportion of the students attending our Colleges attain that high degree of intellectual development, of mental culture which, as a rule, is the recompense of those only who perseveringly labor on to the end, who are careful not to desist before the goal is won, before their course of studies is completed. Many imagine that after two or three years spent at College they know enough to insure success and eminence in after life. And unhappily they are too often confirmed in this vain conceit by older heads to whom they naturally look up for counsel and direction. We cannot otherwise explain the distressing fact that very many of our youth, whose parents could well afford to give them a thorough education, are withdrawn from College before they have completed their Collegiate course, Collegiate training usually insures, from acquiring that refinement of heart, that high and enlightened moral sense which such training imparts when not divorced from Religion, an evil which we have every reason to believe will be constantly guarded against in our Catholic Colleges.

Not having had sufficient time to study the immortal unchangeable models of ancient literature. which are beyond the reach of degenerating influences, they cannot imitate and appropriate the varied excellences of those models of genuine literary taste; they cannot impart to their own language the natural and graceful elegance, the harmony and polish, the originality of thought and noble simplicity of the ancient models. They are moreover deprived of the key to the sense of a multitude of words in their own language, which is largely drawn from Latin and Greek sources, and can therefore never display the propriety, precision and clearness of style of a thorough classical student.

But what is most to be regretted, they are, by this speedy withdrawal from College, prevented from acquiring that solidity of judgment, that logical and methodical turn of mind, that depth and expansion of intellectual vision which the study of Philosophy begets. Philosophy is the study of the human mind and its various relations to the physical and spiritual world: the study of the First Cause and his creative act, that is, of God and creation: Mr. Meany's address on the Life and Times of the study of the principles on which certitude, Religion and equity rest, all which enable the young Christian philosopher at once to detect sophistry and error, and to poise in his tutored mind the phy which history records, and of those which now education and politics.

It is now easy to perceive that students who are fending their religious convicti senting their race and locality in our political assemblies, or of occupying to advantage any advanced post of influence or emolument. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they are few, and then genius, a very rare gift, supplies the want of mental culture, though oftentimes this lack of suitable training clips the wings and dims the eagle eye of genius itself.

Those who understand the great importance in the age in which we live of an extended course of genuine mental philosophy, are no doubt highly pleased to see that the new programme of studies of the College of Ottawa adopted in 1874 has extended this course from one to two years, thus raising this important branch of study, as well as the various branches of science, literature, &c. &c., to the high standard befitting an Institution possessing a liberal University charter and exercising its privileges.-R. M. B.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE FROM TILDEN AND HENDRICKS. ALBANY, N. Y., August 5 .- In Governor Tilden's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President, he says :---

The Democratic Convention adopted a declaration of principles which seems to me to be a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true function. The present depression in all business and industries of the people has its principal cause in the excessive governmental consumption. In my judgment an amendment of the constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation. In that way alone, the revisory power of each of the houses of the executive and of the executive be preserved and exempted from the moral standard which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of the Government. An accessory cause enhancing distress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South, The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all, in complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations once unnaturally estranged. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate, to protect all its citizens, what ever their former condition, in every political and personal right. The proper time for the resumption of specie payments is the time when wise preparation shall have ripened into perfect ability to accomplish the object with certainty and case that will inspire confidence, and encourage the all for the sinful and the afflicted. The Rev. gen- results can be brought about is best. Even when tleman's sphere of professional labor is now fixed preparation shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit, operations in our takes us to Leipzig, and gives an account of the faown country, the course of foreign commerce and mous battle there in October, 1813, with comments the condition of exchanges with other nations. The upon Napoleon's neglect to provide a line of retreat.

uary, 1879 the Secretary of the Treasury shall reon presentation at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorized the Secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues, not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing in his discretion certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed, and Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds The legislative commands and the official promise fixing the day for resumption have thus far been barren, no practical preparations toward resumption having been made. There has been no progress, there have been steps backward. Two and a half per cent on the expenditures of the past eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption. The distress now felt by the people in all their buisness and industries, though it has its principal cause in enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our Government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency.

Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government—one is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of office holders, who are in truth the servants of the people; the other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing caucuses and dictating the nomination of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections by undue influence and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from salaries or fees of office-holders. The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trust; next in importance is conscientious fidelity in the exercise of authority to hold to account, and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates while much may be accomplished by the methods, it might encourage delusive expectations, if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the Civil Service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election. Knowing as I do from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through official routine and working out the reform of system and politics, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of the will of my countrymen.

HENDRICK'S LETTER.

Hendricks, in his letter of acceptance, says :-- It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination, if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the Convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purpose enunciated in that platform. Our financial system must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standard of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder. No one desires the return to specie payments more earnestly than I do, but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of people by artificial measures for contraction of the currency. The revival of the resumption clause is necessary, that the natural operation of the financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that the return to specie payments may be facilitated by the subscription of wiser and more prudent legislation. I do not understand the rerepeal of the resumption clause to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step, and, although repeal may for a time be prevented, yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared The iniquitous Coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondmen and establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with just rewards of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished. The civil service ought not to be subject to change at every election, and it ought not to be made the brief reward of party zeal, but ought to be awarded for proved competency, and held for fidelity in public employment. The man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The strife between sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from the party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of honest men.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER. The number of this sprightly magazine for August is to hand, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best serials to put into the hands of the young, and, indeed, for that matter, very many of the old might be benefited by taking a glance through its pages. If parents would only consider how much better magazines of this class are suited to their young boys and girls than the trashy story papers of the day, there would not be a family in the land but would have it in their homes. The price is only \$1.50 per annum. Address Rev. Wm. Byrne, Boston, Mass.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. The August number of this first class magazine is fully up to its usual standard of excellence. It contains articles on "The Next Phase of Catholicity in the United States," "The Life and Work of Madame Barat," "Six Sunny Months," "The Irish Home Rule Movement," "The Valley of the Aude," "Chorus from *Licuba* of Euripides" (Poetry), "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister." Miles Standish a Catholic?" "Vittoria Colonna. 'Allies' Formation of Christendom," "Sir Thomas More," "Some Old Ideas," and "New Publications." For sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. \$4.50 per annum; single numbers, 45cts.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New-York presents a choice collection of varied reading, just the thing for summer weather. Much of the early fame of this popular magazine was earned by well written short tales and sketches similar to those which appear in the present number. The following brief description only does bare ing on a strict investigation of so-called apiritual phenomena. "John's Hero" suggests the folly of Landing, W McQ, 2; St. Andrews, S McI, 2; Glenrash hero-worship. "A'Wanderer's Letter.—No. III.," nevis, F McL, 2. We are led in affectionate memory to those remarks by the casual appearance in our midst of our
marks by the casual appearance in our midst of our
marks by the congregation of St. Ann's at
least of the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The act of Congress of Jan. 14,
Grand Mass on Sunday were gladdened by the sight
least on and after the 1st day of Jan.
least on province a line of retreat.

"Lady Adelaide: a Study." In spite of Lady
Adelaide: real good heartedness, it is impossible not to sympathize with "clever." Elizabeth.
"The velong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The act of Congress of Jan. 14,
key, and suggests that the discontented provinces

should be formed into tributary States, "giving deem in coin legal tender notes of the United States | the inhabitants the privilege of selling their houses and lands and settling elsewhere." "The Autobiography of a Joint-Stock Company (Limited)." All tempted to make investments on the faith of high-flown prospectuses, should read the story here told before parting with their money. The periodicals reprinted by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminister, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who avail themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not wish in these hard times to be calling on the pockets of our subscribers; but they must be awakened some how. To send our agent around to each person who has not paid us for the present would force us to an expenditure that is incon-MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS,—(Ga venient. We try to do our duty; we endeavour to give good value for our subscriptions, and as there are many, very many, in both city and country now much indebted to us, we require some money from every body who is as honest as our purpose is to serve them. We therefore, request those so indebted to pay up quickly.

We would inform our subscribers in Quebec that Messrs. James Murphy, and Martin Bannon, will act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS, for that city.

The Galt Reformer says :- The fall wheat crop in this neighbourhood, we regret to say, will not near ly equal the sanguine expectations entertained in regard to it a fortnight since, the rust prevailing very generally among the older varieties of grain. The first appearance of the rust—which does not resemble the rust of other years-was noticed about two weeks since, and seemed to follow a night's rain succeeded towards morning by a heavy fog, which disappeared on the rising of an intensely hot sun. The loss to many is great, scarcely half a crop being expected, while some farmers state that the yield will not in their own cases exceed five or ten bushels to the acre. Clawson wheat, so far as we have been able to learn, has almost entirely escaped. Treadwell is not generally injured, but Soules and Diehl have suffered extremely. Wheat which ripened very early has escaped, the grain being abundant and remarkably plump. Spring wheat is not yet ready to cut, and it therefore depends on the weather of a few days which will intervene between to-day and spring wheat harvest whether the crops turn out well or the reverse. With fair weather a remarkably good crop will be harvested. In regard to other cereals the prospect is excellent. The barley harvest has turned out well. Oats promise an abundant yield, as also does maize. Root crops, so far as can be known at present, are likely to be remarkably good. Altogether, the harvest of 1876 promises in this section and elsewhere to be one of unusual plenty, and although prices may not be very high the season's operations will likely prove unusually profitable to the largest class of our population, and greatly aid in restoring business to its wonted activ-

THE CROPE IN ONTARIO.-Messrs, John McKillop & Co., commercial men, of Montreal, have issued a circular on the crops of Ontario and Quebec. The is the report from nearly every quarter, and the yield will be much in excess of the average of the last five years. Fall wheat is the only exception of consequence to the general prosperity, having suffered from the severe frosts of early winter, when the ground was uncovered with snow, and in a number of places has been ploughed up; but in sheltered localities, and notably in Waterloo County, a finer growth has rarely been seen. In Norfolk County and vicinity, there is some talk of the midge, but not to any extent Hay suffered somewhat from the same cause, but the very favorable weather of June has improved it much: throughout Western Ontario the crop will be a heavy one; in the Eastern Counties and the Ottawa district there will hardly be an average. The potato bug is still abroad, but not in such numbers as last year; farmers are handling them vigorously, and the damage to the crop will not be great. In all old agricultural sections of this Province there is a general feeling of hopefulness with regard to business; in newer and poorer districts the amount of indebtedness due by farmers is very large, and it will require more than the present good harvest, unless prices rule high, to enable them to stand clear with the store keepers supplying them. The establishment of Granges has injured trade to some extent, but this is confined to the grocery line mainly, and there is an impression that the Order will not last. In lumbering and manufacturing districts the depression still continues with little prospect of any immediate improvement."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Glencoe, P B McR, S1; Stayner, D McD, 2; Mountjoy, Miss C, 2; Kirkfield, F N L, 2; St Agathe, M D, 75cts; Coldwater, P R, 1; Prince Albert, P K, 2; Glennevis, D R McD, 2; Lacolte, W H, 2; Hochelaga, M B, 2; Aubrey, J M S, 2; Sorel, P T, 4; St Johns, P M, 2; St Philomene, M B, 1,50; Three Rivers, M B, 2; Stratford, J H, 2; Lindsay, Mrs J H, 2; Toledo, Rev W J K, 2; Kingston, J.G., 2; Point St Charles, C.S., 1; Martintown, J.B. McI. 1; Riviere Raisin, W. McP., 2; St II.," is very interesting, and leaves us wondering what can be the matter. "In a Studio.—Conversation No. V." We find the friends "howling in amaze" over some last century poetry, and finally landing in a discussion on Spiritualism, and insisting on a strict investigation of so-called entitled.

Per F B, Rigaud-Self, 1.50; St Marthe, P B 1.50. Per F B, Rigsun—Sen, 1.50; St. Marine, 1.
Per F L E, Kingsbridge—R D, 1.
Per J C H, Read—Belleville, W M, 2.
Per J C H, Read—Belleville, W M, 2.
Per D A C, Alexandria—L McC, 1.
Per Rev H B, Granby—T, M, 2; P C, 2.
Per J K, Fredericton—Smith, R McG, 2. Per Rev D O'C, South Douro-J C, 2."

Per M J K, Eganville—G L, 10; N M, 4; C D, 10; D MGG, 2; T S, 4. Per P.F., Shamrock—Mount St Patrick, M.S., 1.50 Per R.D., Ottawa—South Gloucester, M.F., 2. Per D S, Arnprior-Mohr's Corners, P G. 2. Per Rev A McG-French River Stables, G F, 2. Per P L, Escott-J C, 1.50; South Lake, P K, .50; Brewer's Mills, Rev P De S, 1.50; Latimer,

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sellors	Виуетв
Montreal British North America Ontario. City People's Molson's Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants' Hochelaga Eastern Townships Quebec St. Lawrence Nationale St. Hyacinthe Union Villa Maria Mechanics' Royal Canadian Commerce Metropolitan	190 98 1061 1081 86 	189 96½ 32¾ 91½ 81 105 50 10
Dominion Hamilton Exchange	100 100	••••

Greenbacks bought at 104 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

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-	Superior Extra 5.25	5.30
y	Fancy 0.00	4.90
y	Spring Extra 4.55	4.65
e	Superfine 4.20	4.30
0	Extra Superfine	5.20
U	Fine 365	3.75
	Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.00
	Middlings 3.25	3.40
£	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs. 2.30	2.334
11	City bags, [delivered]	0.00
11	Wheat,—Spring.	1.11
	do White Winter	0.00
	Uatineal 4.10	4.25
n	Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.50	0.52
	Oats 0.341	0.35
n.	Pease, per 66 lbs 0.89	0.90
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t	Lard, per lbs 0.122	0.13
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	do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
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ì	Thin Mess	21.00
Ì	Dressed Hogs 0.00	0.00
	Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
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il	Firsts 0.00	0.00
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	Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.00
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TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globe.)

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Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.... 0 00
Reaf bind.ors non 22

Beef, hind-qrs. per lb...... 0 00
" fore-quarters 0 00

Mutton, by carcase, per lb..... 0 00

Butter, Ib. rolls..... 0 18

Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 15

packed...... 0 14 Apples, per brl..... 2 00

large rolls..... 0 00

tub dairy..... 0 18

Barley

Oats

Peas

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,	" pelts	0.15	to	0.20

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> MONTREAL JUST PUBLISHED.

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Different Methods of Obtaining Christian Perfection. BY A PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTRIAL. Price, One Dollar For sale at the Seminary.

FORKIGN INTELLIGENCE

—:o:— ` EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—A horrible murder was perpetrated in April, 1875, near a small church called Madonna della Cona, in the vicinity of Teramo, a small town in the Neapolitan territory not far from the boundary of the Pontifical States. The victim was Andrea Tassoni, a kind of hermit, who lived in a hut close to the Madonna della Cona, and supported a wretched life by alms from the frequenters of the Church. He used to ring the bells morning and evening, and acted as servant in the sacristy. One day the bells were silent, and this caused some surprise, as Tassoni was always punctual in performing his duties. When two or three days passed without any sound from the bells the country people became alarmed, and went to seek for Tassoni. They found him dead in his hut. His skull had been fractured and his head smashed to pieces. A bellows blower lay near him stained with blood. For some time no suspicions were entertained of the real murderer. At last it was remarked that a tramp or vagabond named Dominico Miracoli, who generally was clad in rags, and wore no stockings, and was utterly without resources, appeared in the market place, comfortably attired, with shoes and stockings, waistcoat and snuff-box, and with sacks of grain to sell. The clothes and the snuff-box were recognized as the property of the hermit. Miracoli was arrested, and when asked to account for his good clothes and the snuff-box said at first that he had purchased them from a stranger, and afterwards that he had found them on the road. Stains of blood were found on his shirt, and a few slight wounds or scratches on his person. He was a powerful man, of immense stature and strength, and noted for his villanies. Evidence was forthcoming which left no doubt of his guilt, and he was condemned to the galleys for his life. A more brutal murder can hardly be conceived, yet the Crown prosecutor admitted freely extenuating circumstances, which the jury also admitted, and consequently the verdict was not passed for capital punishment, but forced labour for life. The case illustrates the almost impossibility in Italy of obtaining the death sentence, no matter how atrocious the murder. Lately in Rome a man was tried and found guilty of a double murder committed without provocation and under circumstances which enhanced the culpability of the criminal. The murderer was in this case, also found guilty with extenuating circumstances escaped the extreme penalty of the When retiring from the court, after his sentence had been passed, he inhumanly exulted over the death of his victims, boasting that he had killed the object of vengeance, while he himself retained his life and, if he escaped from prison, would commit murder again. Such is the course of justice in Italy. A morbid tenderness arrests the sword of justice, and allows in many cases immunity to the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes. This delay in bringing criminals totrial is also extraordinary. Tassoni, the hermit bell-ringer, was murdered in April, 1875. His murderer, Miracoli, was sentenced for life to the galleys in July, 1876. -Roman Corr. of London Tablet. The Prussian persecutors profess to stick up only

for the rights of the State, and to forbear from any interference in the interna of the Church. Two occurrences that have been reported within the last few days give the lie direct to this assertion. One of the best Catholic catechisms is the one that was first published in 1847 by Father Deharbo, and of which an English edition, authorized by the late Cardinal Wiseman, has passed through many cdi-tions both in England and in America. The authorities of the Rhenish province have just found out that this book, which had been used in Prussian schools for a quarter of a century, is dangerous to the public welfare, and so they have prohibited its further use in the Catholic schools of the Rhenish dioceses. This is No. 1. The other case ocplace called Hennerwitz, in Silesia, where an apos-tate from the Catholic Church died lately in final impenitence. On the day when he was to be buried his friends, supported by the officials of the place, asked that the bells of the Catholic Church should be rung; and upon the priest's refusal, some men were sent to the belfry, who, having taken the key from the sexton by brute force, set about to pull the ropes with might and main, so as to produce a sound very different indeed from a funeral dirge. That's how the "home affairs" of the Catholic Church are respected by Bismarck's myrmidons.
In French plitics there is a temporary lull just

now-at least so far as they can interest outsiders. The Senate is doing little or nothing; and, from our own point of view, we may call this a masterly inactivity, as it is calculated to keep the Radicals and sworn enemies of the Church in a paroxysm of rage. It is the University Education Bill, with its anti-Catholic clauses, that is "under consideratime, and in this way it is just possible that the death, for both houses will have to break up for their holidays within a month's time. The Chamber of Deputies is at present engaged in discussing the to be appointed. The subject creates an immense deal of excitement all over France, but foreigners mostly remain "as cool as a cucumber" on a subject which, in our own estimation, can only become important on the day on which the political corrup-

THE EASTERN WAR.

Between the 29th and 31st of July five Turkish divisions entered Servia. The Servians are seeking to avoid battle. The Paris correspondent of the Times quotes a telegram to the Russian agency dated St. Petersburg, August 1st, stating that the Powers are negotiating for mediation, and so far agree in principle. It is not certain that mediation, may be accomplished without prejudice to the interests of either party. The Timer Vienna special reports that Suleiman Pasha has attacked the Servians at Pandiorolo. The position was defended by eight battalions and twelve guns. The Servians were dislodged. The Turkish columns have united before Krajazevals, which place has been fortified by the Servians. The Daily Telegraph's Paris despatch says that the following are paragraphs of the recent convention between Servia and Montenegro:—A weekly subvention of 6,000 ducats is to be paid by Servia to Montenegro. Autonomy of Montenegro shall be respected. Servia gives guarantee of annexation of Herzegovina to Montenegro. The kingdom of Servia to be recognized by Montenegro. There is to be an offensive and defensive alliance between the contracting parties. Both States are to be incorporated in a Sclavonic federation. A Vienna despatch to the Times says the recent Turkish victories over the Servians, and the subsequent movements, have developed the plan of the Turkish campaign. The Turkish commander endeavours to possess the Timok valley, by which he can turn Alexinatz and Belgrade, two points prepared for defence in the Morava valley. The Servians are evidently aware of this, for since their retreat they have concentrat-

to leave a corps of observation, so the propability is that for some time we shall hear a great deal about operations at these two points. Had the Turks been able to follow immediately in the wake of the Servians when they retired from Babingl, they might have forced their position, but as the Servians had a fortnight to prepare for the attack, the Turks may find themselves in the face of fortified positions scarcely less strong than those they try to obtain at Alexinatz and Belgrade. An official despatch received here confirms the report of the advance of Ahmid Eyoob Pasha and Suleiman Pasha into Servis, and their junction near Rougz-rat-zor Gurgusoratz. The Servian general Tchernayeff's army is stated to be at Gurgusoratz. A battle is eminent. A Reuter telegram from Belgrade says:-The defensive position of the Servians at Saitschar is represented to be impregnable. The Servian left wing, under Cholakantish, has taken Bielopolje, and seriously threatens Sienitzs, the hombardment of which is expected to begin within two days. The Turks are entrenched at Izvor. The Standard's Vienna despatch says :- The Turks have placed a corps of observation, 6000 strong on the Danube, opposite Roumania. Large sums of money from Russian Committees have been received. Three Rhssian Countesses are serving in the hospitals. The Paris correspondent of the Standard reports Austria has been strengthening the garrison of Semlin in view of possible events. Russia is sending troops to the frontier. The Eastern prospect again looks gloomy. The Standard's Paris despatch says it is stated that Murad has signed his abdication. The old Turkish party, led by the Sultan presumptive, is showing hostility to the proposed constitution. Midhat pasha threatens to resign. Another revolution of the Divan is anticipated. Abdul Hamid has declared that as soon as he has ascended the throne he will take supreme command of the armies against the Sclaves. The Servians publish in the Vienna papers an appeal for medical assistance from abroad, they being deplorably deficient in the hospital department. A Vienna despatch to the Daily News says :- In consequence of the threatening attitude of irregular troops at Sophia all houses there are closed at seven in the evening, and it is not safe for citizens to walk out after dark unless attended by a guard. At Adrianople sentries are placed in the bazaars to protect people from the Bashi Bazouks. The text of the official declaration of the Turkish Government explaining why it entered into the war against Servia has been received. The document charges the Servians with fomenting the insurrection in Herzegovina. The Porte was compelled to ask explanations of the extraordinary preparations made by Servia. Prince Milan subsequently invaded the Turkish provinces and was joined in his hostile movement by Montenegro. Turkey then had no alternative. The Times Vienna special says Mukhtar Pasha is reported in a difficult position. The Montenegrins occupy his line of communications from Trebinge to the north, and also hold possession of the heights of Liabolir, cutting off his chances of relief. If the Montenegrins should sever his communications with Raguas, Mukhtar would be unable to feed his troops for any length of time. In the British House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by Wm. Mure, Liberal, said the Treasury had ordered the Bank of England to advance money to pay the interest due on August the 1st on the Turkish loan of 1855, simultaneously communicating with the Turkish and French Governments concerning the matter by note. The loan of 1855 is guaranteed by both England and Franco. The Constantinople correspondent says the Sheiks of Mecca have placed 20,000 troops at the disposition of the Turkish Government, and some of these forces are already waiting orders to start. The Bashi-Bazouks are not to be compared in ferocity with the Zeibeks. The latter at Smyrna slew all the people in the streets. The town is in an in-describable state of terror. The Turks feel strongly in regard to the meddling of foreign nations with the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire. The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph "I hear from Belgrade that grave apprehensions are entertained that Austria will occupy Servia with a military force, in the interest of European peace. My informant declares this course has already been determined on. Arrangements are being made to mobilize 6,000 men for this purpose. Confirmation of the report was wanting, but the Servian Premier is urging an armistice in order to avoid this even-tuality." Official despatches state that the Turks have captured Servian fortified positions near Gurgujovatz, inflicting heavy loss; the Turkish losses are smaller. It is believed that the Servian Goution;" and, seeing that the Lower House took ten weeks to pass it, the Senate claim quite as much Reuter's Telegraph Company from Semlin says two thousand volunteers have left the Servian army and wretched bill will in the end be "considered" to have invaded Bosnia, for the purpose of prosecuting death, for both houses will have to break up for a guerilla warfare. A Berlin telegram to the News says :-- Although the Torkish advance is very slow, the Servians' only chance is through the mediation new municipal law, and the leading question is, by of the Powers, which is likely to follow the next whom the thirty-five thousand and odd mayors are serious battle. A despatch in the Times says a revolutionary proclamation has been distributed in Alexandria, Egypt, seeking, under protest of defending the magistracy, to raise a rebellion against the Khedive. The Daily News' despatch from Pesth says a rumor has been received from Semlin that tion of the Empire shall be revived. Before the the Turks have taken Saitschar. Dervish Pasha is week is out the election of Count de Mun is also to expected at Trebinje with thirty battalions to reinbe debated on, and this occasion is looked forward to as a general field day.—London Universe.

Staff to Gen. Zach, died on Wednesday last, having been wounded six or seven times. After the fight at Pandirolo, three Turkish battalions and five hundred Circassians crossed the frontier into Servia. Gen Horvatovitch, the Servian Command. er, feigned retreat; the Turks followed him, and occupied a village on the plain. On Tuesday, the Servians attacked the Turks, taking them by surprise, and massacred the entire detachment. Seven hundred Catholics, with a number of Turks, have gone over to the Montenegrins. A despatch to the Standard from Kragujevatz says the Servians occupy strong entrenchments on the left branch of the Timok River, the capture of which would decide the fate of Kragujevatz. Ahmed Ezoob Pasha, with an army of thirty-five battalions and twenty-four pieces of artiliery, reached this point on the 1st of August. He has had several engagements with the Servians. After great losses, the Turks encamped opposite Kragujevatz. The Standard's correspondent with the north-eastern Servian army, in a despatch from Paratchin, reports heavy fighting on the lower Timok. The Servians claim to have recaptured Isyor. The authorities are silent on the subject, and it is rash to state the issue. The casualties are heavy; 400 wounded are expected at Paratchin, and there are 70 at Jagodina, without a surgeon. Tchernayeff's army of 20,000 men is in an entrenched camp at Alexinatz and Deligrad; two hours' march in rear are redoubts and earth-works holding two brigades. Prince Milan and Minister Ristich are at Deligrad. The Standard's Paris despatch reports that 9,000 men and 12 Krupp cannon have left Egypt for the Porte, and 11,000 more men and 24 Krupp guns will soon be desputched, to complete the contingent which the Ehedive is bound to furnish the Sultan. A Reuter despatch reports that the Turks attacked the Servians at Kragujevatz yesterday. The fight at last accounts was in progress. Result unknown. The The two chief points of stratagetical importance in Press publishes, under reserve, as not yet confirmthe Timok valley are Saitschar and Gurguzovatz, as ed, a statement that France, had been advised by they lie at the junction of the only two practicable Russia to take part with the other Powers in an

roads from the Timok into the Morava valley. The next operation must therefore be to possess these places, which are being strongly forified, and cannot well be left in the rear. The Turks are not in a

position, in spite of the reinforcements received

effort at meditation, and replied that it would be better, first that the Powers should understand what are to be the points of intervention. Russia evidently wishes for immediate intervention in Turkey. The Vienna Presse says Moukhtar Pasha is expected shortly to take refuge in Austris with his army, as he is so hemmed in at Trebinje that it is impossible to force a passage north— A cable despatch from Vienna announces that the foreign ambassadors have at last interfered, and entered a protest against the present conduct of the campaign in Servia; that several ambassadors have given warning to the Sublime Porte that unless the present system of enlisting volunteers to fight against Obristisns was stopped foreign military intervention is inevitable. As a consequence of this warning; the Porte has ordered that no more volunteers be enlisted against the Servians. The New Free Press publishes intelligence from Con- P stantinople than an enforcement of Midhat Pasha's proposed constitution has again been postponed. H Official despatches state that on Wednesday the Turks attacked Little Zevordik, and were repulsed: On Thursday they attacked the Servian positions north of Gramada. The result of this attack is as yet unknown. The battle began on Thursday hefore Gergusovatz, but no bulletin of the result has yet been received. A despatch from Semlin says:-Important battles have been fought during the last two days at Tresibaba, between a strong advance guard of Abdul Kerim's advance guard, under General Horvatovick, and the Servians. Tresibaba is situated at the junction of the roads leading from Pandirolo and Gramada to Guergusovatz. The Servian General Tchernayeff is on the River Timok, I south-west of Guergusovatz.

Toans.-The toad is a most useful thing in a garden. I had a plant dreadfully infested with wood-lice, almost destroyed by them, and a toad located itself close by as its protector; and in order to be ready in an emergency, he made in the mould a hole all but deep enough to hide himself in, but not deep enough to prevent his having a thorough good view of the plant; and when a wood-louse, beetle, or anything of the kind appeared near him or the plant, out he came and pounced upon it—
"You are mine!" This was wholly his work. I
only watched him sometimes, greatly pleased at the success. Another time as I was one day walking along a path in the garden, I saw a toad approaching; the pace was quick for a toad, but I soon saw what he was after. Just on before him was a beetle which I expected to see caught, but ere there was apparently time for them to meet, the beetle had disappeared, so quickly that my eye was not quick enough to see it taken; but no doubt it was in the toad's mouth, for I heard a click which told the tale of capture. The other toads seemed to have concerted between them how to act one evening so as to take a border regularly, and in order to do their work well it appeared to be arranged that one of them should go on the boarder and the other stay outside, the box edging between them; and so they did their work of clearing, keeping just opposite the one to the other, though they could not see each other, and I was watching them from the window above. I wish we could all act with good feeling towards such useful creatures. They do much good and no harm, but I have every reason to believe they are sometimes treated most cruelly.-Gardener's Chronicle.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—" By 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 cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled-"James Errs & Co., Homocopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

SITUATION WANTED as Teacher by a young lady, holding a McGill Normal school Diploma, capable of teaching both English and French and has had eight years experience. Address "M. T.," True Witness Office. 51-3

WANTED-Two Elementary Teachers for St V Columban, County of Two Mountains.— Places open just now. For salary and particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED-For School Section No 4, in the Township of Alfred, a Male Teacher, holding a first or second class certificate, and capable of teaching the French language.

Montebello, Q., June 27, 1876. 7-3 J. R. BROWNRIGG, Sec.-Treas.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.

INFORMATION WANTED—Heirs and next of Kin of JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN, formerly of New York, who died at Moncton, on the 15th May last had a brother Denis in Montreal in the years of 1871 to 1874, latterly supposed to be in Chicago will hear of something to their advantage, by com municating with

McSWEENEY BROS Moncton, N. B.

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NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CELINA CAILLE, of the town of St. Henri, District of Montreal, has, on the Fourth day of August, 1876, instituted an action for separation as to property against ber husband, EDMOND RHEAUME, Boot and Shoe Dealer, of the same place.

A. HOULE,

A HOUDE,
Altorney for Plaintiff, Montreal, 4th August, 1870.

ALLAN LINE.



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The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Lock Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:-

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TORONTO, ORT.

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untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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patrons desire.

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With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ. ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and puternal

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inations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon. day in September, and ends in the beginning of

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The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial

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Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Fire Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les. sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music

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Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHEE ABNOLD,

Toronto, March 1. 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of EDOUARD POITRAS, An Insolvent.

On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. EDOUARD POITRAS,

per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quenec, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH DECHENE,

An Insolvent.

On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to said Court for a dis-charge under the said Act. JOSEPH DECHENE,

per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876.

CANADA.

225 00

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

DAME ARTHEMISE DESCHAMPS, of Cote St.
Autoine, Parish of Notre Dame de Toutes
Graces, in the District of Montreal, wife of
PIERRE BOUCHARD, of the same place, Manufacturer and Carpenter, authorized a ester en jugement,

Plaintiff;

a em la salta a The said PIERRE BOUCHARD,

Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 4th August, 1876.

DOUTRE, DOUTBE, ROBIDOUX,
HUTCHINSON & WALKER,
Attorneys for Plaintif.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG AND SHARE.—A short time since an enormous shark which had been caught by a fisherman off the railway wharf Geelong, West by a managed to escape. It returned, however, to its old quarters a few days after, and was ever, or desired measured, its dimensions receptured. On being measured, its dimensions were found to be as follows:—12 feet in length, 6 exhibited for some days, attracting numerous visitors, and on being opened a Newfoundland dog

was found in its capacious stomach. To DRIVE AWAY RATS.—A correspondent desires a remedy for ridding his house of rats. Let him take a quantity of green copperas and dissolve it in bolling water, and pour it as, hot as possible down their holes, and scatter it in crystals about their haunts. It will cleanse the premises of all disagreeable odors, and it has driven every rat out of the house we occupy. If he will imewash his cellar with the wash made yellow with copperas, it will act as a capital disinfectant, and with us has routed every rat and mouse, although the house was an old one, and the vermin were very numerous.—Country Gentleman.

FRESH SPRINGS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE OCEAN .- On the southern coast of the Island of Cuba, at a few miles from land, springs of fresh water gush from the hed of the ocean, probably under the influence of hydrostatic pressure, and rise through the midst of the salt water. They issue forth with such force that boats are cautious in approaching this locality, which has an ill repute on account of the high cross sea thus created. Trading vessels sometimes visit these springs to take in a supply of fresh water, which is thus obtained in the sea. The greater the depth from which the water is taken the fresher it is to be found.

A Good Ruce.—A man, who became very rich was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in the day, I must do that the first thing, and in half a hour. After this I was allowed to play; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every boy who reads this go and do likewise.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—A gentleman traveling through Mecklenburg, some years ago, witnessed a singular association of incongruous animals. After dinner the landlord of the inn placed on the floor a large dish of soup and gave a loud whistle. Immediately there came into the room a large mastiff, an Angora cat, an old raven, and a remarkably large rat, with a bell about his neck. They all four went to the dish, and without disturbing each other fed together; after which the dog, cat, and rat, lay before the fire, while the raven hopped about the room. The landlord, after accounting for the familiarity of these animals, informed his guest that the rat was the most useful of the four, for the noise he made completely freed his house from the rats with which it was infested.

THE CAMEL AS A SCAPE-GOAT .- A very singular account of the use to which a camel is sometimes put is given by the traveller Bruce. He tells us that he saw one employed to appease a quarrel between two parties, something in the same way as the scape goat was used in the religious services of the Jewish people. The camel, being brought out, was accused by both parties of of all the injuries, real or supposed, which belonged to each. All the mischief that had been done they accused this camel of doing. They upbraided it with being the cause of all the trouble that had separated friends called it by every opprobrious epithet, and finally killed it, and declared themselves reconciled over its body.

THE MAYOR'S DAUGHTERS .- About a century ago when England was more pugnacious than she is now, and when she was engaged in frequent broils with her continental neighbors a French officer her continental neigh happened to fall a prisoner in the hands of the English. He was conveyed to London, where he was immediately released on his giving his "parole d'honneur" not to leave the country during the continuance of the war or until an exchange of prisoners should be made between the respective belligerents. With that chivalry and generosity which, in every civilized country, is so characteristic of the noble profession of arms, the French prisoner was treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness by his English professional confreres and became a frequent if not a daily guest at the Officers' Mess. His general rendezvous however was the Army and and Navy club room, where, in his broken English funny accent, he was accustomed to dispense all the gossip, which, in the course of the day he happened to acquire during his long strolls and mables through the city. On one occasion he related having seen the Lord Mayor's daughters, who were remarkably pretty blondes, but unfortunately at the moment, in the excitement of his admiration, he forgot both name and office of the distinguished father of those ladies. He began by saying " Me saw to-day too such beautiful lady in the Hyde Park. Oh! so beautiful! beautiful!" Wishing to explain who they were he enquired of one of his amused listeners, "What you call the wife of the horse?" "The mare," was the answer; "On res! that is the name of the wife of a horse: they, these dear beauties, they were the daughters of the Mare."-Extract from " Tales of a Grandpa."

A Specific Against Hydrophobia .- Dr. Gizyvala, of Krivoe, Ozero, Podolia, for whose trustworthiness, Prof. Gubles, of Paris, vouches, declares that aftern series of crucial trials, which he describes at length, he has found that, after having opportunities of treating at least one hundred cases of men bitten by rabid dogs with the Xanthium spinosum, he has never in any one of these cases failed to Ward off hydrophobia. He gives some startling examples. During the Crimean war a family of twelve persons had been biten by a hydrophobic wolf. Six of them entered his wards in the hospital of Olschanka, Government of Podolia, District of Balfa. They were treated with infusion of leaves of Xanthium, and all recovered. The six others, Who were treated with the actual cautery and the daily use of Genesta tinctoria and other drugs, died of hydrophobia in the course of from twelve to sixty days. He recounts many other facts not less stiking. For an adult the dose is sixty centigrammes of the dry powder, repeated three times a day, and continued six weeks. Children under twelve-take half that quantity. The dose for an animal is much larger. A heard of thirty oxen had been hitten. bitten by a mad wolf. Eight had succumbed to the symptoms of hydrophobia. The commissary of police came to Dr. Grzyvala for his "anti-rabio powder." He gave three ounces of the powder with bran, daily, to each of the animals. None of them suffered from the disease. These are examples of which Dr. Grzyvala says he has a hundred others. We have heard too often of specifics for hydrophobia not to regard the claimant with sorrowful suspicion. But the herb is at least a harmless one. Its ordinary properties seem to be mainly sudorific; and since animals suffering rabies are only too frequently at hand, and the remedy is one that grows plentifully in the middle regions of France, as well uin Podolia, let us hope that our French colleakues will lose no time in putting this prophylactic

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sult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study' which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

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in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be blowed . attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT,

President of the College, Toronto, March 1, 1872

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CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FAILING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons laboring mader this distressing malady, will find Hanco's Epiteptic Pills to be the only remedy over discovered for curing Epitepsy or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by all the affilieted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not affilieted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CERE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1877.

SETH HANCE, Bultimore, Md.— Dear Sir; Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Phils. I was attached with Epilepsy in July, 1833. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I scened to grow worso. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several different times, I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider 1 your Epileptic Pills cured me. In Fobruary, 1851.

I menced to use your Pills, and only had two attacked your medicine was made the instrument by which it is a less serious character. With the blessing of Proy your medicine was made the instrument by which it is cured of that distressing affliction. I thick Grit is relied to the persons who are similarly acted to easy have the benefit of them. Any person was a further information can obtain if by earling attary residence, No. 856 North Third St., Philosophia, Pa.

William Edward.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer.

Grenada, Miss., June 33.—Seth S. Hance.—Dear Sir:
You will find enclosed five deliars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epitentic Pills. I was the first parson
who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son
was badly afficied with first for two years. I wrate for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he to k according to directions. He has never had a fir shoe. It
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills.
His case was a very had one; he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tennessen on the subject, for the purpose of ascentialag my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have a inways
recommended them, and in no historic where I have
had a chance of hearing from their elect have they
failed to cure. Yours, etc.,

Grenada, Valabusha County, Miss. The subjoined will answer.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING TITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTGORER, TONAS, Juno 28th, 187.

To Seth S. Hance:—A person in my camboy had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for therefore years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and oftentimes several in guick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they hasted until his mind appeared totally deraugaed, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my principal wancaer, and has, since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has lits to give it a triat.

B. L. Definers:

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Read the following testimonial from a respectation citizen of Grenada, Mississippi. SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir. I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Vits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has leagn been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last flye months, lits mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Luon. SETT S HANCE B . I tolen er

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCE, 103 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, 63; two, 45; twelve, 62; twelve, 62; twelve, 62; twelve, 62; the Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

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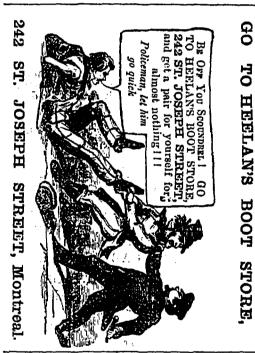
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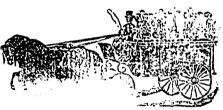
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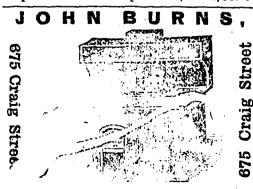
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James McShane, Jr.,
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FARMERS COLUMN.

A writer in the New Haven Journal gives warning that the potato beetle must be handled cautiously by persons having cuts or bruises through which poison may be disseminated, and utters an especial caution to avoid the inhalation of voltaic odors arising from scalding, burning or crushing considerable numbers at a time. This work should not, therefore, he committed to children.

VALUE OF FOOD .- An interested reader of the reports of the American farmer's club sent the following estimate of the different value of food : Taking timothy hay as a standard of comparison, and assuming that it requires one hundred pounds of it to supply a certain amount of nourishment, he finds after careful experiment, that the same amount of nourishment can be obtained by using the following quantities of food :- Oil cake, sixty four pounds; buckwheat, same amount; oats, fifty-nine pounds; corn, fifty-six pounds; barley, fifty-one pounds; rye forty-nine pounds; beans, forty-six pounds; peas, forty-four pounds; nears, forty-five pounds; peas, forty-four pounds; wheat, forty-three pounds; beets, 346 pounds; carrets, 280 pounds; potatoes, 195 pounds; straw, 220 pounds; rye straw, 220 pounds, and clover hay, ninety-five pounds.

BUCKWHEAT AS A FERTILIZER.-Nature gives us three plants peculiarly adapted for fertilizing worn out lands, viz.: Peas, clover and buckwheat; of these clover is most used, and is best known, but as a crop on very badly used land it is hardly equal to either peas or buckwheat. Peas will do better on poorer land than either of the others, and can be followed the second season most profitably by buckwheat, after which clover will thrive well. The best way to utilize either peas or buckwheat is to sow broadcast in June and turn under with a large two or three horse plow the vines or stalks when in full bloom, and just before the maturity of the seed begins. In this way all the phosphorus, nitrogen and carbonic acid, which the plants have gathered from the atmosphere, is absorbed by the loose soil, which thereby obains a bountiful supply of phosphate food for all kinds of cereals. Lands that are too thin to produce good crops of peas or buckwheat, can be first treated to a crop of rye, which should be sown in the early fall and turned under with a plow in the green state, in May following. This fits it for the reception of either peas or buckwheat in June. In case the peas or buckwheat can be sown in May, two crops can be ntilized in one year by allowing the first crop to become ripe, and then turn them under with small plows, and do the same with the second crop, only use large plows, just before the frosts of October. A great benefit will be derived from sowing broadcast over either peas, rye or buckwheat. A compost of ashes and landplaster, consisting of seventy-five to one hundred pounds of the latter, and three to five times as much of the former, per acre. Old, wornout lands, with a good clay subsoil, treated in this way for two years, pays better than any invest-ment a farmer can make—it is better than lending his money at twenty-five per cent, interest.

A REAL FRIEND TO FARMERS .- A few days ago we alluded to the fact that red lead, sprinkled over seeds or grain about to be sown, affords an effectual defence against the depredations of birds. A correspondent of a Scotch newspaper gives an account of the discovery of an equally effective remedy against noxious insects, grubs, wire-worms, &c., which has the additional property of being an excellent manure. This substance is nothing else
than ordinary paraffin oil. The writer in question,
having his crops of beans and peas destroyed by

LE LE II I I U G

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would
have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG
and YMENEOUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses rats and mice, his onlone attacked by maggets and of his turnips devoured by the fly which is only too well known to feed on that root, was at his wits' end for a remedy, and hit on the expedient of soak ing his seeds in paraffin oil before sowing them. The odor of the oil acted as a charm, and none of the seeds so treated were touched, while their vitality was not only unaffected, but their growth was accelerated to a wonderful extent, and the crops usual way grew to a height of fifteen inches, while contiguous rows of the same seed, after being ed for a night in the oil, produced plants four feet in height. The importance of this discovery, if it can be practically applied on a large scale and at a slight expense, is hardly to be estimated. The proper proportion of oil appears to be about two wineglassfuls to six gallons of water, for a manure for vegetables and roots; while diluted to a greater extent, it may be applied as an insecticide, for vines, flowers, &c. The paraffin mixed with dry earth, and applied in this way to the soil, is equally effective and more convenient. If all that is claimed for this material is found to be equally attainable on large farms, farmer's troubles will be reduced to a minimum. Rats and mice will be chased away. They will defy the attacks of grubs and blight. Wireworm and turnip fly will cease from troubling them; and perhaps even the dreaded Colorado potato bectle will be exterminated, and the phyllozera driven from the vineyards; while agriculturalists will not have to spend auxious moments in calculating how long the Peruvian guano deposits will continue to supply their demands .- Hamilton SUMMER CARE OF FOWLS .- Healthy fowls will

lay healthy eggs, which will hatch healthy chickens, and if they have good care will never be sick. I feed my old fowls, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, all the corn they will eat, and give them all the water they will drink. They have a good walk, and I am well satisfied with the return in eggs. They have laid all winter. Some of my hens are eight and ten years old, and are good layers still. When chickens are hatched I place the hen and chickens in a box three or four feet square. I give no food the first day; the second I feed hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, and bread wet with water squeezed dry with the hand. I had good success last summer with ground wheat, wet with milk or water. I have also had good success with corn meal, wet with milk or water, mixed hard. I keep the hen and chickens in the box a few days, then turn them out to run where they please, in wet grass or dry, in search of insects, place. My fowls are bardy, and the Derby cocks and hens will drive off the hawks. In Illinois, I once placed a clutch of early chickens in a room, having saw-dust on the floor; the feet of two turned up; I soaked their feet with linement, and turned them out to take their chance. In a few days their feet were well. Lice on fowls, when numerous, are very annoying, causing their eyes to become sore. They go to the eyes and vent, and rubbing salt, butter or lard about those places will destroy them. Fowls often become blind from cold in their heads, the passage from the eye to the mouth being closed with mucus. Wash with warm salt water; pluck a strong neck-hackle feather having a smooth end; hold the fowl with the left arm, the head with the left hand; open the mouth with the thumb and finger: run the end of the quill gently into the roof of the mouth, to the outer edge of the eye which is sore. When the quill appears, take hold of it and pull it through. This will open the passage if closed. Neverfeed whole grain to sick fowls, but always soft food. Blind fowls placed in a box or coop will find the food and water if it is placed there. Cover the bottom of the box with sawdust or dry earth; keep clean; sprinkle the coop with vinegar; place a roost about four inches from the floor, and they will find it. 1,57 DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

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