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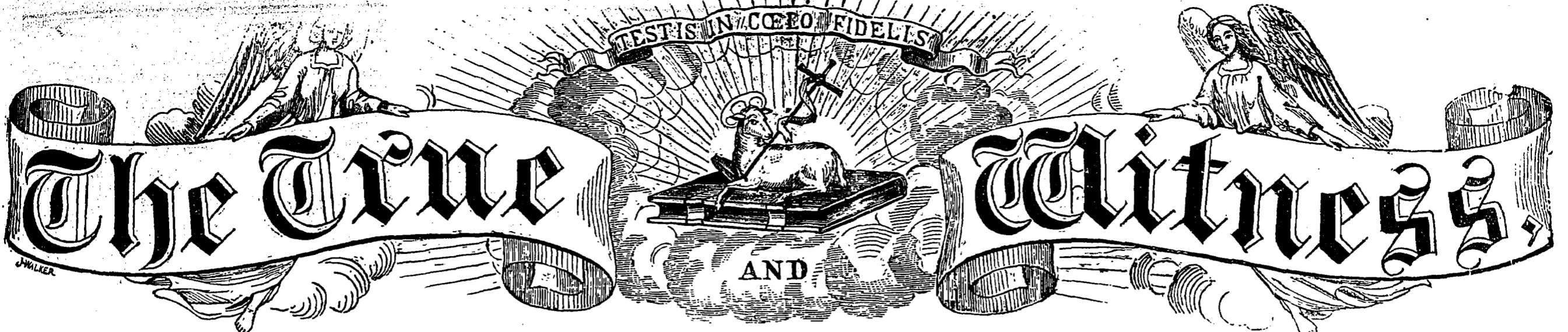
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

NO. 52.

JUST RECEIVED, A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

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		per ann
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" " Catholic Review.....	"	3 00
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Dublin Nation.....	"	3 50
" Weekly News.....	"	2 50
London Tablet.....	"	6 50
" Register.....	"	4 50
New York Catholic World.....	Monthly	4 50
Messenger Sacred Heart.....	"	2 00
London Month.....	"	7 50
Dublin Review.....	Quarterly	6 25
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 SUBJECTS, given by
THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871.
Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price from
D. & J. SADLER & CO.,
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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 VOCAION 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 poor.

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 next day. We must hope the Catholic 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 yes," 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 any 'o them slept, he tap'd them on the head w' the wand." They were 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 was a grand old priest, with a big head, and perhaps a bigger heart; very like the portraits of St. Vincent de Paul, but handsomer, always brave

heartily and kindly. "Well," said Margaret, "Father 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. 'I did 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 house: 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 full 'o people, but you must come.' 'Well, I'll be there in twenty minutes.' I went back, and waited for him at the foot o' the stair.

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 w' 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 father, and said, "Now you must go out, and take all these folk w' 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 w' him for?" "Oh," said another, "dinna ye ken she's a cat o' his ain kind noo?" Well, he spoke to my mother, and she believed every word he said. I stood in the corner w' my 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 anointed 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 w' his ain han', and said, "That's to show you that it's a Protestant lie. The woman's to have what she can eat or drink while she can take it."

"Well, I had to go to my work, and didna like leaving my mother with Protestants. One evening I was alone w' her, and I said, 'Now, mother, you'll not go back from what Father Peter told you?' She said, 'No, wean, I'll na go back noo; I'm quite content noo;' and then she said, 'Wean, dy'e see you man and you woman at the foot of the bed?' and I said, 'No, mother, there's no man and no 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 dees. 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 herself. Her father was received into the Church, and died. Margaret lived on, the affliction of her neighbors. She did much to get negligent Catholics to practice their religion, and helped some Protestants into the Church. If 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 Progress.*

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 brau hasn't yet brought himself up to the interrogation point, but when he does she's prepared with an exclamation of an ac-coma-dating nature.

It is the sagacious remark of a keen observer that you can generally tell a newly-married couple at the dinner-table by the indignation of the husband when a fly alights on the bride's butter.

THE BLACK FAIRY.

By D. P. SHILABER.

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 then seem as glad to see them as if he had not been there for a month. Sometimes the farmer would tie some meat or bread to Jack's collar, and point toward the widow; 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 home.

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 their house the tracks of several rabbits; and they 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 season.

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 rocked 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 hut that we made last summer."

"So it is, Billy," said Tom, joyfully.
"And we will go into it and stay till the storm is over, I guess it will not snow much."

So they went in, and found it just as they had left it—some 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 peeped 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, and were now lay, which they had picked in the summer, and saying their prayers, 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 have sunk under such fearful circumstances—shut up in darkness with not one hope of escape.

The youngest boy, Billy, began to cry. But Tom tried to cheer him up, though he felt very badly himself.
"Don't cry, Bub," he said "There will be some good fairy come along at the right time and find us."

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 find, and standing on Billy's back, who got on his hands and knees, he reached up and managed to push a hole through the snow on top of the hut. But the snow blew in so that he had to use his cap to keep it out.

So they passed another day and night. And in the 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 saw 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 dox 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 felt 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 forest, 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 overwhelming majority of that body neither can, nor will, see right in any matter that concerns Ireland.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Whatever the ultimate fate and fortunes of the Irish Home Rule movement may be, it must be 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 a 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 authoritative tone; but to the men who guided its counsels, these things spoke only of the moment came at last for submitting their work to formal ratification or rejection by the country.

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 similar objection; 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, adjoined 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 *plebiscite* or 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 Irish 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

This odious law, known as the "Irish Convention Act," was passed by the Irish Parliament in order to forbid the Volunteers and other friends of Parliamentary Reform from "overawing the legislature." Its repeal has been steadily resisted by the British Parliament, which finds the restriction now as invaluable as the Irish people find it oppressive.

who could not, from one reason or another, be actually present in Dublin. The form of the document 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, Mitchellites, Fenians, Liberals, etc. The well-known veteran 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. MacIule, "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. Dannt 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 Majesty 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 out 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 array of the kind ever seen in the country. In a few weeks, however, nearly twenty 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 monstrous requisition. Not only was every county represented, nearly every barony sent its best and worthiest man. Although most amazing was at the time created by the array of what was termed "men of position," the promoters of the movement valued even more the names of certain men in middle and humble life, town traders, 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 signatures 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 apartments being converted into division lobbies, 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 parliament," as they sneeringly expressed it; and this conference affair was vividly, dangerously suggestive to the "too imaginative" Irish. There was, however, they declared, no 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 the Irish 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.

three hours in session, there would be a "Donnybrook row" which would be furnished and heads broken.

P. POPE EUGENE III. AND ARNOLD OF BRESCIA.

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

(Continued from our last.)

Those who are reared to the extremity of being their bread, are fated to meet with harsh results. The Sovereign Pontiff, whenever they are forced to rely upon the charity of the people, are by no means exempt from this destiny.

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 overpowered when I consider who I am and to whom I write.

"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 your heads the wrath of heaven and earth; while with sacrilegious temerity you strive to breathe the Holy Apostolic See of the divine and regal honors showered upon it in so singular a manner.

"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.

upon my back they have lengthened their impiety. Rest assured, O King, that neither now will God suffer the yoke of sinners to rest upon the inheritance of his just."

"Wherefore gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O mightiest of earthly princes, and restore to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and to God what belongs to God. For it is evidently in Caesar's interest both to defend his own crown and to protect 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 cities of Italy lay in the greatest possible disorder."

"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.

"The checked 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.

"The reformers of the XVIth century, differed from the Donatists of the VIIth, 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."

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.

"The reformers would not suffer that the Scriptures should be interpreted according to the Catholic doctrine, and in order to prevent if they constantly preached and wrote innumerable works of every description. Thus they supplied the comments, and we may properly say, that the difference (on 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.

"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.

"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 copied 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 controversialists against infidelity. They must, therefore, confess that the Catholic Church never corrupted the Scriptures."

"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."

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 Bible 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 principles. Do not our dissenting friends make oral notes or comments? For, either is against the supposed clearness of the Bible in 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 every 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 the Romans. Had, therefore, the Church any malicious 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; and this is an evident sign that they are the persons 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.)

Apres des bolles, I cannot refrain from telling you a railway adventure which befel 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 believe, there is no permission to break the journey between the French frontier and Paris. When I arrived at Maccon 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 gliding 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 (laughing). 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 Orient it 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." "Yes, 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 digest." It is a signal illustration of the ultimate fatality 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 and honoured families in France are descendants of Irish Catholics whom penal laws drove out of Ireland because they would not become Protestant. In the drawing-room 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 official 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 reproached 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, "Monseigneur," 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 thaba?" 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 occupying 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 '98, 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 life." "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 ears do not deceive me you got that pleasant mellifluous accent of your 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 have any other country."

A Milwaukee editor has had returned to him a book borrowed twenty-seven years ago, and begins to have hopes of humanity after all.

"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 our old Parliament illuminated the annals of our country and our race."

As his last words died away the assemblage, rising 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 on December day at the house of a well-to-do family in Lincoln. The hostess, pitted 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: "Inga is face all over."

WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

THE EMIGRANTS' FAREWELL.

Farewell! dear old Ireland, green home of my youth;
Thou shine 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.
My voice ne'er may rise on thy calm evening air,
To praise the Great Power that has made thee so fair.

I must leave now to aliens, my childhood's dear home;
Alone and a stranger, thro' the wide world to roam.
My own straw-thatched cabin, where the Memories dwell,
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 lose, 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 birth
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 throbb'd 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 weep
My soul's wish would be, ere it flies to its God—
"That my cold corpse might lie, 'neath Erin's green sod."

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 sale-rooms, Loughrea, a farm of land, containing 60 statute acres, held in fee, for the sum of £3,000.

The Rev. James Meagher, 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, Rosstellan, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork.

Edward Joseph Orramore O'Grady, of Kiltabborris, 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 pastorate of Ballytooly, 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 named 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 Slivardagh collieries was 17,496 tons, and the sales were 15,430. In the corresponding period of 1875 the output was 20,034 tons, and the sales were 15,413 tons.

On the 10th ult., Miss Ryan, late of Ballyneven, Emly; Miss Hogan, second daughter of James Hogan, Esq., Coolreagh, Brrr, and Miss Moloney, of Boharaban, were received into the Presentation Convent, Cashel.

Sister Clare Boylan, Superior of the Sisters of Charity, Drogheda, died on the 10th 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 tons.

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 Keogh, 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, and 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. Macaulay, 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. Killalee. The Very Rev. Dr. Egan has been appointed President of the Diocesan College, and the Rev. Mr. Callaghan, Killrush, has been appointed Vice-President.

The sale of the Benburb manorial estate, county Tyrone, of more than 9,000 acres, with a rental of upwards of £9,000 a year, the property of Lord Powercourt, 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 Ireland:—1. Mr. Michael O'Brian; 2. Mr. Patrick O'Carroll; 3. Mr. James M. Cregan.

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 the lot of any person previously to announce that there is not a single prisoner for trial in custody of the sheriff."

The Dundalk assizes were opened on the 11th grand jury, said that the detailed official reports ult., by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presiding in the Court of Session, in addressing the grand jury which had been laid before him presented a very gratifying aspect of affairs in the county Louth, for during the four months that have elapsed since the last assizes there were only four cases of crime reported to have been committed "within the limits of the county."

Great rejoicings took place at Bishopscourt, Killdare, on the 6th ult., being the day when the proprietor, Richard Wolfe, Esq., attained his majority.

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 Lughnure (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 Ballycorus works were 911 tons, of the value of £10,278 9s 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 perfectly unostentatious, was widespread 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 calendars 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 heinous 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*, 23 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 laity 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 133 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 tracery 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 Arthur Fourth Baron de Freyne having attained the age of manhood, and if we could mention one 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 Farragher.

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 577,541, and the average daily attendance for the year was 339,961, 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 teachers, and attended by Catholic children only. The returns show 596,827 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 3,991 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 40,000 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 Auchtermotchy; 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 introduce peat as fuel. This attempt has not been altogether unsuccessful and the preparing of peat 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 from railway stations. In the glens and billy districts of the county peat-cutting has been extensively prosecuted this season; 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 scale, the illicit stills were always found to be placed in spots near to where a supply of peat could be easily procured. It was customary not many years ago in several districts for children many years ago in several districts for children attending school to 'carry a peat along' with their books daily for the schoolhouse and teacher's fires, but this practice is not likely to be resumed."

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 pledged, both individually and collectively, to carry out the ends and objects which the committee have in view. Cardinal Manning, 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 Heron, Sir Joseph McKenna, M.P., Mr. Aubrey De Vere, Hon. 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 him to open an account with it at Hoare's Bank, Fleet street; to get a cheque-book and return with it to him. His lordship 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 Hoare'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 £250, which he left in Barnett's hands, not supposing they were to be used. A week afterwards, 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 Barnett 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 think he had been tricked, and he had the good sense to go to his solicitor. That gentleman at once instituted proceedings, and applied to the Court of Chancery for an order to compel Barnett to surrender the acceptances, 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 Pain. 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 cheque for the amount. He believed that Barnett would pay the money over to Lord Bective; but, although this had 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 way 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 debt 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 sinned 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."

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The seal of secrecy having been removed from the concluding portion of Balfour 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 grew out 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 understood, 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 Pierpont, as evidence that Wilson was trying to drag the President into the net, and until Wilson was informed of the matter Bristow and Pierpont 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 interpolation, and said he had seen the original, but after comparison 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 town, and a new one is to be built in Carleton Place.

Maritime Province papers are complaining of the exorbitant charges made by express companies.

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

The total amount to be raised by taxation in Amherstburg the present year is \$10,405, requiring a total rate of 3 cents on the dollar of the whole assessment.

In consequence 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 area.

The farmers about Oshawa 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 pest is reported plentiful on some farms.

Mr. W. F. Fawcett is the contractor for the rebuilding of the Stratford 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 several 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 several of the men.

A story is told of a resident of Eddystone, a hamlet in Northumberland, who charged a young lady in his employ 50 cents the other day for riding to Cobourg with him, besides charging her for her lost time. Some one should now have the "mean

UNITED STATES.

A merchant in this city advertised for a book-keeper last week and had 763 applications for the position. Salary \$12 per week. This indicates the distress prevailing in the community.—*New York Irish American*.

The stock of ice in Hudson River store-houses having been reduced to about 150,000 tons, the dealers who expect to have to go to Maine for enough to carry their customers through this season are very anxious.

are threatening to make another advance in prices. Prices in Maine have been increased about 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 sent men and ships.....1778
Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.....1781
American independence recognized by Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Russia and Holland.....1782
Treaty of peace signed at Paris.....1783
Washington's farewell.....1783
The Constitution adopted.....1787
George Washington elected first President.....1789
The first cotton-gin invented.....1793
Death of Washington at Mount Vernon.....1799
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 Great Britain.....1812
Capture of the Guerriere by the Constitution.....1812
Perry's victory on Lake Erie.....1813
Treaty of peace signed at Ghent.....1814
War declared against Algiers for piracy.....1815
Florida ceded to us by Spain.....1819
Lafayette's visit to this country.....1824
The first American locomotive started.....1831
The first reaping machine patented.....1831
Texas declared its independence.....1836
The Northwest boundary line settled.....1842
The first telegraph apparatus used.....1844
War declared against Mexico.....1846
The first sewing machine invented.....1846
Treaty of peace with Mexico, and cession of California and New Mexico.....1848
Beginning of the civil war.....1861
Proclamation of Emancipation.....1862
Ead of the civil war.....1865
Purchase of Alaska from Russia.....1867
The Pacific railroad opened.....1869
The Centennial celebration and Exhibition.....1876

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS PROSECUTION.—BLOFORD, 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 President'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 frauds.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The seal of secrecy having been removed from the concluding portion of Balfour 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 grew out 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 understood, 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 Pierpont, as evidence that Wilson was trying to drag the President into the net, and until Wilson was informed of the matter Bristow and Pierpont 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 interpolation, and said he had seen the original, but after comparison 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.

man" fined for charging stage fares without having a license.

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 Strathpey 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 ear. It is of the variety called "Emporium," said to have originated on Wolfe Island, and is new around here. The sample shows a full, ripe berry, entirely free from rust or mildew, and the field of eight acres will be harvested on Monday.

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 mildew—both chiefly the former—are being realized. We have seen some samples of Debl 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 pea 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."

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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 dither 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 you 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 nibbling 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 altered his mind.

"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 isn't a 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, Tom."

"Ben I'd like to, honest injun; but Aunt 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 happen to it"—

"Oh, sheucks; I'll be just as careful. Now lemme try. Say—I'll give you the core of an apple."

"Well, here. No, Ben; now don't; I'm afraid."

"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, munching 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 jowharph, a piece of blue bottle glass to look through, a spoon 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 treadmill will work while rolling nine pins or climbing Mount Blanc is only "amusement." There are wealthy gentlemen in England who drive four-horse passenger-coaches twenty or thirty miles on a daily line in the summer, because the privilege costs them considerable money; but if they were offered wages for the service, that would turn it into work, and they would resign.

The more business a man has to do, the more he can accomplish.

The True Witness

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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 PENTECOST.
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 speak 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 Saitsehar, where he awaits Ezoob's arrival. The main Servian army has probably retired, and Saitsehar 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 now expect to hear soon that Serbia 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 inaccessible to members of the diplomatic body, because his nerves are very much affected, and he must not be exposed to very much excitement.

The *Standard's* Paratchin correspondent says the indications are that the fighting at Wahysoor has resulted in another Turkish success. If this is true, communication between Saitsehar and Alexinat 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 Saitsehar. Had the road from Alexinat to Saitsehar 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 crims 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 Moukzar 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 has been authorized to engage thirty English surgeons for field service in the Turkish armies.

A special despatch to the *Journal des Debats* 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 to the Catholic Church.

Lord Sandon's Education Bill passed the English 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 China for missionary purposes. All her life she had a fanciful hatred of Catholicity until chance threw her in the way of the nuns of Shanghai, who converted her.

Upwards of 40 fishermen and sailors of the coasting vessels perished in the gale on the coast of Scotland and England last Thursday.

The Republican majority in the French Chamber have declared void the election of the Count de Mun, the great Catholic orator, on account of the support

he received from the clergy. He will stand again for the same district and be returned.
The French municipal law has at last been voted by a large majority, in spite of the opposition offered to the Government by the Extreme Left and Bonapartists. The Government will nominate the mayors in the chief towns of departments, arrondissements and cantons, and in the other 33,000 communes the mayors will be elected by their fellow-citizens. Under the Empire all the mayors were nominated by the Emperor, generally on the demand of the prefect, and M. Thiers desired to be allowed the same power, but a Conservative Chamber objected, and would not permit him to nominate the mayor in towns of over 20,000 inhabitants.

"THE OFFICE AND WORK OF UNIVERSITIES."

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 Ireland 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 earned 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 wane, the Summer fade, 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 paucity 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 counterbalancing 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 thinking that things are as they ought to be, or 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 road to preferment lies through the Godless Colleges, that thus men reach civil appointments and make their way into the bureau of the Governmental service—*sic ilur 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 earn 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 honest ploughman earns by the sweat of his brow. Thanks to O'Connell and his condutors—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 professions are as patent to the Catholics as to the others. Then where are the Irish young men that they do 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, tradesman 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 material among themselves if they had only self-reliance to use it, and less of the fashionable sycophancy that makes money and perfection convertible terms. The degrees of the Catholic University of Dublin may be held cheap to-day as compared with diplomas from Edinburgh or Oxford; but as surely

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 the other will be respected through the great and universal Church. Oxford will have a name among the Protestant sects of course, and some of its highest records will have to go outside their pale for laurels, but in the Church of Ages Dublin will stand as once stood Padua, Salamanca, 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 all the affiliated colleges and continued until the 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 Patrick."

"MR. P. J. SMITH AND HIS ASSAILANTS."

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 Menger, Mitchell, and others and of which Mr. Smith was the leading—and the only—adventurous spirit"—and we still believe that the honorable member for Westmeath however won from an obviously consistent course by personal feelings or romantic enthusiasm has truly "at heart 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 necessity of giving the letter in full—which 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 in expediency 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 issue of which could bind no after action and the necessity of which as the initiative of legislation, no statesman will deny, I am prepared 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 enemy; 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 demonstration. 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.

He says:—"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. Unhappily or happily I am of the in orthodox sect. I am amongst those who maintain that Irishmen have been signing and whining for the last seventy-five years and have never gained as much by the mendicant pursuit as would pay for the paper on which their begging applications were written." "Are not seventy-five years a long time? Are we to go crouching like spaniels to the doors of Parliament for seventy-five more? Are petitions

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 criminal—to Parliament! Parliament that made the confiscation and fed on the spoil—Parliament composed almost exclusively of pronounced anti-Irishmen—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 a 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 decreed "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 peculiarly 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 subscribed.

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 irreverence.

PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.

It was Lord Brougham, we believe, who described the newspaper as "the best possible public instructor" but who to the instructor when the teachers need teaching. In the columns of our infallible contemporary the other *Witness*, we find the following historical "smyth" 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 astonished—perhaps 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 ago—that Emmett himself was executed at the same time, namely in 1803,—it becomes a most astounding fact in natural 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 commiserate 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 nerve and daring. That, in this world of ours,

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 fool-hardy performance as the above, is simply astonishing. The following we clip from the *N. Y. Sun*, and is from the pen of the renowned "Eli Perkins." "At 5.50 Spelterini ventured on the rope, advancing in a slow walk to the centre of the boiling cauldron. 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 Sarcasm! 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 unholty, 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 thoughts 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 of obtaining fame (?) to a few of that Earth's creatures. Such feats 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 unanimous in denouncing the dreadful attempt. Such an act would be in the interest of humanity, and we are sure, we only re-echo 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 the plot of the story:—

In the quarrel between Edward I. and Philip le Bel, Guy de Damptierre, 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 Chaulillon 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 burning 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: Chaulillon 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—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 Brejdel, too, is a noble one, and evidently a favourite with the author. Bold and 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 slow and strong right-hand of the whole 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 neatly and clearly printed by Cote & Co, Quebec.

THE O'CONNELL ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION 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 really one of the best of our Irish local organizations—the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.

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 invited guests of the Society.

The President, Mr. P. J. Brennan, made some eloquent introductory remarks, giving welcome to the guests and describing the objects of the association.

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 song, Mr. J. Wallace; song, Mr. J. Hector.

We have neither space nor desire to pass criticism on the performances save to say that everything was of good taste and most effectively executed—the 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 Irish hill sides.

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.

Mr. Meany's address on the Life and Times of 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 up of a succession of hard practical facts and replete with the poetic eloquence which distinguishes every effort of the speaker cannot be satisfactorily reduced to the dimensions of the space at our disposal. It is sufficient to say that the attention of the audience was undivided and undiminished as he traced the character and career of the great Irishman who had done so much for Ireland, and that this attention was elevated to enthusiastic applause 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 brilliant 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. Counselor 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 all for the sinful and the afflicted. The Rev. gentleman'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.

We are led in affectionate memory, to those remarks by the canonical appearance in our midst of our revered friend, "The congregation of St. Ann's at Grand Mass on Sunday were gladdened by the sight

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 bafelessness 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 troops 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, and are thereby prevented from drinking deep of the fountain of knowledge, from acquiring that refinement of mind and of manners which a complete 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; 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 pose in his tutored mind the respective merits of the various systems of philosophy which history records, and of those which now away and divide the learned, many of which are fundamentally erroneous or thoroughly materialistic and unchristian. Hence the importance of genuine philosophy; for false philosophy is the curse of our age, the venom which poisons with its unchristian infidel malignancy so many works on history, science, education and politics.

It is now easy to perceive that students who are withdrawn prematurely from College are thus rendered for ever incapable of ably upholding and defending their religious convictions, of ably representing 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., 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 its concour with the material interests of all, in its 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 the perfect ability to accomplish the object with certainty and ease that will inspire confidence, and encourage the reviving business. The earliest time in which such results can be brought about is best. Even when 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 own country, the course of foreign commerce and the condition of exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and actual data are matters of detail having reference to ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The act of Congress of Jan. 14, 1875, enacted that on and after the 1st day of Jan-

uary, 1879 the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorized the Secretary to prepare and provide for such redemption 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 redemption have thus far been barren, no practical preparations towards redemption 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 needed to redemption. The distress now felt by the people in all their business 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 canons 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 magistracy 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.

HENDRICKS'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 principle, 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 value, 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 repeal 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 Coolidge 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 Iphigenia of Euripides" (Poetry), "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister," "Was Miles Standish a Catholic?" "Victoria Columns," "Allies' Formation of Christendom," "St. 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 justice to the contents:—"A Woman Hater, Part 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 amazement" over some last century poetry, and finally landing in a discussion on Spiritualism, and insisting on a strict investigation of so-called spiritual phenomena. "John's Hero" suggests the folly of rash hero-worship. "A Wanderer's Letter—No. II." takes us to Leipzig, and gives an account of the famous battle there in October, 1813, with comments upon Napoleon's neglect to provide a line of retreat. "Lady Adelaide," a Study. In spite of Lady Adelaide's real good heartedness, it is impossible not to sympathize with "clever" Elizabeth. "The Eastern Question" treats of the disturbances in Turkey, and suggests that the discontented provinces

should be formed into tributary States, "giving 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-faloot 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, Westminster, 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 inconvenient. 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 nearly 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 activity.

THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.—Messrs. John McKillop & Co., commercial men, of Montreal, have issued a circular on the crops of Ontario and Quebec. The publishers say: "In Ontario all Spring grains have a very healthy look. 'Never looked better' 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. McB, \$1; 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; Lacolle, W. H, 2; Hochelaga, M. B, 2; Aubrey, J. M. S, 2; Sorel, P. T, 4; St. Johns, P. M, 2; St. Philomena, M. B, 150; 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; Martin-town, J. B. McI, 1; Riviere Raisin, W. McP, 2; St. Columban, Rev Mr. F, 2; M. P, 2; Seneca, Rev J. McI, 2; Alexandria, J. B. McI, 1; Herford Mrs M. J. W, 125; Marshall, J. V. G, 1; Edwardsburgh, P. C, 2; Eganville, T. G, 2; Lochgarry, A. K, 2; Prescott, Rev J. O'D, 2; Oudis, J. McI, 2; St. Claire Rev Z. G, 2; Huntingdon, H. F, 3; Kingsford, D. McI, 2; L'Assomption, Rev J. M. L, 2; Dickinson's Landing, W. McQ, 2; St. Andrews, S. McI, 2; Glennevis, F. McI, 2. Per P. B. Rigaud—Self, 1.50; St. Marthe, P. B. 1.50. Per F. L. E. Kingsbridge—R. D, 1. Per J. G. Hamilton—Mrs M. S, 4. Per J. O. H. Bead—Bellevue, W. M, 2. Per D. A. Alexandria—L. McI, 1. Per Rev H. B. Grandy—T. M, 2; P. C, 3. Per J. K. Fredericton—Smith, R. McI, 2. Per Rev D. O. C. South-Douro—J. C, 2.

Per M. J. K. Eganville—G. L, 10; N. M, 4; C. D, 4; D. McG, 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. Annprior—Mohr's Corners, P. G, 2. Per Rev A. McG—French River Station, G. F, 2. Per P. L. Escoff—J. C, 1.50; South Lake, P. K, 1.50; Brewer's Mills, Rev P. De S, 1.50; Latimer, J. M, 1.50.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sells, Buys. Rows include 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, Dominion, Hamilton, Exchange.

Greenbacks bought at 10 1/2 dis. American Silver bought at 13 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gt)

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Flour #1 bbl. of 196 lb., Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers', Middlings, U. C. bag flour per 100 lbs., City bags, Wheat, do White Winter, Oatmeal, Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs., Oats, Peas, per 66 lbs., do do, Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada, do do do U. Canada, Lard, per lbs., do do pails, Cheese, per lbs., do Fall makes, Pork—New Mess., Thin Mess., Dressed Hogs., Beef—Primo Mess, per barrel, Ashes—Pots., Firsts, Pearls, Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs, Clover, Butter—Quiet; 16c to 20c, according to quality.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(O'Lea)

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Wheat, fall, per bush., do spring, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs per 100 lbs., Beef, hind-qs, per lb, Mutton, by carcass, per lb, Butter, lb. rolls, large rolls, tub dairy, Eggs, fresh, per doz., packed, Apples, per bbl., Onions, per bush., Turnips, per bush., Potatoes, per bus., Hay, Straw, Geese, each, Turkey, Cabbage, per doz.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(Drish Whig.)

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Flour—XXX per bbl., Family " 100 lbs., Grain—Barley per bushel, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Fall Wheat, MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs., " hind " " per lb, Mutton per lb, Ham, Yeal, Bacon, Pork, Hides—No 1 untrimmed, " 2, pelts.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL. JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE LATE FATHER MURPHY, GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '62, (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 10 cents. For Sale at True Witness Office; D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Blouy street, Montreal.

TREASURE OF PIOUS SOULS; Different Methods of Obtaining Christian Perfection. By a Priest of the Diocese of Montreal. Price, One Dollar. For sale at the Seminary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—A horrible murder was perpetrated in April, 1875, near a small church called Madonna della Cona, in the vicinity of Terni, a small town in the Neapolitan territory not far from the boundary of the Pontifical States.

THE PRUSSIAN PERSECUTORS profess to stick up only for the rights of the State, and to forbear from any interference in the interests of the Church. Two occurrences that have been reported within the last few days give the lie direct to this assertion.

IN FRENCH POLITICS there is a temporary lull just now—at least so far as they are concerned. 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.

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.

ROADS FROM THE TIMOK INTO THE MORAVA VALLEY. The next operation must therefore be to possess these places, which are being strongly fortified and cannot well be left in the rear.

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.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent says the Sheikh of Mecca has placed 20,000 troops at the disposition of the Turkish Government, and some of these forces are already waiting orders to start.

My informant declares this course has already been determined on. Arrangements are being made to mobilize 6,000 men for this purpose.

EFFORT AT MEDIATION, and replied that it would be better, first that the Powers should understand what are to be the points of intervention.

TOADS.—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.

EPSS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epss has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

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.

WANTED—Two Elementary Teachers for St. 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.

\$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 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 Montreal, 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 communicating with McSWEENEY BROS., Montreal, N. B.

CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, No. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE, (Under "True Witness" Office).

All orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CELINA GAILLE, 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 her husband, EDMOND BREAUME, Boot and Shoe Dealer, of the same place.

ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN MAILS BY STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tons, Commanders. Lists ships like SARDINIAN, CIRCEANIAN, POLYNESIAN, etc.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (calling from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:—

Table with columns: Vessels, Dates. Lists ships like Canadian, Austrian, Phenician, etc.

Table with columns: Cabin, Intermediate, Steerage. Rates of passage from Quebec.

Table with columns: Cabin, Intermediate, Steerage. Rates of passage from Quebec.

FOR FREIGHT OR OTHER PARTICULARS apply to:—In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFFITE & VANDERCRUYE or E. DAPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAS & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GREY & BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SOEMTZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHEARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORN, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875

GRAND LOTTERY.

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY MUNS OF MONTREAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal.

Table with columns: Lot number, Description, Value. Lists prizes like 1 Lot of ground, 2 Lots of ground, etc.

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

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

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DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22, Duke Street, Toronto, Ont.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN MAILS BY STEAMERS.

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

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

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, Epitology Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, " " " " " " " " 7 00

2nd Class Tuition, per quarter, 4 00 1st Class, " " " " " " " " 5 00

2nd Class Tuition, per quarter, 3 00 1st Class, " " " " " " " " 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHIE ARNOLD, Director.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 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. HOULLE, his Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. 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 discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH DECHENE, per A. HOULLE, his Attorney ad litem.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ARTHEMISE DESCHAMPS, of Cote St. Antoine, 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 *cestui en jugement*.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 4th August, 1876. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, BOIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SCRAP BOOK.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG AND SNAKE.—A short time since an enormous shark which had been caught by a fisherman off the railway wharf Geelong, West Australia, managed to escape.

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 boiling water, and pour it as far as possible down their holes, and scatter it in crystals about their haunts.

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 bed of the ocean, probably under the influence of hydrostatic pressure, and rise through the midst of the salt water.

A GOOD RULE.—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.

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.

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 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 happened to fall a prisoner in the hands of the English.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Grzyvala, of Kriwe, Ozeru, Podolia, for whose trustworthiness Prof. Gubles, of Paris, vouches, declares that after a 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 spissum, he has never in any one of these cases failed to ward off hydrophobia.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the students have ample room for healthy out-door exercise.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866. UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City.

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each.

FEEs. Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term \$80.00.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario. The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work.

THE LORETTO CONVENT, Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

CHOICE PERIODICALS for 1876 THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

GO TO HELLIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

HEARSE'S HEARSE'S! BEGS to inform the public that he has prepared several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET.

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES.

No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal.

P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCO'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hanco's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1857. SETH HANCO, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was afflicted with Epilepsy in July, 1853, and immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The subscriber will answer. GRENADA, Miss., June 28th, 1857.—Seth Hanco, Dear Sir: You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCO'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, Texas, June 28th, 1857. To SETH H. HANCO, a person in my county had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for fourteen years.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi. SETH H. HANCO, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Epilepsy, cured by your Epileptic Pills.

CHOICE PERIODICALS for 1876 THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Continue their authorized Reprints of the FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS: EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical).

OF THE HIGHEST LITERARY MERIT. These Periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers.

CLUBS. A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

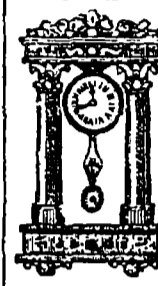
GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID.

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing.

Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner.

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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 volatile odors arising from scalding, burning or crushing considerable numbers at a time. This work should not, therefore, be 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; wheat, forty-three pounds; beets, 346 pounds; carrots, 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 obtains 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 utilized 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, worn-out lands, with a good clay subsoil, treated in this way for two years, pays better than any investment 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 rats and mice, his onions attacked by maggots and his turnips devoured by the fly which is only too well known to feed on that root, was at his wit's end for a remedy, and hit on the expedient of soaking 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 produced were prodigious. Peas planted in the usual way grew to a height of fifteen inches, while contiguous rows of the same seed, after being soaked 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 wine-gallons 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 beetle will be exterminated, and the phylloxera driven from the vineyards; while agriculturists will not have to spend anxious moments in calculating how long the Peruvian guano deposits will continue to supply their demands.—Hamilton Times.

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, keeping their water dishes well filled, in a shady place. My fowls are hardy, 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 liniment, 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 upper 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. Never feed 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.

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

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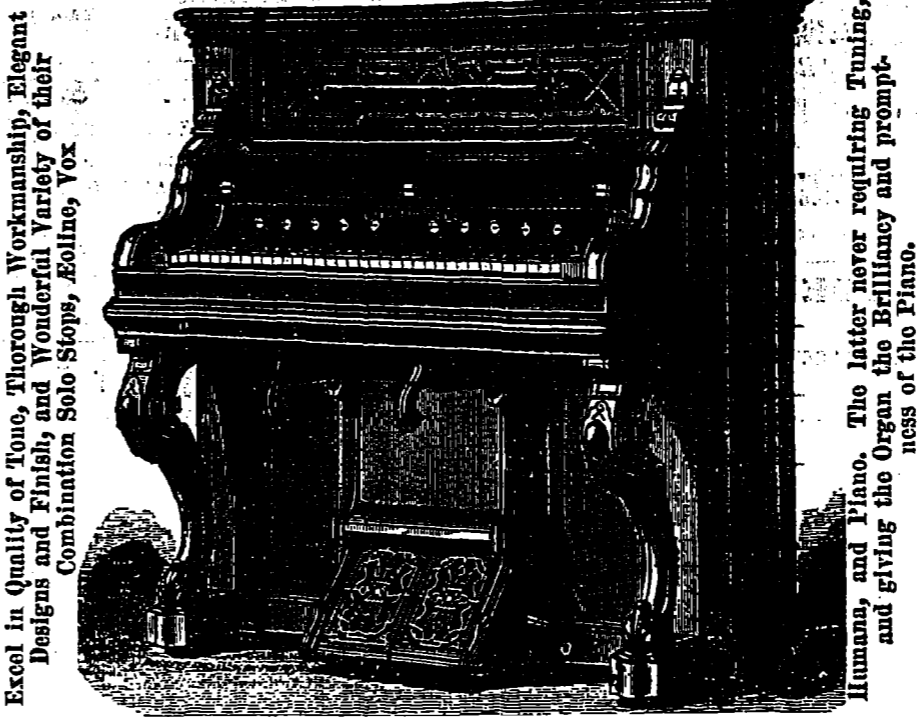
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