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THE NINTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

THE LAME TAILOR OF MACEL.

"Or man, or spirit

I answer thee! Behold me here—behold me! "I was musing On things that are not of this world: aye dallying

With dreams that others shrink from ; communing With disembodied Nature in her den Of lonely desolation, silent and dark."

JULIAN the Apostato.

CHAPTER IV .- (CONTINUED.)

"Chenides," the stranger asked at length, "didst thou truly dream this, or dost thou know more of me and of my affairs than thou pretendest, in order to impose upon, and lead me into an explicit confidence ?"

"Caust thou think," I replied, "that I would compass my end so falsely. Thou hast my assurance, and my word at present is no better than my

word that is past." "Well," he said, at length, "I do believe thee—and more—I thank thee for the interest thou showest in my fortunes. But once again observe, if thou wouldst have me continue to be thy friend, never, while thou livest, on any pretence, whether of be-nevolence or gratitude, or whatsoever cause, seek to know more of my affairs than I have given thee leave. For the present, be content with what thou hast learned already. And now to speak of thine own interests. Thy dress, and countenance, (for wisdom sor a begins to show itself in the features when it inhabits the head) tell me that thou hast been long a resident among the schools of Athens. Art thou yet weary of the long beards and the gowns

of the philosophers?"
"Not of their beards," I said, "but more or less so
I confess of their brains. I have been even thinking seriously for some time past of returning to Macel, and resuming the practise of the needle and the shears. There is some positive utility in covering the bodies of men, though it be not so noble an employ as the attiring of their minds; but I have yet made so little progress in qualifying myself for the loftier profession that I am almost sain, already, to recur to that which I learned from my father. A whole coat for the body is at any time preferable to a pied and ragged patchwork for the mind, such as the greater number of our sophists farnish it with. And as to profit, an expert tailor can at any time earn more than an ordinary

cophia." "Thou hast got, I see, some satire in thee," said the stranger. "If thou be really bent on leaving Athens, and has not fixed upon thy future place of destination, I have thought of a way by which thou mayest do both myself and thee a ser-

"Ard what is that ?" I asked, anxiously.

[["Pursue thy inclination," he replied, "give up the sophists—return to thy tailoring—and neither speak of what thou hast already seen and heard respecting me, nor ever seek to learn more."

With these words, he turned abruptly and hastily away. I looked wistfully after him, but dared not follow, and presently lost sight of him, as I thought,

I begin to be sensible, Chrysanthus, that I have

related. I will, therefore, hasten to the conclusion of my narrative, with as much speed as consistent with clearness, entreating thy patience, if I still seem tedious. I will not, therefore, run through the whole course of my researches at the schools of various philosophers, without being contented with any. Neither will I detain you with an account of my journey to Alexandria, my visits to the deserts of Seatis and Arsince, and the conversation I there held with those extraordinary recluses, who have taken up their abode amongst the dens, and caverns. and extensive marches of those regions. Nor will I detail to you the sojourn I made, for a few delight ful days, in that wonderful city of the same land which is all inhabited by monks, who meet the traveller outside the city gates, and receive him with a hospitality that makes him long to live and die amongst them. Their simple manners, how-ever, wounded my intellectual pride, for I had not yet done with the sophists. At length, being ut-terly offended with a Pythagorian teacher, who advisod me to learn music, (as if at time of life it were necessary, in addition to the use of my needle, to learn to scrape the fiddle in order to arrive at wisdom,) I followed the advice of ny unknown benefactor, and gave up my studies altogether, for the practise of a poor, but honest and useful trade.

CHAPTER V.

For some time after I returned to my own country, where I set up a little shop, in the far-famed city of Maraca, a man paid no small penalty for the possessing a pair of ears. You must know that the Arians had begun to get footing in the place, and thence forward there was scarce a tongue in the city but went from mora to night like the mouths of so many village dogs at sight of a stranger. And it were well if all the discourse about religion had tended at all to impr ve the manuers of the inhabitants; but the case was wofully the reverse, it had merely the effect of disturbing the general peace. These Arians had made their appearance, within my own time, on the occasion of a dispute respecting the election of a bishop in Alexandria, and for the time they were in existence, had made astonishing progress. They had already gained over the Emperor Constantius and Gallus, his cousin, whom he had made Cresar, and carried it with a high hand over the Catholics, through many of the chief towns and cities of the empire, under the wing of the secular power.

Both parties were, however, soon led to forget their immediate dissensions, in the dread of a more appalling foe. An event which occurred about this time, and which I learned in the following manner, occasioned a change in the position of public affairs, the importance of which was soon felt throughout

I had been fatigued almost to death by an Arian goldsmith, who came into my shop, estensibly to have a rent in his cloak repaired, but in reality to worry me with theology. When he had departed, I walked some distance outside the city, where in a lay concealed, but soon recognized the armour of little grove near the river, a christian church had the Roman soldiery. As he passed the grove, the been erected. It was a festival day with them, and numbers were crowding towards the walled enclosure that surrounded the consecrated building. Never having entered one of those churches in my life, I felt desirous to see the interior and mingled with the throng. On entering the court, or open space before the front of the building. I was much struck by the neatness, and, (even with my remembrance of Athens) elegance of the structure. A handsome peristyle ran along the walls of the enclosure, supporting galleries, access to which was afforded through a wooden trellice, which connected the columns of the peristyle. In those galleries were numbers of catechumens, as they were called or persons who received the first instructions. In the centre, opposite the entrance of the church, were fountains, in which many washed before they entered. The front of the building itself, facing the east, rose to a majestic height, and gave admission to the people, through three doors, that in the middle, much loftier and wider than the others, all adorned with minute and elaborate sculpture. Within, a double row of columns, much loftier than those without, separated the centre of the church from the two narrow passages, or galleries, on either side, were numerous windows of opened trellice work admitted abundant light, without excluding air. At the further end was a semicircular ballustrade which separated the alter and the scats of the clergy, from those of the rest of the people. Before the porch, several public penitents lay prostrate, beseeching the prayers of those who entered, or

I remained standing near one of the columns of the peristyle without. While thus placed, the con-versation of some persons, who sat within the adjoining recess was heard distinctly where I stood. Perceiving that it related to public affairs, I made no

difficulty of listening.

"Hast thou heard the news that arrived in Maraca this morning?" said one. "They say that Gallus Cæsar has been put to death."

"I heard so," replied a second.
had something to do with that."

" Notan iots. It was a matter of treason. They said the Emperor suspected him of some design upon the government. The Arians have no cause to rejoice at it It is well known he was their friend, though not so open as Constantius himself."

"Few will grieve for him at Antioch," said a third. "He was beginning to lean heavy enough upon the towns around him, when Constantius sent

"And who is it thought will be Casar, in his stead ?'

"Most like, his brother Julian, if Constantius be still disposed to place any trust in his own blood." "Why, they say he's a Hellenist."

"Nay, that was but talk, because he wore a beard, and loved to converse in the manner of the philosophers. Betwixt ourselves, there may be more reasons than one, for his disrelishing the rumour. It would be somewhat dangerous part for him to play before Constantius, although he be an Arian; or Gallus, either, while he was alive, and wielded the power of the Cæsars."

The opening of the church doors put an end to their conversation. I took little notice, but ere false and powerless. I will break his images, when tong the course of public events began to recall it the war is ended. Is it Euseblus that should twit and sitting once more around the fire, proceeded to Ion ever. A constitute of the course of public events began to recall it the war is ended. Is it bused in the following words:

I begin to be sensible, Chrysauthus, that I have his followers were dispersed, his flight was directed. Act been, sufficiently brief in what I have his followers were dispersed, his flight was directed.

carried on.

There were strange rumours respecting the new Cæsar. He had married Helena, the sister of the Emperor, and many said he entertained designs similar to those for which Gallus, lost his life. But the sequel is known to the world. Julian rebelled in Gaul, the army declared him Augustus, in opposition to Constantius-the latter died leaving him in peaceable possession of the title which he had already usurped by violence.

It was some years after, that a forced levy was held throughout the provinces, in order to assist the war which Julian had declared against the Pergians. As not even the aid of a tailor was to be despised in such a crisis, I was one of the new conscripts. It was an unpopular war. The long concealed sentiments of Julian had burst out soon after his elevation to the throne, and by the pen, and by the sword, by ail the means that a crafty genins and powerful self-command could furnish him with, he exerted himself to overturn the rising edifice of Christianity, and to re-establish Paganism, or Hellenism, (as it was the fashion then to call it) upon its ruins. The christians, however were not entirely disheartened by his attempts. When he prohibited them from reading the old classic authors, through which alone a knowledgo of grammar was acquired, the Apollonarises wrote dramas to supply the want, and to his more direct persecution they opposed the shield of an invincible endurance. The expedition to Persia had, for a time compelled him to put a period to his designs, but he did not engage in it without menaces, which made his return an anticipation full of terror to the larger portion of his subjects.

It was on the twenty-sixth of June, that our forces were attacked in the rear by a large body of the enemy. That part of the legion to which I belonged, was amongst the first who felt the shock, and I grieve to say, for a space, yielded to it. Our troop was dispersed, many of them disabled, or grove on the banks of a running stream. Here I sat on the ground, exhausted in mind and body, and began to meditate on my wasted years-on a life merely occupied in consuming day after day, without having any settled or definitive object in view, without laboring for any certain end. But then came the old query, what that aim should be?— Money I cared not for it; fame-what should a lame tailor do, looking for it-or do with it, when he had got it?-and what else-

While I mused, the sounds of battle again drew nigh—I started up and beheld at a distance, a horseman, apparently wounded, gallopping at full speed in the direction of the little grove, where I stood. As he approached, the effects of his hurt the neck of his steed. Fearing he was an enemy, I returned the manuscript to his coat pocket, "I think lay concealed, but soon recognized the armour of we have had quite enough of Greek. "Tis a very horse staggered and fell, and the rider was thrown forward to some distance on the plain. Instinctively, I ran to his assistance. His attitude and appearance, as I drew near, struck me with a kind of bewildered recollection, as if it suddenly floated on my mind that I had somewhere, on some deeply interesting occasion, witnessed the whole scene before. He was lying on his left side, apparently motionless, except that with one hand he strove to pluck forth a Persian arrow, which was buried in his right, half way up the shaft, and immediately over the situation of the liver. My glance next fell upon the countenance. It was one, though distorted with the workings of a hundred dreadful passions, which could not be mistaken. It was my old acquaintance of Macel and of Athens, my un-

known friend and benefactor.

I raised him from the earth, and supported his head for some time upon my knee. By degrees, recollection returned, and he gazed wildly and fixedly

for some moments on my features.
"What has bappened?" he said: "what place is this ?"

"Be at ease." I answered: "thou art in the hands of a friend. Thou art safe -"

"From what?" he asked suddenly, clasping my hand, and looking eagerly into my eyes. "Who art thou? What! Chenides? Methought—0, what a dream! or was it a dream?"---- he continued, waving one hand before his eyes, as if to dispel a mist which gathered upon them, while with the other, he still clutched mine with the iron grasp of death. "But now, I thought I was a conqueror-hosts fled before me-I tell thee it was no dream-I saw it-I saw the Persian banner fall before me-I heard the shricks of their wounded-the awakened their curiosity. The noise which had attramp of their flying cavalry-I saw the host in rout and tumult—and our eagle soar triumphant house, which, though at a considerable distance, amid the storm of battle. I exulted I cast myself was yet partly within view of the window. Crowdlosse upon the tide of conquest-twas mine-spite ing around the latter, the Jurors were enabled by of the false Armenian treachery, and the prayers of | the faint light of morning, (which seemed to indithe Galileans-all was mine-O misery and death! -even in the very whirl of triumph-I felt a something graze my arm-and a pain upon my sideand my horse turned short—and—he! there it is again-here-here-beheld [" - and feeling the shaft with one hand, while he gazed with a horrid smile upon the dabbled and bloody feather. "I knew it was no dream-thou art there yet-messonger of ruin-fast-fast fixed-ah | ha-ha |"

And with a burst of frantic laughter, he endeavoured to tear it from the wound; but his arm lacked strength, and he sank back exhausted ,after wounding his fingers to the bone, in the effort to draw forth the steel.

"Chenides!" he continued, more calmly, after a pause, "I remember thee now—thou wert with me in Gaul-amoug the Parisii ---" "In Athens," I replied; "and earlier, in Cappa-

docia -----

"Cappadocia?-sh !-I remember-there it was first-this wound-what says the Tuscan-the presages still unfavorable? then, hark you-Mars is no god-I call Jove to witness, that I will never sacrifice to him again-nine victims die without a blow-and the tenth unfavorable. No; Mars is

day to day, and year to year, my open shop door Arian?—ha! Thou proud bishop! go wash thy gave me opportunities of hearing how matters were hands at the fountain of Nice, and when thou seest no taint of the Arian impudence upon them, then come and taunt me with forgetting what I learned at Macel. Away with thee, paricide! What, thou shalt lift thy heel against Rome, and yet bid me not sacrifice? What care I for thy taunts?"-Here he was hurried forward into a paroxysm of fury, which rendered it impossible to follow him with any distinctness. "They dream of triumph now," he said, after another pause, "but I will bank them yet. Tell me," he added, with a look of hardness, mingled with anxiety, "how do they Phyrgia: we are far from Phyrgia."

"Not so far," said the voice of a peasant, whom the sight of the wounded man so far from the scene of contest, had attracted to the spot. "This place is so named of long standing."

The sufferer, aghast with terror, turned to look upon the speaker, but the latter, perceiving the Roman cavalry approach at a distance, disappeared amongst the trees. In a few minutes a number of horsemen galloped to the spot, amongst whom I beheld some eunuchs of the Emperor's palace, as I afterwards learned (for, being a new conscript, I had as yet seen little of the camp,) and Ammianus Marcellianeus, his historian. Their demeanour, as they drew nigh enough to recognize the wounded soldier, was sufficient to confirm the suspicions which the appearance and language of the unknown had now excited within my mind. He who had so long perplexed me as a friend and benefactor, was indeed, the all-dreaded Julian, at whose very name the christians of the province and of the state had learned to shudder—the Apostate Augustus—be who had torn down the labarum of Constantine, to restore the blood stained eagle of the Casars in its

With looks and exclamations of astonishment the attendants raised him from the ground, and proceeded to convey him slowly to the camp. I saw him no more, but the memory of his dying killed, and the rest compelled to fly. Before the looks and his last tones of agony and passion, for a sounds of pursuit had ceased, I reached a small long time haunted my mind with an influence. which I vainly strove to banish.

Thou knowest my subsequent history, and the peace and joy which were soon diffused throughout the empire, under the happy reign of Jovian, a successor in every way so entirely the opposite of the much feared and little lamented Julian. Under his banner, the again triumphant labarum, thou art now about to seek that western city, where Julian first raised the standard of rebellion, and commenced career so brief, and so disastrous, to others and parting gift. Even a centurion may sometimes derive instruction from the adventurers of so insignificant a being as the Lame Tailor of Macel.

"Well, gentlemen," exclaimed one of the combegan to be more apparent, for he bent forward over | pany, as the Ninth Juror took off his spectacles and and with any hard w ought to be thankful that 'tis over."

"Oh, certainly," said another, "I protest I don't know when I felt more pleasure at the conclusion of any story; and if that be not a sign of a well wrought catastrophe, I don't know what is."

"But what I'm most uneasy about," said a third, with a sly wink at his neighbor, "is the condition of the poor concierge at the Pulais des Thermes, if the minister of the Interior should ever come to hear that so valuable a document was purloined by a tourist !"

"I shouldn't wonder," cried a fourth, "if it were the ground of something very unpleasant taking disfigured with gore, pale from loss of blood, and place between the French and English govern-

> "Oh, I trust not," replied a fifth; "I'm sure our friend would readily restore the manuscript, rather than that it should endanger the national peace."

> "It is all a proof," added a sixth, "of the great advantages of travelling. How long might one of us poor fellows, be rambling from bog to bog in this unfortunate country, without lighting on so valuable and entertaining a relic of departed times!" "Aye," exclaimed a seventh, "but what good would all that be, without a classical education?"

"Gentlemen," said the Ninth Juror, after listen-ing to these jests for some time, in good-humoured silence. "you are pleased to be merry upon my tale, and are heartily welcome; but a man can only do his best. All I have to say, is, that I hope you

may hear no worse," The Ninth Juryman then proclaimed his incapacity to sing, and was preparing to acquit himself by the payment of the fine, when the attention of the whole party was suddenly arrested by a disturbance in the street, which at so early an hour naturally tracted the attention of the Jurors proceeded from a cate that the sun was thinking of rousing himself and beginning his day's work) to descry a section of a chaise, drawn up, as if awaiting orders from within. Lights gleamed occasionally in the windows, passing rapidly to and fro, as if prepara-tions were on foot for a journey of unusual length. The interest of the Jurors was heightened to the utmost, when one of them announced that the house in which they saw the lights was the realdence of the fair plaintiff. In a short time the hall door opened, the figure of a gentleman, attired in a fur-collared frock and travelling cap, appeared followed by a slighter figure, closely muffled, which, imperfectly as it was seen by our incarcerated Story-tellers, there was no mistaking for that of a lady. Could it be the Plaintiff herself? And if so,

where was she going at that hour in the morning leaving her suit still sub judice—a suit, too, which involved so many more important interests than the perception of the best course in such cases, commere private happiness of the parties immediately concerned. These were questions of that very ex-Tensive class, which are much more easily asked in the highest degree possible. These qualities, than answered; so that after a few conjectures, left the matter in the same condition in which as the state of the same condition in which a dezzling under a better education, and in a pursuit stood before they were made, the Jurors philosophically dismissed the subject from their minds, cause.

On one occasion, in the latter part of the contest:

On one occasion, in the latter part of the contest: left the matter in the same condition in which it, devices, showed a genius that would have been

THE TENTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

ANTRIM JACK, AND HIS GENERAL.

"I say the tale, as 'twas said to me."

In the "year of the troubles," a term by which the memorable year '98 of Irish history is distinguished in the traditions of the peasantry, there was among the ranks of the insurgents, a man named name this place? I was once advised to beware of O'Dwyer, who made himself formidable to the king's troops by the most extraordinary and skilful application of those arts of warfare, for the most part irregular in their nature, which were peculiar to the united Irishmen. This man was the son of a country farmer. He was first placed at the head of a small party, among the rebels, and, though perfeetly illiterate, in a very short time, partly by the force of his character, but a good deal by the success which attended every scheme which he devised to entrap and annoy the military, was distinguished by the title of General among them. In this new capacity, his ingenuity and military talent became more conspicuous, and every day parties of the re-gular troops were either defeated in open contest, or cut off by some subtle stratagem. Nothing could equal his danger on those occasions, when he chose to exhibit himself openly, and they were entirely unprepared for the crust with which he eluded their pursuit, when driven to the expedient of concealment. In every circumstance, except regularity of discipline, he seemed completely superior to them; and after a long and weary contest, they felt the contempt with which they had at first regarded him give way in the end, to the dearly bought, but wiser conviction, that he was so. He and his followers seemed never to tire. After having given him chase for the greater part of a day, and having hunted him to his fastnesses in the county of Wicklow, the military in returning to their encampment were often set upon in the act of cooking their victuals-fired at from behind the hedges-many of them woundedsome killed, and all thrown into such disorder, as to destroy all unity of purpose among them. On some occasions they were even obliged to give up their encampment, food and all to their merciless and ever restless focs.

These circumstances, the harassing nature of the

duty they had to perform, the losses they had already sustained, and the constant and unrelenting spirit of their enemy made it no less a matter of feeling than of interest with the military to have him arrested. This feeling animated every man of them, and made himself. At thy desire, I send this narrative as a them much more zealous in their aim, than a mere sense of duty or the hope of profit by his capture would have ever done. Various were the expedients resorted to, to effect this most desirable end; but every one of them was completely defeated by his vigilance; and so great was his tact and skill, that while they every day had to grieve over the loss of some of the most valuable of their own men, they could scarcely ever boast of having taken even a single one of his followers. As the troops became inured to this kind of warfare, they gradually acquired a portion of the tact and skill for which their enemy was so much distinguished, and this circumstance brought him latterly into much greater difficulties than usual: nevertheless, narrow as all his escapes were, he always did escape, and this often occurred when the soldiers imagined they had him quite within their grasp, and there seemed no possibility of his deliverance. These straits into which he was now and then put, usually alternated with attempts on his part to put them into the same difficulties, which were similar to the others in every respect, except that they were generally successful. This game in which one side were all the losers, was played for some months, and at the end of this time, when every expedient seemed exhausted, and the military engaged in this service were fairly footfallen, and worn down with constant hardship, it was judged right by the commanding officer to persuade him to submit on terms, which, the nature of them being communicated to him by an emissary dispatched for that purpose, he at once agreed to accept. He dismissed his followers,—laid down his arms, and was conveyed to Kilmainham gaol, under a promise of security to his life and person.

The Governor of Kilmainham prison, from whom

we have indirectly obtained this account, describes him as a man of extraordinary muscular strength .-His figure approached the gigantic, with shoulders enormously broad, great brawny arms, and large, though sinewy legs. His countenance on which fear had never traced a line, was not lemarkable for austerity in its quiet mood, but it was usually full of a changing expression, which flew from severe to gay with a rapidity and force that indicated a quick sensibility, and a current of strong and rapid thought. He could in an instant light it up with the most engaging signs of good will, and in the next hazg on it a menace of dreadful meaning. He seemed sensible of this quality in himself, and often during his stay in the prison, used to amuse himself in trying its effect on the more timid of those visitors who were prompted by the fame of his desperate character to see him. The accounts which were brought him by the Governor, of the different impressions of him, evident in the conversation of the visitors, as they departed, seemed infinitely to excite his mirth. These impressions being extremely agreeable, or terrific, according to the mode in which he chose to exhibit himself.

He was at all time a fellow of infinite humour, enjoyed conversation very much, and often carried forgetfulness to the hearts of the less fortunate inmates of the prison, with the relation of his adventures, by which many an evening hour was got rid of, which would otherwise have passed wearily.-The qualities to which his deliverance seemed owing in many difficulties were, a spirit that never sunk in any emergency, and that instinctive and instant monly called presence of mind, which so far outsteps all reasoning, and which he seemed to possess combined with the greatest fertility in strategical

as the evening fell, across a narrow and deep ravine, filled with a light copse, and short stunted bushes of hazel, in the bottom of which ran a wild and rapid torrent, crossed by one of those one arched little bridges, which seem so much too large for their purpose in summer, and yet so much in danger of being carried away by the impetuosity of the mountain floods in winter. His pursuers, reinforced by fresh men that fell in by the way, were rapidly by fresh men that fell in by the way, were rapidly gaining ground on him, and had kept up the chase with so much spirit that for the last, half hour, not with so much spirit that for the last, half hour, not with standing the closeness of the country, they scarcely for a moment lost sight of thim. His fatte seemed now certain. The soldiers, but a few yards, seemed now certain. The soldiers, but a few yards, sehind, sure of their prey, came down the hill towards the bridge with eager should, and delivering themselves to the impulse of the steep descent, rushed onwards with all the impetuosity and force which that circumstance aided by the ritmost muswhich that circumstance, aided by the utmost muscular exertion could give, evidently with the purpose of taking him at the moment, when his speed must slacken with the opposite ascent, and theirs would be at its highest; at this instant, instead of crossing the bridge, he slightly changed his course, and slipped under the arch. They almost immediately perceived their error, but the mistake was In the next moment, nearly, he had disapfatal \ peared from them. A few shots from overheated and breathless men, as they caught the last glimpse of him at some distance, were not much to be feared and the exploit ended in mutual upbraidings and disputes among the soldiery, as they returned, each laying the blums of the failure on some one, or all

This was an instance in which his escape was due singly to his own ingenuity and exertion, but of the many he had, the greater number were mainly owing to the good faith and attachment of his followers. There were many circumstances in his relation of these transactions, which showed that this attachment was of the strongest kind, and to this was probably attributed the fact of his having been so often brought out of peril, in which another would have perished. His deliverance from one of these dangers in particular, was attended with a degree of self-devotion, so extraordinary on the part of one of them, that very few instances on record

will bear to stand by its side. The name of this person we cannot at present call to mind. He was originally from the County of Antrim, and after having enlisted and served some years in the army, deserted and joined the ansurgents. He was a wiry and sinewy fellow, of great activity, and considerable muscular strength for his appearance. His frame was thin, but well knit, and somewhat above the middle size. In his action and manner he was somewhat flighty, wild, and sudden, which made the men consider him not quite right in his mind, yet he never showed any signs of irrationality, and, indeed, whatever he was intrusted with, was executed with a ready and prompt tact, which was seldom exhibited by those who were supposed to possess much more ability.-At such times, too, his whole mind seemed absorbed

in the business he was engaged in, and that to such a degree, as to make him apparently quite disregard any danger attending it, except, in so far as his safety was essential to the success of what was given to his charge. This, together with the extreme, yet seemingly thoughtless tact, with which every thing was executed-a circumstance which was considered not inconsistent with the conduct of one whose mind was not entire, tended rather to confirm the suspicion we have alluded to, which was also in some degree strengthened by his abrupt and rapid utter ance, when speaking, his indisposition to conversation when unoccupied, and the sudden and unbridled flights of a quick, small grey eye, which darted from place to place, and from person to person, without any rest. By his obligingness, and a disposition far away from all selfish feeling, he had endeared himself to the men, to whom he seemed much attached, and who usually distinguished him by the title of "Antrim Jack," from the county of his birth. The strongest feeling, however of which he seemed capable, was exercised towards O'Dwyer, to whom he seemed to attach himself with an unbounded, and even wonderful affection, that showed itself in the most minute and circumstantial attention to his comforts and wishes, and even to his slightest feelings. These attentions were almost incess int in their occurrence, and were often so feminine in their nature as to awaken a troublesome degree of raillery in the rest of the men, notwithstanding their good feeling towards him, and even sometimes to make it difficult for O'Dwyer himself, to repress a smile. 'The effect of this oft repeated raillery, was, that eventually Antrim Jack, without any diminution of his affection, began to be ashamed of it as of something discreditable, and was driven to the uncomfortable expedient of performing most of his little offices of affection in secret, and, indeed, at length, could only indulge Limself in them, as it were by stealth, and unknown to his troublesome censors, who, when they found what a degree of soreness their quizzing produced in his mind, exchanged it out of good nature, for nods, and winks, and a kind of slanting jest, which, though less direct was scarcely less irritating .-There was one among them, indeed, who seemed beyond the influence of this spirit of gentleness-a man named Farrell, who, under a feeling of envy at the partiality, real or imagined, which O'Dwyer seemed to extend to Jack, directed his shafts with a most unsparing hand against this supposed effeminacy, and child-like fondness. Though the other men showed an indisposition to torment him with these failings, (as he was led to think them) yet when the fire was once opened by Farrell, they could seldom refrain from flinging in a random bolt. All this Jack bore with a good deal of forbearance, and in general, with a silence only broken by a few short threats muttered abruptly, which, however, were not usually carried into execution, though there were times when, to judge from the light that flashed in his nuseady and fitful eyes, the disposition to break out into sudden vengeance, seemed almost ungovernable.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

Abraham Jackson, a prominent lawyer of Boston has disappeared, and is an alleged defaulter to the amount of \$100,000 as far as discovered. There are indications, however, that his operations will cause losses far beyond this when all of them are known.

The Pioneer Press (St. Paul) publishes despatches from all parts of the State, the purport of which is that there are no grasshoppers in the district devastated last year, nor in any part of Minnesota, north, south, east, or west, except in a very small area, and in comparatively small numbers, confined to the group of counties on the Great Bend of the Minnesota river.

An Indian came to a certain agent in the Northern part of Iowa to procure some whiskey for a younger warrior who had been bitten by a rattlesnake .-"Four quaris!" replied the agent, with surprise;
"as much as that?" "Yes," replied the Indian, "four quarta-snake very big."

A man at the Bergen tunnel the other morning failed a fellow laborer with, "So yeve got a bady at yer house; what is it! a boy or gyur!?"—
"Guess!" "An it's a boy." "No." "Well then it's a gyur!." "Faith," said the delighted father, "somebody's be'n telling ye."

"Mother, can I go and have my photograph ken?" "No, I guess it isn't worth while." taken?" "Woll, then, you might let me go and have a tooth "pulled out, I never go anywhere."

The name of Prince Demetrius Tschantschawadze, is said to be the most printed representation of a complicated succee extant.

THE DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART.

The official organs of the Vatican publish a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, appointing the 16th of June, in compliance with the urgent requests made from all parts of Christendom, for the consecration of the Faithful throughout the world to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord. It is nardly no-cessary to remind Catholics that it was on the 16th cessary to remind Catholics that I was on the 16th of June, 1675; that Our Blessed Lord appeared at Farayle-Monial to Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque, since beatified, and revealed to her His Heart surmounted with the Crown of Thoris, and wounded with the Spear, uttering to His Handmaid those memorable words: "Behold My Heart, which has so much loved mankind"; thus founding and commanding her to propagate through-out the whole world, the Devotion to that Divine Heart, as the most assured source of graces, especially the grace needed for faithful resistance to the persecutions stirred up by the Devil and the Sects of perdition against the Church. The following is a translated copy of the Decree of the Sacred Con-- F gregation:-

DECREE. Our Most Holy Lord Plus IX. is receiving daily numerous portulations from Bishops and a considerable number of requests from the faithful, earnestly supplicating him to vouchsafe to consecrate the whole world to the Most Holy Heart, of Jesus Christ our Saviour, in order to give new warmeth and increase to piety towards that Sacred Heart.

Also his Holiness, having maturely reflected before God on the great importance of this act, and, desiring to respond to desires so deeply marked with the stamp of true piety, has approved of the prayer annexed hereunto, and proposed the same for devout recital in any language, provided the version be correct, by all who intend to consecrate themselves to the Holy Heart of Jesus. By so doing all faithful children of Christ will consecrate themselves to His Divine Heart, and will at the same time affirm with greater distinctness the unity of Holy Church, and will find in that self-same Heart a safe protection and a remedy against all the perils that threaten the soul, patience under the trials that now assail the Church of Christ; and perfect confidence and consolation under all kinds of sufferings.

His Holiness has, therefore, been pleased to command the Sacred Congregation of Rites to issue this present Decree, making known his determination to ordinaries in all places, and transmitting to them the above-mentioned form of prayer; so that if they judge it good in the Lord, and deem it conducive to the salvation of their flocks, they may take measures for its publication; and may exhor the faithful to make use of it, either in the public congregation or in private, on the 16th day of June in this present year, which concludes the second centenary since the revelation made by Our Redecmer to the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque for the propagation of the devotion to His Heart.

Therefore His Holiness grants to all the faithful who shall perform this act on the day above-mentioned a Plenary Indulgence, applicable to the souls in Purgatory, in the form accustomed in the

Providing always that being truly contrite and having confessed their sins, and received Holy Communion, they visit some church or public chapel, there pray devoutly during some space of time for

the intention of His Holiness. Omnibus quibuscunque contrariis nonobstantibus. The 22nd April, 1875.

(Signed) CONSTANTINE, Bishop of Ostria and Velletri, Cardinal Patrizi, Prefect of the Sacred Con-

The following is an exact translation of the Prayer accompanying the foregoing Decree :--

AN ACT OF CONSECRATION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

Approved by Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, dated the 22nd April, 1875.

O Jesus, my Redeemer and my God, notwithstanding the great love Thou bearest towards men, for whose redemption Thou didst shed all Thy Precious Blood, how did they repay Thee for Thy love! Nay, rather how do they offend Thee and insult Thee, especially by blaspheming, and by the pro-fanation of holy days! O that I could afford some satisfaction to Thy Divine Heart! O that I could make reparation for all the ingratitude and unthankfulness which thou hast to endure from the greate number of mankind! I pray that I may be enabled to show Thee how much I desire to love and honour that adorable Heart, so full of tenderness; to do this in the face of the whole world, and thus to increase Thy glory. I pray that I may be enabled to obtain the conversion of sinners, to awaken out of their unconcern so many persons who, although they enjoy the blessing of belonging to Thy Church, have not at heart the interest of that Church, Thy Spouse

"I also pray Thee to grant that those Catholics who have not indeed ceased to prove themselves such by external acts of charity, but who, through too great obstinacy in their own opinions, refuse submission to the decisions of the Holy See, and cherish sentiments not in accordance with its authoritative teaching, may become better advised and convinced that he that heareth not the Church heareth not God, who is with the Church. To obtain all these holy desires, to obtain the triumph and lasting peace of the Church, Thy immaculate Spouse, the well-being and prosperity of Thy Vicar on earth, that he may see the fulfilment of his holy intentions, and also that all the clergy may sanctify themselves more and more, and become more pleas ing unto Thee, and for all other objects which Thou O my Jesus, knowest to be conformable to Thy Dirine will, and in some manner conducive to the conversion of sinners, and to the sanctification of the just, that we may obtain the salvation of our souls in the world to come; and, lastly, because I know, O my Jesus, that I am doing that which is pleasing to Thy most loving heart, prostrate at Thy feet in the presence of the Most Holy Virgin Mary, and of all the Court of Heaven, I solemuly recognize that I belong, wholly and solely, by all titles of justice and gratitude, to Thee alone, O Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, Thou only source of all my good both of soul and body! Uniting myself, therefore, to the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff, I consecrate myself and all that belong to me to Thy Sacred Heart, and I resolve to love and to serve It alone with all my soul, and with all my heart, and with all my strength, by doing Thy will better, and by unit

ing all my desires to Thine.
"In public token of this my consecration, I solemnly declare to Thee, O my God, that I will hence forward, in honour of the Sacred Heart, keep holy, according to the rules of Holy Church, all Sundays and holy days of obligation, and will cause them to be observed by all persons over whom I have au thority and influence.

"And now, summing up in Thy beautiful Heart all these holy desires and resolutions, with which Thy grace has inspired me, I trust to be enabled to afford It some compensation for the many indignities which It receives from the ungrateful children of men, and to obtain for my own soul and for the souls of all who are near and dear to me, both my own and their felicity in this world, and in the world to come. Amen."

Copy conform to the original, preserved at the Secretariate of the Congregation of Rites. In quorum fidem, &c. Dated the 26th of April, 1875 For the Rev. Father Dow. PLACINUS RALLI, Secre

JOSEPH, CICCOLINI, Deputy.

It is difficult to tell how much a fish will weigh by looking at the scales. In the scales.

HOW WATERLOO WAS LOST.

did. Lcannot even now conceive, why it was not. I have seen Grouchy since, and I cannot understand it." With a curiosity to learn what was denied the Emperor, we have read what Grouchy's excuses were, as set forth in these interesting volumes, recently published in Paris. They do not exculpate the Marshal, and his arguments are more specious than sound. Throughout the whole parrative the fact is too plain, that while the army was devoted and full of enthusiasm, most of the chief officers too much energy, and were casting many a backward look on Paris to keep or secure favor with the Bourbon government should the campaign be unfortunate. There must have been treachery, too, in the staff, for two important despatches from the field of Waterloo, one dated ten o'clock of the night of the 17th, and a duplicate of it at two e'clock AM. of the 18th, were not delivered to him at all. Geneneral Bourmont deserted to the allies on the night of the 16th, and a feeling of distrust and of being betrayed pervaded the army.

The memoirs are replete with many anecdotes, personal and political. Some prove the wonderful sagacity of mind and knowledge of human nature which marked the genius of Napoleon, and others strip the tinsel from characters whom partial history has clothed with false lustre. Wellington was a narrow-minded Tory, and not at all scrupulous in lavishing adulation on any imbecile, provided only he was of royal or princely rank. In his despatch announcing the victory of Waterloo to the Prince Regent, he thrusts to the foremost distinction the invaluable services and great assistance he derived during the contest from "His Grace the Duke of Brunswick." Byron, too, misled by the assurance in this official state-paper, and never suspecting its entire untruth, perpetuates the error in the beautiful lines of "Childe Harold":

"Within a windowed niche of that high hall Sat Brunswick's fated chieftain. He did hear The sound the first amid the festival; He rushed into the field, and, foremost fighting

This is very beautiful, but on page 101, volume iv., are the facts from an eye-witness and an actor, recorded at the time, which we translate as curious "We had before us the troops of Brunswick and Nassau. Marshal Ney, who commanded us, ordered an attack on the important position of Quatre Bras. defended on our right by some English and Scotch regiments and on our left by German troops, holding the wood of Bossus, on the top of which they had thrown to entrenchments. At the moment when the division Jerome was advancing to the attack an officer of elevated rank, wearing a green uniform, covered with medals and decorations, wished to harangue our men. Standing up, his chapeau in hand, he cried out, in French: 'My friends, no fighting (pas de guerre). Keep the peace; we are came to bring it to you, like brothers. It seemed to me that he had not finished his sentence, when Captain de Brea (he who was so fatally assassinated in June, 1848, at the Barriere d'Italie), coming up at double-quick with his company of carbineers, to scale the works from the top of which the orator 'orated' (perorail), gave the word 'fire.'-The unfortunate palaverer (discourseur) fell dead, riddled with balls. We all thought at first it was the Duke of Berri, but he was soon recognized to be

the Duke of Brunswick." It is difficult to imagine a less appreciative audience. His Grace "Brunswick's fated chieftain" must have been drunk or a fool. Most likely, after his kind, he was both. General Bourmont, he who deserted the night before Waterloo and revealed all he knew to Wellington, had made great exertions to obtain a command. A scene is described at the Tuileries, a day or two before Napoleou left Paris to join the army, page 100, vol. iv.:

"Generals Flahault and Girard importuned the Emperor to accord it to him. He reluctantly yielded to the solicitations of two such attached friends' butsaid to them. 'You urge it gentlemen; be it so. I consent to let M. de Bourmont have a but God grant

The plan of the campaign has been pronounced sublime in its simplicity. A million of troops were swarming from all parts of Europe to overwhelm Napoleon. He could only muster 125,000 to meet the Anglo-Belgic army of 85,000 under Wellington and 65,000 Prussians under Blucher. Had Wellington retreated to Antwerp, as all military critics unite in thinking he ought to have done, time would have enabled the rapidly approaching millions to arrive, and Napoleon could not have had a chance. His strategy was therefore, to surprise them, cut in between and separate them, turn on Blucher and defeat him, and throwing him into retreat, send Grouchy, with 32,000 thousand, to complete his route, and then turn, with all his remaining 95,000-a numerical superiority-on Wellington's 85,000. The defeat of Wellington would have upset the Tory government of Castlereagh in England, would have installed a Liberal Cabinet and compelled the withdrawal of England from the Continental coalition, the conquering of peace and the establishment of Napoleon on the throne. He defeated Blucher and the Prussians on the 16th of June, at Ligny, and separated bim entirely from Wellington and placed himself between them. The question that has occupied so many minds and created so much discussion, is why did not Grouchy, with his 32,000 troops, fresh from the victory of the 16th, press so hard upon the disordered and demoralized Prussians in their retreat as to prevent their joining Wellington on the 18th at Waterloo! The French and Prussians agree that the battle of Waterloo was going against the English when the Prussians arrived, at eight o'clock in the evening on the field. Napoleon said at St. Helena: "Had Grouchy been at Wares on the night of the 17th, as he ought to have been, Blucher would not have dared to divide his army and send off all but a rear guard to Wellington's as istance." Feeling the exigency of the crisis, Napoleou's despatches not only are explicit, and were reiterated to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding or mistake, but he illustrated them by explanation in person. But for some reason which is unexplained, Grouchy had no heart in the enterprise. An angry discussion took place between the Emperor and Groughy on the morning of the 17th. This refutes entirely Grouchy's assertions that he did not receive the order to pursue the Prussians until twelve M. of the 17th. On page 105, vol. iv., we road:

ePlodding slowly through a beating rain, after coming out of the barrack where the Imperial headquarters had been establised, the Emperor seeing that Grouchy continued suggesting obstacles to his plans, put a stop to the interview with ' Enough said; obey by serving as a shield for me against the Prussians, and don't busy yourself with the English."

On the morning of the 17th of June Napoleon drove-in his carriage to the field of battle of the day before. He was suffering so intensely with hemorroids that he could not sit on his horse. He pointed with his finger in the direction of the retreating Prussians and said to Grouchy what he thought had but one meaning: "Pursue the Prussians; complete their defeat as soon as you overtake

in motion to obey this earnest injunction until four Knockfin. Best fereing, given by Mr. Forsytt O'clock, and urges the usual excuses that "it was of the Advertiser—Donald Macdonald, Erchless. Best o'clock, and urges are usus: excuses true to was raining hard," "the men had not cooked their din. finish, given by Mr. Cameron, of the Bonded Store A REVIEW OF THE MEMOIRS OF MARSHAL GROUCHY.

Napoleon was asked by O'Meara, at St. Helega, cleaning." that their muskets were foul and required Lockgorm, Inverness—L. Beaton, Guiraohan Long Cleaning." that the saddles had been taken off the est service, given by Mr. Reid, Britisch—John Chie whether when the Prussians appeared on the field of Waterloo, he did not believe them to be did not find out the route which the beaten and Simon Fraser—Donald Macdonald, Erchiess.

Grouchy's corps, and he answered. "Certainly I with a small rear grand on wild-day of the 18th."

GRAIN—AND ROOTS COMPETITION. up with a small rear guard on mid-day of the 18th; which old Blucher had left at Wares as a screen, while the whole Pressian army, augmented by 30. to 00 under Bulow, slipped away to join Wellington at Waterloo, At midday of the 18th the fearful cannonade of Waterloo was distinctly heard by Grouchy. His staff-urged him to march to the can. The fear the cannon (Marcher au cannon), that it was plain the with Kent Reverley variety, 48 lbs. Emperor: was engaged in a decisive battle with Chevalier Barley—I, Mr. George Mackenzie, Bal. the English. General Girard was importunate, more 57 lbs 7-028. were afraid to compromise themselves by showing Gronchy says teven to insubor lination," to march to Waterloo with the whole army, to disregard the Prussian rear-guard, and that if he (Grouchy) would-not go to let Girard go. Grouchy said his orders were, " when he overtook the Prussians not to lose sight of them." His fatal error was that by " Prussians" every one but himself understood the available and whole army of the Prussians against which he was to "shield" Napoleon, and not a small rear-guard. In fact, with "the Prussians" he had never overtaken or had sight of them at all. The French and Prussian authorities unite in saying that until the Prussians appeared on the field at half-past seven in the evening the battle was decidedly against the English. It is certain that the dead bodies of many French cuirasiers were found on the morning of the 18th entirely in the rear of the English lines.

* PTTO TO A LEAST A SARE A MODERN A SARE THOSE HAS DRIVE

There is a melancholy interest attached to a letter from the Emperor to General Girard, which appears on page 11, volume v. This devoted soldier Cameron, Upperton, Buntait; Mackenzie, Balmore; Mackintosh, Culdoich; Chisholm, Wester Invercan. ed to Paris, and died the day the allies entered it. Two days before, and while the pillars of his empire | Macdonnell, Buntait; Balingall, Inverness; Ross were falling around him, Napoleon "serene alike in peace or danger," wrote as follows to the dying

JUNE 21, 1815.

"GENERAL: The Emperor is satisfied with your conduct. His Majesty thinks if each one had done his duty as you did yours we would not have met with any reverse, In the midst of pre-occupations, the most sorrowful and important, the Emperor has been mindful of your devotion, and has created you Duke of Ligny."

The volumes are most interesting and instructive, They teach a lesson which, fortunately, the intelligence of manking is beginning to appreciate—that the possession of very ordinary intellect is entirely competible with being a successful general.

PLOUGHING MATCH AT STRATH-GLASS, SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDRIA, ONT , May 24th, 1875. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,—I have received a copy of the Inverness (Scotland) Courier in which I and an account of a ploughing match and grain competition which took place between the farmers of Strathglass, on the 13th of March last. As there are many friends of the TRUE WITNESS both here (Glengarry) and in Nova Scotia from Strathglass, you would confer a favor on them by inserting in your valuable paper the

Your's truly

D.A.C.

The following is what our Correspondent refers

Courier's account of the affair. By so doing you will

much oblige,

The ploughing and grain competitions came off here on Tuesday of last week. The farmers, of course, support the Society by annual subscriptions, and liberal donations were given by proprietors and tenants. The Chisholm subscribed £6; Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, £5; the Master of Lovat, £1; Captain Chisholm, Giassburn, £1; Mr. Duff, factor, £1; and Mr. Fraser, Mauld, £1, &c.. The weather, which has proved so troublesome this year to the promoters of ploughing competitions, was unfavourable in Strathglass as elsewhere, and the competition had to be postponed from the date originally fixed. On the morning of Tuesday it was very deubtful whether the competition would come off. Bishop of Birmingham, the far-famed Dr. Newman A storm of sleet and snow prevailed for some hours and several other leading men, have completely reand a good many of the competitors held back, believing that the match would not take place. But fortunately the weather cleared up, and as the snow did not lie on the low grounds, it was found to be possible to proceed with the ploughing. Of course, the turnout was not so large as it would have been under more unfavourable circumstances: but nineteen teams, including two pairs of oxen from Guisachan, appeared on the ground, making really a good exhibition for the district. The match came off at Mr. Macdonald's farm of Easter Crochail, four miles below Cannich.

The show of grain and roots was excellent, consisting of samples of oats, barley, ryegrass, potatoes, turnips, and parsnips. The specimens of oats were numerous, pure, and heavy; and the first prize went strict communion with the Presbyterian Kirk st to Mr. Cameron, Upperton, Buntait, who was first at Scotland in Scotland, still we Catholics are loyal, the recent Glen-Urquhart show. In other varieties heart and soul. Besides that, if the Prince of Wales, the recent Glen-Urquhart show. In other varieties the entries were less numerous, but all deserving of commendation.

During the day Mr. Macdonald liberally supplied refreshments to ploughmen, and kept open house to visitors, Mr. Ballingall, of the Cannich Hotel, also sent supplies to the field. The arrangements—carried out by the committee, and Mr. Fraser, Mauld, secretary-gave full satisfaction. The judges were -Messrs Gordon, Bridgend, Beauly; Reid, Bruiach and Fraser, Drumuadrochit, who awarded the prize

High-Cutting Ploughs-1st Prize and Highland Society's Medal, Lewis Beaton, Guisachan; 2, James Macdonald, do; 3, Donald Macdonald, Erchless; 4, Duncan Forbes, do.; 5, George Macdonald, Comar; , Charles Fraser, Balmore; 7, Donald Cameron, Guisachan.

Common Ploughs-1. Duncan Chisholm, Invercannich; 2, John Chisholm, Rhinvraid; 3, John Chisholm, grieve, with Captain Chisholm, Glassburn; 4, Frank Mackenzie, Mid-Crochail; commended, John to be a Catholic; but no! He must be a Protestan Chisholm, Eskadale

Grooming-1, Donald Cameron, Guisachan; J. Chisholm, Eskadale; 3, Robert Hendrie; Guisa-chan; 4, Duncan Forbes, Erchless; 5, William Macdonald, Easter Crochail; 6, Jas. Bain, Gnisa-

Harness-1, Donald Cameron, Guisachan; 2. Robt. Hendrie, go.; 2, James Bain, do.; 4, John Fraser, Mauld; 5, Duncan Cameron, Kerrow; 5, John Chisholm, Glassburn,

Special Prizes-For Best Kept Harness, given by bimon Macdonald, mail-driver-Donald Cameron, Guisachan. Rest grooming, given by Wm. Fraser driver of the "Defiance" coach—Donald Cameron ditto. Neatest ends, given by J. Chisholm, iron-monger Inverness—James Bain, Guisachan. Ploughman with largest family, given by Mr. Ellis, builder Inverness—Donald Macdonald, Erchless. Straightest ploughing, given by Mr. Macrae, eenior, Tomich -Lewis Beaton, Guisachan. Best ploughed rig, a timepiece, given by Mr. Hellenzon, jeweller-Lewis Beaton, do. Best kept harness, given by Mr. Ross, saddler, Beauly-D. Cameron, Guisachan., Young est ploughman, given by Mrs. Spalding, Knockfin—Robert Hendrie, Guisachan. Farthest comer, given by Jas. Williamson, Knockfin.-John Chisholm, Eakadale. Whip for grooming, given by Mr. Macdonald, saddler, Beauly Donald Cameron, them, and don't lose sight of them." Grouchy says Guisachan. First off the ground, given by Mr. tholic. We know that Mr. Gladstone is up to this was twelve o'clock. He did not set his troops Macdonakd, merchant, Tomich. W. Macmillan, thing or two in revolutionising little kingdom

GRAIN-AND ROOTS COMPETITION

more, 57 lbs. 7 ozs. Byegrass 1, Mr. Macrae, Erchless, 28 lbs. 6 ozs. 2, Sir Dudley Courts Majoribanks, Bart., Guisachan

Potatoes—Rocks (3 entries)—1, Mr. Cameron, Up perton; 2, Mr. Williamson, Knockfin. Regents. perton; z, mr. wallandon, rochail. Extra prize for Bovinian and Blacks to Captain Chisholm, Glass. burn.

Turnips—Swedes (4 entries)—1, Mr. Fraser, Mauld; 2, Capt. Chisholm, Glassburn. Yellow (4 entries)—1 Mr. Cameron, Topperton; 2, Guiss

Extra Prize for Parsnip—Captain Chisholm, Glass burn, and

THE DINNER.

The Club dinner was held in the Cannich Hotel in the evening-Captain Chisholm, Glassburn in the chair, and Mr. Robertson, Comar, croupier,nich; Chisholm, Inchully; James Ross, Buntait contractor; Macdonald Struy; Cameron, Bonded Stores, Inverness; Davidson, Guisachan; Macdonstores, Inverness; Davidson, Guisachan; Diacon, nell jun., Buntait; Chisholm, Groichan; Duncan Chisholm, Rhinvach; Jno. Fraser, Mauld; Donald Campbell, Crevleven; Tait, Culligran; Bobertson Comar; Macdonald, Easter Crochail; Maclean Wellhouse; Duncan Mackay, Erchless; Macrae, Teawig; Macorquodale, factor, Erchless; Macorquodale, jun. Jamie, Bobbin Mills; Macrae, Erchless; W. B. Forsyth, Inverness, &c. After dinner, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given from the chair, and

a long programme was afterwards gone through. The Chairman, in giving the health of the Queen took occasion to speak of the loyalty of Roman Catholics and Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets. He quoted the old saying that "the farmers of the United Kingdom are amongst the most loyal subjects of the Crown," and he was sure he might say that the farmers of Strathglass would not yield in loyalty to any in Great Britain. (Applause.) Her Majesty was beloved and admired by all classes and nationalities, and by the 365 differing denominations of her subjects. "I say this," he proceeded, notwithstanding the unwarrantable and untrust worthy accusations so recklessly hurled by Mr-Gladstone against the loyalty and allegiance of six or seven million of Catholics of this kingdom, and I may say against the 250 million Catholics of the nations of the world. But the ex-Premier has there by very much damaged his high reputation as a great statesman, and in the general estimation he is looked upon as a fallen and disappointed man,-Shortly before he came out with this tirade against Catholics, he had fallen into bad company in Germany, and got himself mentally and morally corrupted in his theology and his notions of Catholic loyalty. He must have been in an ill, vile, evil, devil of a mood indeed, or perhaps suffering from a nt of indigestion, when he presumed to publish such dangerous charges against his unoffending Catholic fellow-countrymen and former friends-His vulgar abuse of the good and great Pius IX. who is God Almighty's Prime Minister and High Priest for this world, and his bigotted sixpenny pamphlet, which seems to have been addressed to the worst religious passions of the uneducated claser, have been severely reprehended, and condemned as utter failures, by many of his best friends, Protestants as well as Catholics. And it is frankly allowed by people of common sound sense that the illutrious Archbishop of Westminster (Mr. Gladstone's fellow-student at Oxford), the sage and venerable futed and demolished his pamphlets, exposed the culpable and shameful ignorance contained in them and also completely vindicated the staunch loyalty of Catholics. I therefore take this fitting oppor-tunity of declaring, ex cathedra, for myself, for the Catholic clan Chisholm, and for every Catholic is Strathglass that we repel with the utmost indignation the insulting accusations and insinuation made by Mr. Gladstone against the Pope, the kely Catholic Church, and against the loyalty we bear to our beloved Queen and country. We know much better than Mr. Gladstone how to "love God and honor the Queen." You will observe that, although the Queen is a Protestant, and in strict communio with the Church of England in England, and it who is a bit of a favorite with his Holiness the Pope, chose some fine morning to follow the exam ple of the Marquises of Bute and Ripon, and become a Catholic, his Royal Highness could not succeed to the crown or become a king, because he wass Catholic. A Catholic cannot be a Prime Minister. because he is a Catholic-a Jew, a Quaker, or Barabbas is preferable. A Catholic soldier or sailer cannot hope to rise to the head of his profession .-Say that an officer became the very best general that the army or the kingdom could produce, never theless, he would not be appointed Commander-in Chief of the army. Why? Because he happened to be a Catholic. That is surely a parrow, insular muscular kind of Christian policy, which ought to be swept away, as a disgrace, from the British con stitution. No Catholic lawyer can ever hope to be Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom, or to sit on the Wooleack. You would think that the Lord Lieutenant of Catholic Ireland might be permitted of some sort. Now, in spite of all these penal laws still standing against us, and many more stigmason the Catholic body, the loyalty of the Catholics cannot be called in question. And I am happy to se in Mr. Gladstone's second pamphlet, "Vaticanism he is forced to allow that "the loyalty of Catholic remains untainted." These are his own words. And why are we Catholics loyal? I will give you ons or two reasons. First, because we know it is bythe Divine permission or Providence of Almighty God that Victoria is our Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Second, the Pope and the holy Catholit Church command us to be loyal to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Third, a good practical Catholi must, as a consequence, be a good loval subjectbad Catholic, or what is sometimes called a Liber or milk-and water Catholic, is a disgraceful animal and I will say no more about him. But if the Queen, say through the right of "British liberty of conscience," suddenly became a Catholic-when

and oh where, would Mr. Gladstone's loyalty b

found? I venture to say it would very soon van

into thin air; and he himself might probably

found helping to send the Queen to the Tower

London for the crime of Popery. People say the

Mr. Gladstone is a sham Catholic that he is a B

tualist. I hope not for his own sake. He has, he

ever, a sister in London who is a real and true Co

tholic. We know that Mr. Gladstone is up to

of the property of the propert

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 4,4 1875.

and countying at the overturn of established houses, without even a declaration of war. I point But Catholic loyalty is sound and solid to have because it proceeds from a conscience to me constructed in true Christian principles; for well instructed in true Christian principles; for abuild her Majesty, from conscientious motives, because a Pagan, a. Quaker, or a Plymouth brother, or came a Pagan, a. Quaker, or a Plymouth brother, or came a Pagan, a. Quaker, or a Plymouth brother, or came a Pagan, a. Quaker, or a Plymouth brother, well be true and loyal to her throne. Gentlemen, well be true and loyal bronze to the Quantum a royal bronze to the Quantum a provide bronze. int us drink a royal bumper to the Queen, with let us annua a toast dear to us as British subnigniana dear to us as Highlandmen, and still jets, most user to many of us as Catholics." (Applause). more dear to many or its as the toast of the evening Success to the Strathglass Farmer Society—said the Society was still in its infancy, only a two-yearold but it was healthy, and strong, and showed old, but it was meaning, and showed good points. (Applause). The working committee was excellent, and they had the good fortune to have was excellent, and they had the good fortune to have secured a most efficient Secretary. (Applause).—
We may flatter ourselves, added the speaker, that we may will continue to do its work manfully, the pooring will be thoroughly beneficial to the agricultural and po of Strathglass. Last year's ploughing arisints of protecting and protectin bul I believe to day's is pronounced to be excellent in every respect. There is a decided improvement in every respect. I have a seed and ploughing. This is the first time we have had a seed and root show, and I believe it was considered very good. I believe the peliere is was consisted with the immense weight of the Strathglass outs—upwards of 50 lbs. per bushel. (Loud applause). But there seems to be a general grumble against "hummelling" the oats, and for my part I join in the grumble. I believe I am only expressing the general sentiment when I say that " hummelling" should be done away with. Clean oats as much as you like by sending it through the fanners as often as you please. (Laughter and applause). Gentlemen, let us drink success to the Strathglass Farmers' Society. (Cheers). The healths of the Neighboring Proprietors, the Chairman, the Secretary, the Croupier, the Host and Hostess, &c., were all cordially proposed and responded to; and the company separated after pass-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ing a pleasant social evening.

A JOYFUL OCCASION .- On the 8th and 9th of June there will be a celebration in the town of Tuam, which will be an occasion of great rejoicing, not only in that locality, but all over Ireland, and not only throughout Ireland, but in every part of the world where the scattered children of the Irish race, have made their homes. On that day, the reverend and illustrious Archbishop of Tuam will have completed the Fiftieth Year of his Episcopate. It is a remarkable circumstance, and naturally it has awakened the most joyful and tender emotions in the hearts of a people to whom the great prelate is intensely endeared. They cannot think of him for a moment without feelings of admiration and affection arising in their hearts. His long life of noble service to his Church and his country comes before their minds, and they give thanks to God that he has been spared to this time, and is now in the enjorment of such health and strength, such vigour of mind, and elasticity of spirit as seem to promise that for many more years he will be amongst them to do good work for faith and fatherland, and to be loved and venerated by the Irish people. This Fiftieth Anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopate is, we are glad to know, to be made the occasion of a fitting and joyful celebration by his attached clergy and flock, in the town of Tuam. An advertisement, which we publish in an other column, gives a brief account of the ceremonies which are to take place. The celebration will extend over two days. On the first day there will be a solemn High Mass in the Cathedral, and a sermon by the gifted and renowned preacher, Father Burke, whose marvelious powers of oratory may be expected to be exercised with especial effect on an occasion appealing so strongly to every emotion of his heart. Subsequently an Address by the Chapter and Clergy of the Archdiocese will be presented to His Grace, a proceeding which will be deeply interesting; and in the evening His Grace will entertain his guests at a banquet in the new college. On the following day the fine colossal statue of the Archbishop, executed in white marble by the Mesers. Farrell of Dublin will be unveiled. This, we may be sure, will be a striking scene, a great demonstration of popular regard for the illustrious prelate whose likeness in enduring marble will then and there be set before the people to be a fond memorial of him to many generations of faithful Irishmen. And then as a pleasant wind-up to the proceedings his Grace will be entertained by the clergy and laity of his diocese in the new college. Altogether it will be a joyful event and a memorable celebration. The proceedings will be witnessed by many Irishmen with happy and grateful hearts, but with them will also be the sympathies of millions who cannot be present, but whose thoughts can reach to Ireland unhindered by any distances of sea and land. And they will be certain to secure to themselves at least this much of participation in the proceedings, that while the murmer of thanksgiving, and the voice of prayer, and the loud shouts of juy are ascending on the air in Ireland, they, too, can give thanks to God for sparing this beloved prelate and faithful son of Ireland so long to his Church and his country; and they can, and will, pray that He may give many more such useful and fruitful and happy years to John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam.—Nation.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC M. P'S. AND THE JUBILEE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM .- The following circular, dated from the House of Commons, and signed by Mr. George Bryan, M.P., Mr. George E. Browne, M.P. Mr. M'Carthy Downing, M.P., and Mr. C. J. Fay, M.P., has been sent to the Irish Catholic members

of Parliament :-DEAR Sm-On the 8th of next month (June) the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation to the episcopacy of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam will be celebrated by the clergy and people of the arch-diocese over which his Grace presides, and we believe that the occasion is one of which every Irish Catholic member, of Parliament would gladly avail to convey to his Grace in the form of a suitable address the congratulations of the Catholic representatives of Ireland. We, therefore, respectfully request your attendance at a meeting of the Irish Catholic members of parliament, to be held in the Conference Room of the House of Commons, on Thursday next, at half-past two o'clock, p.m., with the view of taking such steps as may then be deemed advisable for carrying out this object.

Returned to his Holiness the Pope as dignissimus at the late election, the Very Rev. Dr. Ryan, Ballingarry, has been appointed by the Holy See to the vacant Archbishopric of Cashel.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. CANON DANIEL LANIGAN -We regret to chronicle the death of Canon Lanigan, who for over twenty years was parish priest of Kilcommon. He was in the 57th year of his age and 44th of his sacred ministry. He died as he lived, in peace with God and his neighbours.-R.I.P.

The Freeman's Journal announces the death of Mother Albert (Mrs. Catherine Gossan,) one of the nuns of the Tranquilla Convent, Rathmines. This lady, who was over half a century in religion, during her dormant with which two Kerry families are conlong life, labored earnestly for Catholic education, nected—Mr. William Hilliard being the representaand her demise will be universally regretted.

on the 27th ult., Miss Jessie Barry (in religion Sister Mary Josephine), was received at the Convent putting in their claims. of Mercy, Queenstown. On the sain's day four others The death is announced of Mr. George McCarter, exceived the white veil, two choir and two lay sinters.

On the 1st ultimo, the Rev. Canon Casey and the Rev. Canon McNamara were formally inducted into office as Parish Priests of the respective parishes of Passage and Monkstown. The ceremony was conducted by the Very Rev. Canon Neville. On the same day Rev. Father Cotter, for many years one of the respected curates of St. Finn Barr's church Cork, proceeded to Dunmanway to take charge of that parish, to which he has been so recently appointed.

Mrs. Eliza Fennessy, late of Garden Row, Kilkenny widow, who died on the 12th of February last amongst other bequests, left the Catholic Bishop of Ossory a sum of £500, to be applied by him as he might think fit, for the benefit of poor persons, of said religion in the city of Kilkenny; also a sum of £200 to the Sisters of Charity established in Kilkenny; a sum of £200 for the benefit of the Christian Brothers' School established in Kilkenny; and directed that if there was any residue after payment of the legacies mentioned in the will, and her debts funeral, and testamentary expenses, same was to be applied to and for the use of the poor people of the city of Kilkenny.

On the 6th ult., one of the largest demonstrations witnessed in Clare since the days of the Repeal movement, took place in connection with the third anniversary of the formation of a temperance association in Kilrush. From an early hour the streets and houses were decorated with streamers and laurel crowned barps. The Miltown, Kilkee and Kildysart societies were represented by their members and bands. The procession was formed at two o'clock, and marched through the streets, the several bands discoursing many airs. At three o'cleck the procession stopped at the platform erected in the market-square, where Dr. Dinan, P.P. and V. G., was moved to the chair. The audience around the platform fully numbered twelve thousand persons. Some very excellent speeches were delivered by Fathers Browne, Vaughan, Dr. Foley and Mr. Hennessy. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was brought to a close.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for county of Dublin :- Robert William Hillas, Esq., of Farm Hill Dundrum; Charles Robert Hamilton, of Occidrinan Leizlip.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Wicklow :- Charles William Barton, Esq., of Glenda lough House, Wicklow; and Sir Clement Jas. Wol-selty, Bart., of Mount Wolseley, Tullow.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to

the commission of the peace :--County of Down-Marcus Gage, of Ballinahinch, Esq. John Bloomfield, Kingscote, of Bryansford,

Castlewellan, Esq. County of Fermanagh-Edward Irwin, Derrygore Enniskillen Esa.

County of Cork-Richard Horatio Townsend, of Garryclovne, Blarney, Esq.

County of Cavan-Arthur French, of Carrick macross, and Wilton-place, Dublin, Esq.

UNEXPECTED DEATH OF A KERRY MAGISTRATE .- A feeling of general regret has pervaded all classes of the inhabitants of Killarney at the announcement of the unexpected death of Mr. Thomas M'Donough Mahony, of Cullina House. The deceased gentleman had been in the enjoyment of perfect health up to Sunday May 2nd, when he was taken suddenly ill with a disease of a malignant type. Dr. M'Dunnough, his first cousin, and Dr. Gibbon were promptly in attendance, and all that their efficient skill could suggest to master the terrible malady vas in vain, and the deceased succambed on the 5th of May. The deceased had succeeded by his wife to the estate of the late Keane Mahony, Esq., J.P. of Cullina, and had endeared himself from an early age to the people of Killarney, amongst whom he lived, and to whom he was an extensive employer.

The movement for presenting a National Testimonial to Mr. Butt, is assuming large and influential proportions. The contributions to the testimonial already include thirty-five members of Parliament

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Mailly, P. P., V. G., Nenagh has received a letter from T. H. Burke, Esq., Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, in reference to his memorial of 7th April, relative to the conviction of certain boys for fire-ball kicking on the occasion of the recent Tipperary election. Mr. Burke says he is directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform his reverence that after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case his grace has been pleased to reduce to one-half the fines imposed upon the boys referred to, with the exception of Thomas Moloughney, William Hogan, and Patrick Mealim.

The third reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireand) Bill was carried by 287 against 70. The majority comprised the leaders and members of both parties, while the minority consisted of 41 Home Rulers and 26 English and 5 Scotch Liberal mem-

IRISH EDUCATION .- A Dublin correspondent states that a movement is on foot in Ireland among influential persons to press upon the government the necessity of effecting with the least possible delay a reform in the Irish education system. They beieve that the best government of the Education Department would be under a Minister of Instruction for Ireland together with a committee of the Privy Council.

COMPLIMENT TO AN IRISH EDITOR. - Mr. Costello, for many years the energetic and talented editor of the Drogheda Argus (a Catholic and Home Rule paper), has been presented with an address and testimonial. This is honorable both to the receiver and givers, for it proves that the former did his duty and that the latter are grateful and not unworthy of being citizens of a city memorable for numerous and most important events in the history of Ireland.

We find the following singular notice in the Dublin Irishman of May 8:-"If the young man who walked from the chapel of Ardelough to Wolte Tone's grave, Bodenstown churchyard, on the 20th of June (Sunday), 1869, would send his present address to J. O'C., office of this paper, 33 Lower Abbey street, Dublin, he would hear news of importance to himself and others. (American papers, please copy.) CRUCKATHUAN."

Lord Longford has intimated that in consequence of the recent action of the Protestant Synod he will hold himself quite at liberty to withdraw whatever subscriptions he had promised the Church funds.

It would seem there has been for the past eight months an interregnum in the Municipal Government of Tipperary. The present body of Town Commissioners have been informally elected, and dread the legal consequences of looking after their business, and as it seems a new board cannot be elected before July, all the local nuisances are flourishing triumphautly. Somebody has carried off a town pump, sewers and streets are neglected, and in their distress the townspeople have had recourse to the Board of Guardians as the only constituted authority in those parts. The Board of Guardians have, however, shirked the crusade against dirt, and until July men will have to hold their noses.

Two English baronetcies are at present lying tive of one, and Major Robert Spring of the other. It is asserted that both the above gentlemen intend

The interest of the British Timber Company in the Olog Factory, Galway, is for sale.

Mr. James Taylor has been appointed to the office of postmaster at Tipperary.

The Protestant Archdeacon of Dublin has taken a step which is attracting a great deal of attention.— He has issued a circular "inviting communications from Churchmen, clerical and lay," who are ready to the plaintiff, one being against the occupier of the provide permanently for continued communication | glebe land for double value, of the rent in consewith the Church of England." This step is understood to have been taken in consequence of the Archdeacon's disapproval of the recent action of the Synod on the revision question. The Mail regards his conduct as nothing short of raising the standard of revolt.

Notwithstanding the success of Mr. W. S. Thoms, says the Pall Mall Gazette, in snubbing centenarians, and reducing the ostensible age of these presuming persons within what he holds to be reasonable limits, bad cases of centenarianism occasionally come to light. The province of Munster, Ireland, is in open rebellion against the orthodox "threescore-years-and-ten," judging from the following instances of longevity:—The veteran patriot, James Kissane, of Moybella, has just passed away, having attained the extraordinary age of 117 years. During the late Kerry election this old gentleman walked in from his residence to the polling booth at Listowel, a distance of five miles, and recorded his vote in favor of the Home Rule candidate. Besides this daring offender, "old Houilahan, of Ballydonohue," and Mrs. Benson, of Listowel, have, it appears, just paid the debt of nature at the ages of 104 and 103 years, while Listowel is still enlivened by the presence of " old Nancy Trent, of Ennismore," who, at the age of 103, walks eight miles to church every Sunday. What with had example and original ris vitie, there is really no saying to what lengths this old lady may carry her penchant for prolonged existence.

The following sales lately took place in the Landed Estates Court. Dublin :- Part of the lands of Gorteen, 57a. 3r. 12p., and part of the lands of Ballina. county of Mayo, 38a. ir. 10p., both held, under lease for 999 years; estimated yearly rental, £112 7s. 2d. Sold to Mr. Sedley, solicitor in trust, at £2.700. Lot 2-Part of the lands of Gorteen, county of Mayo. 119a. 0r. 23p., held for 999 years; estimated yearly profit ren £150 15s. 4d. Sold to Mr. Sedley, in trust at £3,850. Lot 3—Part of Gorteen, 137a. 3r. 20p., held for 999 years: estimated yearly rental, £154 1s. 4d. Sold to Mr. Sedley, in trust, at £3,350.

Judge Flanagan recently made the following sale in the Lauded Estates Court, Dublin :- County of Roscommon.-Estate of Edward Mills Hudson and Olivia Hudson, his wife, owners; Farrell McDonnell, petitioner. One divided third of the land of Emighmore, barony of Ballymoe, 277a. 0r. 34p., held under lease for lives renewable forever; net rental, £74 6s. 11d. Sold to Mr. E. Hudson, in trust, for £2,910.

The following sales were made recently in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin:—Estate of Harriet Elizabeth Jones and others, owners; Robert O. Longfield and others, petitioners, Lot 1—Part of the lands of Knockacullen, 26a. 3r. 20p., barony of Tieretagh, county of Sligo, held in fee; and another part of the same lands, known as Woodhill, held under perpetuity grant, 63a. 1r. 24p.; and part of Ballygilcash, 4a. 2r. 18p., same barony; total acreage, 943. 1r. 22p., estimated yearly value, £116 4s. 8d. Sold to Mr. Ternan, £6,010. Lot 2—Part of the lands of Knockcullen (including part of the town of Dromore, West), barony of Tiereragh, county of Sligo, held in fee simple, 129a. 3r. 34p.; estimated yearly rental, 136 16s, 5d. Sold to Mr. Tiernan at

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Caulfield, of Colamber Manor, Edgeworthstown, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

The result of the division on Mr. Butt's motion respecting the Irish College at Paris, has disappointed the friends of that meritorious cause, for they anticipated from the whip made by the superiors of the establishment that the minority would have been far larger. The following from the South voted with Mr. Butt-Lord F. Conyngham, Downing, Moore, Murphy, O'Gorman, O'Shaughnessy, O'Sullivan, Power, Ronayne, Shaw, and Swanston.

The Cork Herald, of the 8th ult., says: "C day night a marriage was solemnized a short distance from the town of Kinsale under circumstances which scarcely find a parallel. On the evening above mentioned, a farmer, residing in the neighborhood of the town, proceeded on his way to the house of his intended in another parish, about six miles distant, to fulfill his engagement by taking the hand of his affianced "for better, for worse. He was accompanied by a friend, and both were sitting on a sidecar to which the horse was unaccustomed In the progress of the journey, and while descending an incline, the animal began to pull ahead, and in the effort to keep him in check, the rein broke and the bridegroom was thrown heavily on the ground, and his leg (just at the knee) was broken in the fall. True to his promise, he continued his journey, though writhing in pain, and the manifestation of feeling on his arrival at the bride's house where friends of both were in waiting, may be better imagined than described. All things being made ready the twain were made one at the altar, the bride taking her faithful husband rather for worse than for better, and he immediately after leaving the marriage festivity for the bone-setter's house."

GREAT BRITAIN.

That parrow minded and intensely bigoted section of the British community which the Rock represents a section growing, happily, beautifully less every year has become excessively uneasy at the steady progress of Catholicity in England, The Rock makes a most piteous appeal to Protestant members of Parliament to come to the aid of the funereal member for Warwickshire, and to treat him no longer as a mere playboy and his cause as a mere plaything. "These religious houses (whine the writers in the Rock) have multiplied to an extent unknown in any other country in Europe. During the last twenty-four years monasteries have increased from 17 in 1851 to 93 in the present year. Convents for women in 1851 amounted to 53, while in the present year they have developed into the enormous figures of 274. Of the latter therefore we have an increase of 221 during a quarter of a century. These statistics refer only to Great Britain; and the number is stilllincreasing.' And yet when Mr. Newdegate and our lively old friend, the inimit able Whalley, get up in the House of Commons and whine over these unmistakable facts, the precious twins are guffawed at and treated as little less than lunatics. This is really too bad from a Whalley-Newdegate point of view. To what is England coming?

A BELLIGERENT RECTOR .- The rector of Landulph Samuel Smith, who has become notorious for his extraordinary conduct towards his parishioners figured in the county court, a few days ago, as both plaintiff and defeadant. In the first case he sued a farmer for damages for assault and alleged that the defendant horsewhipped him, but when the defendant went into the box the complexion of the case changed, for it was proved that the clergyman commenced the assault, and that the jury found for false imprisonment were then proceeded, with act was offensive to that truly Catholic country, it females. Of the total number, 1,953 were under These arose out of the proceedings at the Easter (thanks to Cardinal Cullen's letter about the Duke of Abercorn, the queen's representative) would show years of age and over, 1,746. Most of them can't the public reading of certain vulgar letters which he a proper and dignified feeling on the occasion.

had written, left the vestrymom, closed the door and That would at once be called rebellion and the justified in doing this, as the had adjourned the meeting, but the judge told him that he had no quence of his not giving up possession after having unholv world-wide conspiracy a "brotherhood."—notice to do so, and the other against the church—The Universe. wardens to recover the value of a surplice he said he was compelled to buy. In both cases he was nonsuited, thus losing in every case in which he was engaged. Eleven summonses have been issued against Mr. Smith, to be heard at the police court arising out of the same transactions .- The London Universe,

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., has given notice that on the second reading of the Justices Qualification Bill he will move an amendment to the effect that no mensure of the kind can be considered satisfactory which fails to provide that justices of the peaceshall possess certain qualifications for their office. Nearly time, truly. Up to the present justices of the peace and the justice they administer have been anything but creditable. We are tired of calling attention to the vagaries and the one-sidedness of their decisions. Why should magistrates attach greater importance to offences against property than to offences against the person? At Hanley, some days ago, two justices sentenced to seven days' imprisonment a woman with an infant in her arms and a girl of sixteen years for-what do you think? For picking bits of coal from refuse heaps on Earl Granville's coiliery!--1b.

The Daily Telegraph sent a commissioner to the East to learn all about some ancient inscriptions .-It would be well if that self-satisfied organ would direct its commissioner to-

Order his wings and be off to the West.

He might thus enable the journal in question to avoid the numerous errors into which it falls every day about the geography of Ireland. On Monday we were, under date Enniskillen, which is in Fermanagh, told the news of Callan, in Kilkenny, and also the events of Westmeath. On Tuesday Enniskillen was made the scene of events occurring in (Carton Kildare), and in Trinity College, Dublin. Most certainly the ignorance of the English press about Ireland is remarkable, and little qualifies it to be (as it has been called) "the best possible instructor.' But even ministers have gone wrong, for we all remember how an English Secretary for Ireland spoke of the "county of Castlebar," which is about the same as saying the "county of Putney." And these are the people who pretend to make laws for Ireland.

ORTON'S BROTHER.-The following is an extract from a letter, written from Singapore, March 21st, 1875. by a married lady, to her parents in Penzance :- " We dined the other evening at Mr. W-'s, with Mr. Orton, brother to the Claimant. He is so like him; the same heavy-looking head. If I had believed in him until then, I should have done so no longer. They are almost exactly alike, but this one is not so stout. He would have come to the trial, but they would not give him sufficient money to make it pay to come home. He is a captain of a vessel."—Cornish Telegraph.

dote, which is related of a Mayor of Folkestone, who bere the nickname of "Old Steady Baker."-A boy was brought before him for stealing gooseberries. Baker turned over "Burn's Justice;" but not being able to find the article he wanted in the book, which is alphabetically arranged, he lifted up his spectacles and addressed the culprit thus:—
"My lad, it's very luckly for you that, instead of stealing gooseberries, you are not brought here for stealing a goose; there's a statute against stealing geese, but I can't find anything about gooseberries in all 'Burn;' so let the prisoner be discharged, for I suppose it is no offence."

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT,-A man employed at the Meadows Colliery, Wigan, has met with & shocking accident. Whilst the cage was descending the shaft the conducting rod by some means was portion of the iron rod penetrated the right side of the deceased, who was inside the cage, passing out in the region of the abdomen. The poor fellow only survived a few hours

RUNOUS INTEREST .- A case which has just come before the county court judge at Liverpool afforded an illustration of the ruinous interest which some people are induced to pay for money advances. It transpired that a tradesman had been in the habits of negotiating loans with a money-lender, the extraordinary rate of interest on which is indicated by the following figures:-400l., for the loan of which the borrower covenanted to pay 2751.; 3001., for which 100% was to be paid; and so on.

The expenditure in respect of the new Courts of Justice in London up to the end of the year 1874 reached 1,042,9051. As much as 932,2181. of that sum had been spent in the purchase of the site and account of contracts for the foundations and crections of the courts and offices, and architect's commission. The Civil Service estimates show that a further vote of 75,000l. is now proposed for the erection of the building; the revised estimates for this is stated at 826,000l.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL IN NORTH WALES. —A reduction of 1s. and 1s. 6d. per ton in the price of Ruabon and North Wales coal respectively took place on Wednesday—the first result of the acceptance by the men of the ten per cent, reduction in wages.

LOSS OF A FISHING BOAT AND FIVE LIVES. - A fishing boat has been swamped at Nesting Bay. Shetland, and the whole of the crew, consisting of three men and two lads, were drowned. The names of the men were William Anderson, James Johnson and Robert Gear. The boys were sons of the first and second fishermen. The boat was found drifted on to the shore at Kirkbister, on Saturday, with sail set and the gear all fast.

A question has arisen among Catholics, How is the toast "The Prince of Wales" to be in future received at Catholic dinners? Since the prince has now accepted the headship of a society which has been condemned by the Pope as "blasphemous, impious, offspring of Satan and outraging the majesty of God," we presume that no good Catholic will drink the toast. The Unita Cattolica, faithfully representing the feelings of the Holy Father, condemns the Albert Hall mummery with just severity, and every true Catholic will prefer Pius IX. to the Prince of Wales. There is no disloyalty in refusing the toast even though the prince is heir to the crown. O'Connell was a loyal man and yet he and other Catholics refused to drink the health of the Duke of York, even when he was heir to the crown. The best way to prevent a noisy scene between true and false Catholics at future Catholic banquets will be to omit the toast altogether, and to let "The Queen" represent the entire royal family. Totoast the Grand Master of the Freemasons of England would be to insult the Pope, who, we may be sure, will not receive the prince should be again visit Rome. It is most fortunate that the prince is the defendant. Two actions against Mr. Smith for not going to Ireland this year, for as his last public.

locked it, keeping the parishioners prisoners for prince's progress, would be contemporary with fifteen minutes. Mr. Smith contended that he was justified in doing this, as the had adjourned the stand anything about it. We don't know what grand mastership the prince will accept in the East, right adjourn on such a plea as that the letters but if it is to be that of the murderous Thugs he could not be read. The jury, found for the plaintiffs would not be acting a bit worse than be did for 40s, each. In two other cases Mr. Smith was in accepting high office in a society whose creed is assasination in some countries, and which makes no geographical distinction, but dares to call the

UNITED STATES.

HORRIBLE CONFLAGRATION. SIXTY PERSONS BURNED

TO DEATH IN A CHURCH - SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 27.—One of the most terrible disasters in the history of Massachusetts occurred to-night by the burning of the French Catholic Church at South Holyoke during the evening service, involving the death of sixty men, women and children. The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low and the flames streaming up, the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about 700 people, and those in the body of the church escaped, but in the stairway leading from the gallery, humau beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to escape. As the flames rushed toward them, many leaped to the floor beneath, and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted by the sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful in the extreme during the little while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides, 66 dead the fatally wounded will carry the total loss of life up to 75. The recognized dead are as follows:—Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Victor Morin, Mrs. Calixte Larieve, Mrs. Lavina, Mr. Desjardins, his wife and four children; Isnac Morin, Felix Morenu, Miss Ida Laforce, Justine Brisson, Alphonsine Moreau, Marie Doucette, Etta Menezer, the daughters of Augustus Coache and Alserie Noaton, badly burned; Mrs. Theopile Blanchard, Mrs. Burdeaux, Mrs. Duport, Hermine Laporte, Henrietta Tiuimur, Calixte Dufresne slightly burned; Louise Paquette, Louise Terriere, injured; Rosalie Davier, Pascal Paquette's family-there is one dead and two dying; inthe family of Francois Derey there are four slightly burned and one missing. The priest's house, which joins the church in rear, was also burned. The exercises had nearly closed when the caudle caught the drapery around the statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were packed in a solid mass, struggling to clear themselves as the flames rushed toward them and this soon became a block, rendering exit impossible. The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless. The screams of the and the moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically, and was personally instrumental in saving many lives. One family of four were in church and all were killed. Many were pulled out by the arms and feet so badly burned that they lived but a few hours the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their boncs.-Sisters of Mercy from the convent were promptly present, caring for the wounded and holding services over the dying, while Father Dufresne also held many services over the dying. His mother was among those terribly burned. Father Dufresne lost The difficulty of defining an offence in the eye of almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the law is well illustrated by the following anecthe building consumed. The physicians gave the wounded the best of medical care; those who were too badly burned to recover were put under the effects of morphine and passed away without a struggle. While exercises were being held over the dying the most intense quiet provailed, and rough laborers knelt upon the floor with uncovered heads; but about the morgue and in the streets the wailing of the multitude was pitiful to hear. Among the persons in a dying condition are Mary Lachaic, Mrs. Bridge, mother of seven children, one of whom is missing and probably among the dead, Bazanth Briggs, Sophia Hibbert, Anne Lapointe, Lacosta Elidor, Charles Comme, burned badly but will re-cover, as will probably the brother of Father Dufresne, and it is estimated that 20 or 30 were taken

to the other houses, some of whom must die. LATEST -- The following are also seriously burned : Brown, a young chapel girl, Vistori Brisson, Louiss Ferrier, Lizzie Moires and Lena Blair, the large majority of these fatally. One girl was terribly burned and was removed to the House of Providence. Drs. Chase and Smith dressed the wounds of 13 of those injured and four other physicians attended from two to four persons each. Thrilling scenes and incidents were numerous.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN AMERICA .- Monsigr. Sal-

pointe, Vicar Apostolic of Arizona, wrote to the Missions Catholiques on the 23d of February, 1875. as follows:—" We more than ever need to multiply our schools. I have already told you that public schools are being everywhere established, threaten-ing to rob us of the rising generation by indoctrinating it with the principles of materialism and unbelief. There is no longer any doubt that the principal object of the system of education which was in incidental charges; and 15,596l. in payments on ostensibly adopted in behalf of the poor, is to destroy all religion, and especially the Catholic religion. Every day, the journals opposed to us repeat that there must be no more sectarian spirit in the schools, and that priestly influence must be excluded thence if we would have the nations advance in progress. These are the ideas that prevail in the United States, because they are favored by those in high places; but they are not everywhere equally dangerous. In the populous States Catholics are more numerous than they are in the frontier territories. Whilst paying taxes for the public schools. to which they cannot in conscience send their children, they can assess themselves to support private schools. Such is not the case in the territories, where Catholics are few, and, for the most part, poor. They pay the legal taxes, and can do little more, no matter how well they may be inclined. They know well that the public schools are contrary to their religious convictions; but if there be no other schools, they find themselves under the cruel necessity of sending their children there, for without instruction the latter cannot earn their living. Such is the condition of Catholics in Arizona. In our little town of Tucson, the school question has been long under discussion. The Catholics have as yet gained nothing. Notwithstanding the efforts of a good number of members of both houses, the law has been carried out in all its iniquity. Catholics have yet to pay taxes for the support of Protestant or infidel schools, without being able to send their children to those schools. Yet it is wrong to say the Catholics have gained nothing. I think it is something to have the question debated, and the votes we have gained will prepare the way for a more decisive result in the future. Meanwhile, we must lessen the danger which threatens the faith of our people, by providing good schools for our youth. Hence it is that I have resolved, notwithstanding my poverty. to visit some of the cities of the United, States in, order to try and obtain Brothers and Sisters, and if I do find them, how shall I establish them? That I know not, but Providence will provide."

Official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show, that there arrived at the port of New York during the quarter ending March 31, 1875, 12,449 immigrants, of whom 8,328, were males, and 4,121,

The True Mitness

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G. E. OLERK, EDITOR T. T.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE-1873.

Friday, 4-Sacred Heart of Jesus. Saturday, 5-St. John Nepomucen, M. Sunday, 6-Third after Pentecost. Monday, 7-St. Venantius, M. Tuesday, 8-St. Peter Celestine, P. C. Wednesday, 9-St. Paschal Baylon, C. Thursday, 10-St. Margaret, W.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Roman correspondent of the Tablet relates an extraordinary incident which occurred at a recent interview given by his Holiness to some English ladies and gentlemen. One of the latter, whilst all the others knelt down to receive the Pope, was observed to remain standing, and even during Benediction sat down. His Holiness took notice of this attempt to insult him and the offender was immediately conducted out of the loggia by the officer in attendance. Upon subsequent inquiry it transpired that the offender was a graduate of Cambridge, and obtained the audience in a surreptitous manner. An address, signed by all those present at the audience-consisting chiefly of Protestants-was presented to his Holiness expressing their sincere regret at the disrespect shown, and disassociating themselves entirely from any sympathy with the conduct of their countryman.

Signor Venturi, the Syndic of Rome, has sent in his resignation of that high office. The immediate occasion of this resignation was the hostile vote of Worship are empowered to allow them to admit the Municipal Councillors, who, contrary to Venturi's opinion, voted that the Piazza Venezia should to the supervision of the State. (4.) The properform the outlet of the new Via Nationale, instead of the Piazza Sciarra. Poor Signor Venturi laboured hard to please the Garibaldians and the Court, but has failed to propitiate the citizens. Several of the Councillors have also threatened to resign.

The Paris correspondent of the Liberte says that in spite of all previous denials, it is continuously affirmed in Bonapartist circles that Victor Emmanuel has persuaded the Princess Clotilde to responsibility or production of accounts will exist. separate from Prince Napoleon. The Princess will retain charge of the infants of the marriage, but these who have (according to law) reached maturity will remain under the direction of the father. The latter will continue to reside in France, and the Princess at Turin.

Baron Waldeck, the well known French painter died in Paris on the 29th ult., at the great age of 109 years.

The Paris Univers publishes the following note: "The martyrdom which the poor priests of Poland are at present enduring in the interior of Russia, and of which the European papers have been but too full, is such that they are actually destitute of clothing, food and money. A sum of 557 francs has been already collected for them, but they need far more than this small amount can possibly se_ cure. The Swiss Catholics have formed a committee for their benefit, and subscriptions for their immediate relief can be forwarded to the indefatigably zealous Count Ladislas Plater, Villa Broelberg | that it is not, but it may safely be affirmed that | Porcile, founder of the Community, and also its Zurich, Switzerland, and will be by him transmit- the restraints that are imposed upon it are sadly ted to the editor of the Patrie, of Limberg, who has taken upon himself the duty of distributing the money amongst those who need it. Catholics of the whole world, help your suffering brethren of the air, who go whithersoever they please, and dress which was replied to with tender expressions in Poland."

On the occasion of the enthronization of the new Archbishop of Malta, Mgr. Scicluna, the governor of the island, appeared with all his staff at the leaving the church they played the hymn of Pius man, the power and authority to exercise IX, amidst great and enthusiastic cheering. At a his will to such an extent as the fish exerted to an audience with him, and I can assure you that grand, holy High Priest, who is the greatest each other. The law of nature which teaches fish ceremonies proper to their office, and of the func-

man is not a Catholic but a Protestant belonging different sentiment. But this is too often to the Church of England, On the evening of the disregarded. To form, a true estimate of ceremonies above described, the city of La Vallette, human liberty, we should consider it in con-was exquisitely illuminated and English and Papal nection with all those restraints which the

that the Russian Government have determined to that taculty which enables us to hold converse olic Metropolitan See of Varsovia, and to place all bear false testimony against our neighbor without the diocese of Poland, under the immediate super. violating the Divine law. It will easily be undervision of the Archbishop (Greek) of Mohilew. Stood that if restraints are put upon the faculty of The latter resides at St. Petersburg, and is henceforth to be sole Metropolitan for all Russia and Russian Poland. The news wants confirmation.

The Univers says that it is stated in Berlin. official circles, that His Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, will, immediately on his release. from, prison be interned. This step will be taken so as to prevent him from administering his diocese from any place across the frontier. In effect it is a sentence of imprisonment for life.

The hierarchy of Bohemia have addressed to the German Bishops a most energetic address. In it they declare they would add to the ancient maxim, Ubi Papa, ibi ecclesia, the word salusque. In the document they refer to Bismarck as the common enemy of the Church and of the Catholic

The Flandre Liberale says, with all gravity, that in becoming a Cardinal, Mgr. Deschamps has lost all his civil rights, and has even forfeited his nationality! "Henceforth," it says, " Mgr. Deschamps is a stranger to Belgium. We especially point out to the Government a very easy means, in respect to this new Cardinal, by which it can escape from the embarrasment which his presence might create on the side of Germany. It will be sufficient, in fact, to issue a Ministeral Decree to have him conducted across the frontier as a foreigner !"

The Anzeiger (Soleure paper) announces that M. Kœnig, who lately committed suicide at Bienne. and was the murderer of his wife, was the leader of the Freemasons who, in October last, promenaded the streets of Soleure rejoicing over the suppression of the convent of Mariastein. He had promised to head a similar procession whenever the authorities suppressed the convents of the Capuchins and other Orders.

All religious Orders and Congregations in Prussia are now to be extinguished, either by immediate suppression, or a prolonged agony, during which they are put entirely at the mercy of the "religious" Minister of "Spiritual" affairs a bill to that effect, planned by pious Falck and sanctioned by the King, "by grace divine" has become law and will probably soon increase the number of "hull and void laws." The following are its provisions :-

"(1.) All orders and similar communities of the Catholic Church are excluded from the territory of the Prussian Monarchy, subject to the provisions of Clause 2. The opening of such establishments is prohibited. The establisments now existing from the time of the promulgation of this law may not receive new members, subject to the stipulations of Clause 2, and, are to be disselved within six months. The Minister of Worship is empowered to extend this period up to four years for establishments devoting themselves to the education and training of youth, ac as to give time for the supply of their places by other institutions and arrangements. He may also on the like grounds, after the lapse of this interval, accord to single members of orders and similiar communities the right of imparting instruction. (2.) The establishments of orders or similar communities which devote themselves exclusively to the care of the sick continue in existence, but may at any time be dissolved by Royal Ordinance. In the meanwhile the Ministers of the Interior and of new members. (3.) The existing establishments of orders and similar communities are subjected ty of the dissolved orders and similar communities is not subjected to confiscation by the State; the State authorities are temporarily to undertake the preservation and management of it. The Commissioner charged with the management is responsible only to the before-mentioned authorities: the account to be rendered by him is subject to the revision of the Upper Treasury Chamber, in conformity with the provisions of Clause 10 of the Act of the 27th of March. 1875. No other kind of The members of the dissolved communities will be supported out of the property. The further application of the funds is reserved for legislative disposal. (5.) This act comes into force the day of its promulgation. The Ministers of the Interior and Worship are charged with the execution of it. They have in particular to decree the detailed arrangements and the exercise of the State supervis-

ion under Clause 3." The Bill is signed by Count Eulenberg and by Minister Falck. The Bishops have petitioned the Emperor not to put the law in operation throughout all Germany, but they might well have spared themselves that trouble as Bismarck is bound to prevail-for a time at least.

LIBERTY.

rapine and plunder committed in the sacred name of liberty, we might feel justified in asking, whether the true meaning of the word is properly understood? It would scarcely be prudent to assert neglected, or not accepted. To some persons liberty seems to imply a state as equally free of all restraint as the fishes of the sea and the fowls do whatsoever they choose. Human liberty, how- for the welfare of the Community. The interestever, does not give us so wide a scope for the ex- ing proceedings then closed. ercise of our will, as that liberty which the fowls and fishes possess. Nature intended that fishes coremonies. The English troops were present and should devour each other for food. This is the military band played during the service. On natural. To imagine that Liberty gives grand banquet given in honor of the new prelate cises its instinct, would be to conceive a state the governor responding to a toast in his honor of anarchy and confusion which would soon resaid: "I drink to the health of that great and sult in the extinction of the whole human family. sovereign man, who although despoiled of all, is Blackstone in his Commentaries, tells us that "Law. yet the most powerful monarch on earth; that is is a rule of action prescribed by a superior which -Pius IX. His words make the circuit of the the inferior is bound to obey." Now to imagine that world, and his constancy, and firmness are admir- human liberty could exist without the restraint ing; but now we are taking for granted that the ed by all. Even I had the honor of being admit- of law would be as erroneous as to suppose that a singers are sufficiently instructed in music, and mountain could remain on its base without the law! can properly sing what is set before them. The I was stricken with veneration and admiration for of gravitation, or that fishes would cease to devour defect to which we allude is an ignorance of the

flags hung from every window. Divine law has placed upon it. Liberty of thought. The Gazelle de la Baltique, a. German paper, says, on some subjects is inhibited. Liberty of speech thought, it would likewise extend to the regulation of our actions. Modern Civilization, although it has much about it that is worthy of admiration, has asserted in bold and intelligible language a Press." It is a beautiful phrase; it looks well in print, and sounds well from the lips. To examine the expression, it literally means nothing. A types of lead, of copper, or of brass. Now iron, steel, wood, lead, copper, or brass, as far as we are aware of, possess no liberties at all; but man has the right of using those articles, and all other things in a legitimate manner. No one will pretend to say that he has a right to kill whom he chooses with leaden bullets fired out of iron guns. no more than he has the right of printing obscene or irreligious works by the aid of leaden types and iron presses. It is supposed that the "Press" has liberties peculiar to itself, and that the laws, whether Divine or human, which regulate man's intercourse with man does not extend to the domain of the Press, but like a Queen seated on a throne, she claims the right of sitting in judgment on all laws whether human or Divine. The Press has done great good, but it is likewise doing great evils to religion and civilization. To-day the greater portion of the types and presses is on the side of irreligion and infidelity. Book after book, pamphlet after pamphlet, and sheet after sheet is being issued and read by the people. Works on all manner of subjects, some good, some indifferent, and others positively bad, are cast upon the world, each to perform its mission of good or of evil. The law of the land very properly extends to the suppression of those licentious works which occasionally teem from the Press. Let us hope that the day will come which will see a stop put to the publication of systems of philosophy alike destructive to religion, morals and liberty.

FETE DIEU.

On Sunday last the annual procession of the Sacred Host through the streets of Montreal took place. At 9.30 a.m., the processionists marched from the Parish Church of Notre Dame, through Craig, Sanguinet, Lagauchetiere, and Visitation streets; returning by St. Mary and Notre Dame streets, to the Parish Church of Notre Dame, where the concluding services were performed. Arches of green, decorated with pictures of the Blussed Virgin Mary, the Saints, etc., had been erected on almost every street through which the procession passed, and altars were seen in front of several private houses. An immense number of spectators lined the entire rout of the procession. At the corner of Visitation and Lagauchetiere streets, a large altar had been erected where the procession halted for about ten minutes, and Mgr. Fabre gave the Benediction. About 10,000 persons took part in the ceremonies. In every respect the procession will compare favorably, both from the loveliness of the weather, and the beauty of the decorations, with that of any previous year. The picturesque costumes of the children and young ladies contrasted favorably with the surrounding decorations

PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, OTTAWA.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE BROTHERS OF ST. JOHN.

On Tuesday, the 18th ult., His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, visited the Parish of St. John the Baptist which His Lordship has recently endowed with a new Presbytery, which is situated on the Richmond Road. A large crowd collected on the grounds of the new Presbytery which is also the parent house of the Congregation of the Brothers of St. John. His Lordship was enthusiastically cheered on his arrival. The excellent band of St. John the Baptist was on the ground and played a choice selection of airs. Mr. Celestin Gagne, the new President of the Union of St. John the Baptist of the Chaudiere, presented to His Lordship an address in the name of the Canadians of the Chaudiere and Rochesterville. The address was a very neatly worded one; in the course of it they thanked His Lordship for his great liberality which they said was unequalled in the annals of that diocese. His Lordship replied When we reflect on the horrible acts of cruelty, at some length in appropriate terms. Upwards of 25 priests assisted at His Lordship's reception.-The next morning His Lordship having blessed the house and celebrated the first Mass in it received the religious profession of the Rev. Father first members. After the reception His Lordship's Canonical Decree was read, establishing the Community of the Brothers of Saint John. The Community then presented His Lordship with an ad-

> OUR CHOIRS: What they are, and what they might become.

> > (Continued from our last.)

In sets has And first it should be clearly understood that we are not now speaking of ignorance of music. On this point we shall have presently to say a few words, when considering those choirs, or portions of choirs, which are without due scientific train-

we mean, we will suppose them assisting at a High Mass. How many know what festival is to be celebrated, and what music is proper for the occasion? Ask what Mass is to be sung, and they will tell you the name of some composer; but of the of the street of the Introit, Gradual, or anything else beyond this, they HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL have no knowledge. In the Offertory piece too, suppress with a single stroke of the pen, the Cath- with our fellows-has its bounds. We cannot the ignorance of the choir too often manifests itself; for who among them knows what festival they are celebrating, or who cares to think what will be most appropriate? Rather the question is, who is there to sing, and what is the last piece learned? or, whose turn is it to have the solo?-And so it comes to pass that our ears are startled by words which are wonderfully out of place, and claim known by the name of "The Liberty of the music which finds no echo in the solemnity of the season; hymns of joy, rich in "Alleluias," are sung in Lent, while strains of sorrow are wailed forth at Christmas or Easter. Nor let any suppress may be of iron, of steel, or wood, and the pose that we are at all exaggerating in what we are now saying. We can, from our own experience, illustrate this incongruity, as we happen to know that on one occasion (at the Mass of Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament), the piece selected for the Offertory at that joyous time was a verse from the Stabat Mater, "O quam tristis et afflicta," &c. Of course, it was a favorite piece with the principal soprano, and therefore was sung; while shortly afterwards, the feast of their founder was celebrated by one of the religious orders, and the marvellously inappropriate stanza from the same hymn, "Quis est home qui non fleret," did duty at the Offertory. Of course, Rossini's music was the only thing thought of; and so the Stubat Mater must furnish materials for the great festivals.

And surely it must be to this ignorance of what is fit and becoming, and not to any intentional irreverence, that we must ascribe those offensive exhibitions which too often meet as in certain places, where the Church is suddenly converted into a concert-room, and the stranger is most unexpectedly favored with a series of solos, duets, and choruses by "the principal musical talent of the neighborhood."

It may be alleged that they use what skill they have in God's service, and therein are worthy of all praise. It is their misfortune, rather than their fault, that they know not how to employ aright what they have to offer, and thus waste in unseemly display the ability which might be turned to much better account; for had the same amount of musical talent been duly trained for the Church's service in the way which she requires. how vastly different would have been the result for then music would have taken its due place as the handmaid of religion. Its services would have been sanctified, and all would have been in

It surely, then, becomes a duty to see if something cannot be done to remedy an evil which every one admits and deplores. We think it can; and what we would suggest is this. We must establish good schools, in which music must be thoroughly taught by competent masters, and in which the functions must be fully explained, and the boys trained to fill those offices to which the Church invites them. Our wants themselves suggest the instruction which is needed; while the deficiencies we have pointed out in the majority of those who now fill our choirs, warn us against the danger into which we might run, of neglecting one part of education for the sake of another. Only let us get a clear idea of what we want, and the course of education will not be difficult to be determined .- (To be continued.)

DEATH OF MRS. WILSON.

We regret to announce the death of Honors Larkin, wife of William Wilson, Esq, which took place on the morning of Corpus Christi at the residence, No. 130 St. Antoine street. The deceased lady was a native of Queensborough, County Galway, Ireland, and was justly esteemed and loved for those characteristic virtues and qualities which the Irish carry with them to all parts of the earth. Her charities were dispensed with an unsparing hand, especially where her own nationality was the object, and no appeal was ever made to her but met with a response as liberal and generous as it was warm-hearted. Mrs. Wilson's valuable assistance at fetes and bazaars, &c , connected with church purposes will be greatly missed, and we trust that the good works done by her may not be interred with her remains but may live after her as a bright example of a well spent life. Mrs. Wilson was in her 43rd year only at the time of her death. Her funeral on Saturday last was one of the largest seen in Montreal for a long while past. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

Conversion.—The valuable property known as the Baptist church and personage, Bond street, has fullen into the hands of the Catholic church. His Grace Archbishop Lynch has just purchased it for the sum of \$12,050. The building, it is said, cost the Baptists \$22,000. It is the second of that denomination that has been converted to the uses of the Old Faith—the first being the small church on Stanley street, since enlarged and now called St. Nicholas Home. If things go on in this way, Canon Dixon will have to hurry up his terrible "third party" that is to lay all ecclesiastical authority in the dust. Henry the Eighth, Martin Luther, Queen Elizabeth, Cranmer and the rest of the "Reformed Godhead, 'having failed, the Canon's heroes must give the screw a livelier turn, or the " new power" will follow in the futile and ignoble wake of the old, and the Catholic church will keep marching on, buying up Protestant churches and winning back again their owners to the creed of their forefathers .- Irish Canadian.

Confirmation .- On Sunday evening 23rd May, his Grace the Archbishop conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Church in this city. The whole number confirmed was sixty-three, of whom six were converts The children had just made a six day's retreat under the direction of their zealous pastor, Rev. Father Laurent. Their excellent preparation was best judged of by the ready replies given to his Grace's questions. The Confirmation was followed by Vespers and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.-Ib.

ORDINATION .- In the Cathedral of this city, (Toronto), on Sunday 23rd May, his Grace the Archbishop conferred the order of Sub-deacon on Mr. David Joseph Sheallan, lately of the Seminary of All Hallows, Dublin. The ceremony was performed during 9 o'clock Mass, celebrated by the 'Arch-bishop. To-morrow (Thursday, the Fenst of Corpus Christi) at S.a.m. the Rev. gentleman will be or-dained Deacon in the Cathedral. He has our best wishes for his success in the glorious career he has The standard Charles

Mr. Mackenzie is not expected to return to Canman on earth." It is to be noted that this gentle- to destroy each other, inspires humanity with a tions in which they take part. To illustrate what add until the latter part of August and until the latter part

Blessed be Mary conceived without sin the glory she is of our people. In this day, which the Lord has made let us rejoice exceedingly.

PASTORAL LETTER.

CONCERNING ELECTIONS.

IGNATUIS BOURGET, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF MONTREAL, ASSISTANT, AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONE

To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and to all the o the Ulergy, becular and hegular, and be all the Faithful; of the Diocese, Health and Blessing in the Lord, who is forever the True Health and Blessing.

tions.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.) FIFTH RULE.—The obligation to use one's Vote at Elec-

The law gives you the right of voting to the end that by exercise of that right you may promote the good of your country. To that good you cannot be indifferent without at once running the risk of being considered bad citizens. Unless, therefore, you are impeded by legitimate causes, you are, and must consider yourselves, bound to you at elections. Such legitimate causes may arise. But they must be legitimate; and always you are rigorously and in conscience forbidden to accept money or money's worth as the price of not voting. To do so would be to run the risk of voiding the election of the candidate, to whom, as the most worthy and the most competent, you, in your consciences, believe yourselves bound to tender your suffrage, and to run such a risk is to

SIXTH RULE.—The obligation of not retaining money or money's worth received for Votes.

break God's law.

Should you have received money or money's worth, either as the price of voting for a certain candidate, or as the price of not voting at all, that money or money's worth you, having acquired it unlawfully, cannot retain. To whom must you give it? Not to the person from whom you received it, for to it, he, by his bribery, has lost all claim. It should be handed to the poor, both as an alms, and as a reparation of your guilt in accepting a bribe.

SEVENTH Rule.-For whom should you Vote?

To make a good election you must choose the candidate who, to the best of your knowledge, is worthy of confidence, and competent to fulfil the duties of Representative. In commencing such a choice, divest yourself of whatever projudices, self-interest, or party-spirit or any other evil influence may have engendered. Acting thus, and attending to the receding rules, you are certain to select such men as We have already described; men grounded in good principles and inflexible in supporting the rights and liberties of the Church; men independent of every party which seeks its own interest and not the interest of the country; men sincerely resolute to resign posts of honor and offices of gain rather than fail in this duty or violate their promises; men, in short, whose sincerity is exhibited, rather by exemplary action and faithful voting, than by fine promises and set orations .-And, here you may infer the estimate you ought to form of those representatives, who, despite their engagements public and solemn, have by their parliamentary votes, supported, neither the right of the people of Manitoba to that general amnesty which was guaranteed to them by promise, nor the right of the Catholics of New Brunswick to those Separate Schools, of which, by a vexatious and iniquitous law, they are deprived.

EIGHTH RULE .- For whom you ought not to Vote. We have just described, Beloved Brethren, with all the freedom befitting Our sacred office, the class of candidates who, because of their worth and fitness, should receive your support. Who they are whom you cannot consider trustworthy, We shall

And assuredly, Beloved Brethren, your suffrages are not due to those-who manifest hostility to our religion and to the principles which she upholds—who, in their writings or speeches, advance or maintain errors which the Church has condemned-who, to ensure their election at any cost, employ, as their allies, bribery and lying and fraud and intemperance—who, with the fine pretence that the clergy should not interfere in elections, Priests the right of expounding the duties, which Representatives as well as Electors have in conscience to fulfil—who would wish to separate the Church from the State-who defend propositions condemned in the Syllabus-who scout all interference of Pope, Bishop, or Priest, in government affairs, as if governments were not subject to laws which God, for the right rule of peoples, has revealed to the Church-who impudently affirm that the Church has no business with political questions and that when she meddles therewith she is outside her sphere-who criticize and condemn the pastorals of Bishops and the instructions of Priests with regard to electionswho, despite their protestations of religious loyalty, give substantial support and open praise, to journals, books or societies disapproved or condemned by the Church—who are bold enough to maintain that a Priest should restrict himself to his Church and his sacristy-who, if they were able, would systematically prevent the clergy from teaching, what the Church herself teaches, sound and healthy political principles-who have even the hardihood to proclaim prophetically, that here, in Canada, as in Germany and other lands, Priests will yet be persecuted, maltreated, put in prison, if they continue, as they do, to interfere with elections.

NINTH RULE .- The Avoidance of Perjury.

Finally, Beloved Brethren, if you do not wish your elections to be condemned of God as supremely criminal and worthy anathema, take therein the sternest and strictest precautions against the sin of false swearing. Much might we say here to fill you with horror of a crime so enormous, of a treason so horrible against the Majesty of God. But instead thereof hearken, to the voice of the Fathers of our Ecclesiastical province, gathered in Council and, by the Decree which will now be read for you, addressing all the faithful committed to their charge. You will, we doubt not, listen to it with your best attention, that, understanding it well, you may put it in execution with religious fidelity.

DECREE OF THE FIFTH COUNCIL OF

PERJURY TO BE RESERVED. Already in the second Council of this Province decree has been passed in the following terms:

XVI DECREE. ON OATES. " Holy and terrible is the name of the Lord : with sovereign respect, with fear and trembling therefore it should be pronounced, invoked, and blessed. Holy Scripture and reason itself teach us what a horrible crime it is to profane it.

"This is a truth forgotten by all those who have come to such a point of impicty as to contemn, as it were, the Majesty of the Most High daring to take His Holy. Name in vain, and to profine the name of their God.

"In effect, agitated and blindfolded by pride, ambition, and the other evil passions of their heart. and forming to themselves a false and erroneous conscience, these persons, as if their rights all were permitted them, do not hesitate, when they claim in the courts of justice, or especially, when, in the days of unbridled license on which the public a elections take place they struggle for their candidate, these persons do not hesitate frequently to

The state of the s

possess; or the abhoring with all our heart so great an implety and so damnable a crime, and ardently wishing to put an end thereto, We beseech and wishing in Our Bord, all Parish Priests, and others laboring in the holy ministry, diligently and frequently to instruct, on the sanctity of an oath, the faithful committed to their care; and more especially at the time the elections are about to take place, that the faithful may ultimately understand with what religious sentiment an oath should be taken in truth, in judgment, in justice; and what an injury they offer to the Divine Majesty, with what an enormous crime they charge their conwhat am who swear falsely, rashly, or unjustly, for whatever cause, at whatever time, and in whatever

But, considering that this enormous crime of perjury, far from being held in abomination, beperjury, on the contrary more and more frequent, we, wishing, as much as we can, in Our Lord to put an end to so great an evil, reserve to ourselves

the absolution of this crime. Twice a year at least, but especially during the elections, until it be otherwise decreed by the Ordiary, the Pastors of souls shall, in their sermons, speak of this crime, and of this reservation, that for the crime the faithful may conceive a just horror, and that of the reservation no one may

plead ignorance. For these reasons We, having invoked the Holy Name of God, have decreed, ruled, and ordained; and do hereby decree, rule, and ordain the follow-

ing, to wit. 1. By these presents We publish the aforesaid Decree, which should be read in French, or if need be, in English; and, it is Our will, that, from this day, it be, conformably to what it prescribes, put in force and maintained in full vigor, through all parts of Our Diocese.

2. Wherefore, it is Our will, that twice every year, and for as long a period as We and Our successors may deem befitting, the aforesaid Decree be read in French and, if necessary, in English, at the Frone of all Churches where the Public Office as celebrated. The occasions to be selected for the reading of the Decree on the second Sunday of Advent and the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of the Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul. An exception to these arrangements may be made in one instance. If, within the three months preceding either of the above-mentioned Sundays, the Decree, because of elections held in the locality, have been fittingly read, the reading of it need not be repeated on the Sunday in question.

3. The Fathers of the said Council, with the aim of uprooting, more quickly and more completely, a crime at once so detestable and so general, have imposed upon Parish Priests the grave obligation of frequently reading for their flocks the aforesaid salutary Decree, adding thereto such comments and exhortations as are suited to inspire the greatest horror of perjury. To this matter, accordingly, each Pastor should give very serious attention.

4. Perjury, as has been said, is a Reserved Case whether it has been committed before or committed after the promulgation of the aforesaid Decree. Only the Bishop, or his Coadjutor or his Vicar General can absolve the perjurer. But, any Approved Priest can absolve him in three (and only in three) contingencies. First, on account of the present Jubilee, the absolution can once (and once only) be received from any Priest duly Approved; second, any such Priest can absolve the perjurer when the same is in the article of death; and thirdly, if the perjurer be making a necessary General Confession, any Approved Priest can absolve him.

5. This sin of Perjury is a reserved case no matter in what way it has been committed, whether before a Judge of the Civil Court, or before an Election officer, or before no such public official and in the usual intercourse of life.

6. Each time that it is necessary to republish as above the aforesaid Decree, the publication shall ple of her eye, the pulse of her heart; and though be made after the form and tenor of these presents, and the sheet on which these announcements are found, shall be placed in the Prone-book, in such wise that it cannot be overlooked.

7. We also publish herewith the 18th Decree of the Fifth Council of Quebec. That Decree regards both political and administrative elections, and We enjoin its full and entire execution. A copy of it in Latin will be found at the end of these

Such, Beloved Brethren, are the Decrees which we bring to your knowledge. We do so with the completest confidence that you will accept them with humble submission and conform to them with full fidelity. To do so, as you must be well aware, will specially honor Religion, which during this holy season of Jubilee entertains the assured hope that you will acquit yourselves of your election daties, well, and in strict accord with the rules which have been advanced for your guidance. On the present occasion we have entered into much detail. But we have done so for a solemn reason. It is our impression, Beloved Brethren, that upon this grave subject We shall be left to address you no more.

Wherefore, may it happen, that these words which We have written here, may be forever graven upon your souls; may produce this expected fruit; and may now and always so guide you in your elections that these may be forever fortunate and forever crowned with complete suc-

May the Most August Lady, the Virgin Mary, whom during this month of May, all the faithful so lovingly and so joyously bless and praise, deign to accept this Letter, which, to enable it to bear happy fruit, we humbly offer at her feet with full confidence that She will regard it kindly! The present Pastoral Letter shall be read at the

Prone of the first Sunday after its receipt, and will then be entered among the archives of the Church. where it may be consulted as occasion needs.

Given at Montreal, under Our Sign and Seal, and the Countersign of Our Secretary, on the fifth of the month of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Five.

† Ig., Bishop of Montreal.
J. O. Canon Pare, Secretary.

DECRETUM XVIII CONCILII QUEBECENSIS

QUINTI. DE ELECTIONIBUS POLITICIS ET ADMINISTRATIVIS.

Renovantes decretum nonum de electionibus po-

liticis et administrativis in nostro Concilio quarto editum, he addenda ducimus: Pastores animarum, illud decretum prudenter, breviter, clare et prievia matura prieparatione, et dum unimi quieti sunt, suis ovibus explicent antequam de electionibus faciendis agatur. Contra perjurium, violentiam, intemperantiam et correp-

tionem præsertim clament.

Peractis electionibus, pastores hortentur suas

Oves ut sibi mutuo condonent quidquid temporibus illis offensivum dictum aut factum fuerit, et simul pro bono religionis et patrice laborent corde magno et animo volenti, nullo habito respectu ad

ment in June and July

protoritas controversias:

TOM. MOORE ANNIVERSARY. CELEBRATION, BY THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEE'S SOCIETY

CONCERT-ADDRESS BY FATHER MURPHY. The Catholic Young Men's Society gave their second annual celebration of Tom Moore's birth, at the Mechanics Hall on Friday night, 28th ult.— Several (Catholic clergymem, including Fathers Murphy and Salmon, were on the stage; also His Worship Mayor Hingston, Messrs. M. P. Ryan, Edward Murphy, &c., &c.

After a few opening remarks from Mr. R. Warren, a very interesting musical programme was gone through by Proffessor Fowler, Mr. B. Shea, Mr. A. J. Fitzimmons, Mrs. W. O. Farmer, Miss Shea, Senor Quinones, and Mr. James Leonard.

The Rev. Father Murphy was then introduced by the President, and was received with enthusiastic

applause. He said :---

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-There is, in Dublin city, a certain street, Aungier street by name, running nearly due north and south, for about half a mile. It is somewhat steep and hilly, somewhat worn looking and weary, very distinctly old-fashioned and solemn, and trade and commerce and finery do not by any means flourish there. Silent it is and gloomy as though keeping what probably it keepsthe large sad secrets of generations that speak no more. And yet is it, after a sort, a sacred place, wherein perhaps trade and commerce and finery and frolic would be unseemly, for, in one of its old brick houses, a groggery now or grocery of small pretensions, was born just ninety-six years ago this evening a certain baby which by God's grace grew to be a man, known of all the world by the plain Irish name of Thomas Moore.

The baby grew to be a man, and, physically not a very large one. Nor was the man ever favoured with great external abundance of any kind; in that little body which the Fates that arrange men's birthplaces had introduced into this lower world through the narrow portal of the house in Aungier street, there was deftly hidden that awful gift of genius, given to some son of man, once perhaps in a hundred years, and then given to make the world remember what the world is forgetting forevermore, that all the gold of the mountains and all the paper of all the banks is but dust condensed and remodelled rags, and that one noble thought springing from the soul of genius is not purchasable-not by gold pieces that would cover a continent, nor by bank bills as uncounted as the leaves, nor by diamonds as numberless and as brilliant as the stars !

Thomas Moore, the undoubted son of the Irish race, had his gift of genius. He carried his treasure in a frail vessel, and received his gift in perilous surroundings. But, on the whole, he used it well, and he has had the recompense which was tairly his due. To the whole world he has left-not much estate, real or fictitious, but something personal incomparably better. And for that does the whole world, which though it cannot itself be great, yet learns somehow to recognize greatness, render him, the best thing it has to render, its thankful love and its grateful tears. To Moore is the whole world debtor. Lalla Rookh is a gift to the universe; the Melodies ring echoes through the heart of humanity; and even the Twopenny Post Bag will have intelligence to communicate till time and post offices time, that, namely, his words were known and was then gone through in a most creditable manspoken even beyond the confines of civilization:— ner by all concerned.

"They tell me, Moore, your songs are sung (Can it be true, you happy man?) By moonlight in the Persian tongue Along the streets of Ispahan."

that same thing is verified of him, in a truer and larger and more splendid sense, to-day. Wherever the English language is spoken, and in multitudinous places where the English language is com-paratively unknown, "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls" and "The Meeting of the Waters," and "Let Erin remember the Days of Old," and "The Coulin," and "The Last Bose of Summer," and "The Young May Moon," are as familiar as household words. And so quite naturally. For a poet, as I say, is a gift to humanity, and his work, like an Apostle's work, is a world's possession. In him the choicest elements of the world meet; on him her noblest wealth is lavished; he is the apshe doggedly persists in maintaining her own right to maunder and mouth and muddle as she pleases still like all tippling parents, does she, drunken way, publish the powers and proclaim the praises of her splendid child. A mere balladmaker is the property of a parish, and no one is anxious to dispute the parochial monopoly; but a true poet is the property of the world, and the world forever claims the right to account him her own. We Irish would not if we could, and could not if we would, insist on the exclusive possession of Moore; the God who honoured us by choosing him from among our people, assigned him a mission, not limited to one locality, but stretching out unto all lands and for as long stretching out as lands or men shall be found to endure. Wherever the Irish people go they carry with them a profound and pathetic passion for the song and music of their Fatherland. But the song and music of their Fatherland are forever inseparably associated with the name of Thomas Moore. It was a proud boast he made, but he had a perfect right to make it, when he addressed the Harp of Ireland:

Dear Harp of my country! in darkness I found thee.

The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long,

When, proudly, my own Island Harp, I unbound

And gave all thy chords to Light, Freedom and

Song ! No one dreams of accepting Moore as the re-presentative Poet or Ireland. Sons of song much worthier of her womb than he, the Lord has sent her; but not yet has the Bard been given who, gathering and condensing in his own great heart all her vast nature, her unbounded nobleness, her stainless honor, her matchless brilliancy, her unrivalled rapidity, her unshaken resolve, her unconquerable hopes, her glorious generosity, her unquestioning pity, her sympathy with right, her under het and a manufactured of manufacture undying hatred of wrong, her tender, unswerving friendships and her love—ab! her love—fathomlese, many-voiced, agonizing as the sea-not yet, I say, has the great son been given her, who, feeling as she feels, will ring out articulately for her and for all the world, not only songs of sweetness but songs of strength, the trampet-notes that harden men's muscles into iron as well as the lute—warbl-ings that melt women's eyes into tears! Ah! no, not Thomas Moore is the authentic inspired Voice of Ireland! He knew it himself excellently well.

"If," he says, still speaking to the Harp of his country :-

If the pulse of the patriot, soldier or lover Have throbbed at our lay 'tis thy glory alone; I was but as the wind passing heedlessly over, And all the wild sweetness I waked, was thy

The poet of Ireland, when he comes, will not be as the wind passing heedlessly over." He will be very solemn man and serious, he; tender-hearted indeed as a maiden but stern as Titan of old time; and the people that try to fashion him into a warbler of drawing-rooms or a scribbler for the albums of girls, will seen discover that not to such em-ployment does the predestined Roet of Ireland descend. Of such a man Moore had not even a faintor understand. But yet to the best of his peculiar, terests of the Irish Mutual Building Society. He ability and in his peculiar surroundings, he did again thanked the deputation in very cordial terms, again thanked the deputation in very cordial terms, and to sppoint an Assignee. United States papers please, copy.

In this city, on the 23rd ultimo, Joseph Gabriel Montreal, 31st May, 1875.

Wren, aged 20 years.

Wontreal, 31st May, 1875. There are contracts to the amount of \$2,000,000 | could never by any possibility either accomplish to be let by the Dominion Public Works Depart or understand. But yet to the bost of this peculiar, terests of the Irish Mutual Building Society. He

remarkably well. Entering upon life in a time of exceptional difficulties; trained up by a mother who had kept him in leading strings as long as she lived hampered perpetually by pecuniary difficulties which being too much of a poet to learn business and too much of a bon wount to learn to starve, he never could completely extinguish; tempted evermore from his high vocation to be chief jest-maker and wit-purveyor in ordinary, at the tables of people nick-named nobility; nevertheless, despite it all, the great heart that first beat in Aungier street was too much the heart of a genuine poet ever to become mean and vulgar or ignoble or untrue; and so from the dull English cottage of Sloperton, he sang of Ireland, while his poor eyes were dim with tears, the songs which have made his place in the Irish heart safe and sacred forevermore! But ah! had he only remained in the Old Land; had he made his home in some Cabin of Connemara or some glen of Tipperary or some cottage of the Wicklow Mountains, had he lived, as a man may live, on the poor fare which the poor peasantry, with reverent heads un-covered, would have brought each day to their poet's door; had he trained up his soul in stern solititude and awful silence, with graves and pine trees and seas and torrents and mountains and eternal stars for his sole companions, ah, then would he have struck a harp which would have smitten the world as no man yet has smitten it, and which in Ireland, would have revived the memories and restored the men, the kingly hearts and the noble souls, who sang with Ossian and stood in battle beside Fingal!

But, "blame not the Bard" if he fly to the bowers Where pleasure sits carelessly smiling at fame. Moore has written his own apology; and though we cannot accept this apology as sufficient we are willing to forget that an apology is at all required. He has merited our grateful love and we give it freely. As a priest I of course cannot allow that that love be unqualified: but forgetting to-night as I am entitled to forget, those of his performances that were of dubious or dangerous tendency, I can pronounce that among the many noble agencies which during the last seventy years, neutralized the effects of ages of misrule, a very prominent position must be assigned to the poetry of Thomas Moore. Few Irishmen, for instance, but have sung and singing but have been bettered by "Let flection we deem it our duty to let the truth be known. Erin Remember the Days of Old," and few women but have wept over and weeping but have been enobled by that heart shattering song in which the memories and loves of Sarah Curran and Robert Emmett, each a glory to our race, have been ensured immortality.

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,

And lovers are round her sighing; But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps, For her heart in his grave is lying.

Even in Lalla Rookh, so dangerous in many respects, there is a general tone and there are special passages, elevating and chastening in the highest degree.

On concluding his address, which for want of space, we regret not to be able to give in full Father Murphy was again received with prolonged (except perhaps the Dead Letter Office) shall be no applause, asalso at various times during its demore. What was written of Moore in his own life-

> IRISH MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY. ELECTION OF OFFICERS-PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES

> TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT, MR. MYLES MURPHY. At the Annual Meeting of the Irish Mutual Building Society, held in their rooms, M'Gill street, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—Trustees—Messrs. Thomas Buchannan. F. H. M'Kenna and P. Doran : Directors-Jas. Leslie, I. Boudreau, M. Feron, Theodore White, P. Matthews, B. M'Nally, P. M'Crory, M. Mullin, P. Dinahan, T. F. Barry, B. Connaughton, and P. S. Doyle. Auditors—John Sullivan, P. J. M'Nally and Alex. Woods. Subsequently, at the first meeting of the Board, Mr. F. H. McKenna was unanimously elected as President, Mr. B. M'Nally, Vice-President; W. P. M'Guire, Secretary-Treasurer; Messrs. Wright and Brogan, Notarics, and Mr. Wil liam Hodson, Valuator.

Address of the Members of the Irish Mutual Building Society.

in the Irish Mutual Building Society, it was felt it had fallen to his lot to give this, his first confirby every member of that body that while it would mation, in the parish of Cornwall, whose pastor be improper for us, under the circumstances, to years of intimacy had taught him to love and es. press you to waive your resolution, even for a brief period, it is undoubtedly incumbent upon us to publicly acknowledge your long, arduous, and most beneficial services as our President, and to tender our united heartfelt thanks for the benefits we have derived, not only as citizens of Montreal, but as Irishmen from an intimate business connection with you for a period now extending over three

years. As the title of our Society indicates, we had in view in its formation the strengthening of national ties, and the encouragement and promotion of that degree of material prosperity which we know to be necessary to secure a proper and influential social status for our people. In this aim we had your countenance and sympathy-your ever active

co-operation and wise counsel. In conclusion we beg you to believe that in thus addressing you we use no mere words of ceremony; we feel that so far as your declining office implies we are parting from an affectionate friend and judicious guide. Most heartily do the members of the Irish Mutual Building Society again thank you for the many benefits they have derived from your Presidency, and fervently do they wish you prosperity and happiness in your every future under-

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION OF THE DIRECTORS.

DEAR SIR-The present and past office bearers of the Irish Mutual building Society cannot let pass this opportunity which is presented to them by being the bearers of the address just read from the Society without testifying in some especial manner to the feelings and regard we hold towards vou.

From our intimate connection with you in the administration of the affairs of the Society during your Presidency, we have had greater facilities of becoming acquainted with your many good qualites, and to appreciate them perhaps more fully than the body of the Society.

. We were guided in our choice of the testimonial which we present to you by the knowledge of your strong domestic habits and the amiability and many other virtues which must grace the disposition of your fair partner in order to make your home so attractive to you, and have therefore selected articles suitable for your household, which we trust will be pleasing to you.

After wishing Mr. Murphy and wife a long and happy life, the address concluded, sigued by the President, Vice-President, Trustees, Directors and Secretary.

secretary.
4To these addresses Mr. Murphy replied that he was certainly taken by surprise, as he had not the remotest idea of their intention. He thanked them in very feeling terms for their good wishes for his owo and Mrs. Murphy's welfare, and said that although press of business did not allow of his active co-operation in the business of the Society, he would at all times, be, ready and willing to extend R. I. P. what assistance lay in his power to further the in-

and assured them that he never should forget their kindness.

The deputation on the invitation of Mrs. Murphy then partook of refreshments, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A WHOLE CONGREGATION TAKES THE PLEDGE. There is no more active or energetic Christian pastor in the country than Rev. Mr. Dunphy of Carleton, St. John, N.B., who devotes himself not simply to looking after the spiritual welfare of his flock, but who is ever bringing refore their eyes and under their notice the practical Christianity which is good for man's earthly comfort as well as for his advantage hereafter. At the two masses on Sunday 23rd ult., the reverend gentleman, after addressing his congregation upon the necessity and benefit of atonement and satisfaction for sin by practices of self-denial and good works, pointed out that intemperance was the prevailing sin of our day and the prolific parent of many other sins. He, therefore, exhorted his congregation to practice temperance at all times but especially during this year of jubilee, that thereby, they may somewhat atone for past sins and bring God's blessing upon themselves individually and collectively. He then read a pledge which he names the "Jubilee Temperance Pledge," printed on neat little cards, and then he requested a few of the gentlemen to present to the adult members of the congregation for acceptance or refusal as they might choose. The result of th appeal was the edifying example of eleven hun dred persons pledging themselves, for their mutu al benefit and edification to the practice of temper ance !-- Com.

THE LATE MR. O'REILLY .- The Kingston Dail News has the following :- "We observe a state ment in the papers announcing that a subscription has been opened at Ottawa for the purpose of rais ing a monument to the late Mr. O'Reilly. This i exceedingly craditable to the feelings of the pro moters, whoever they may be, but we would sug gest that the money might be more usefully em ployed than in the erection of a mounment. It no secret that the widow and family are left w may say entirely unprovided for; there is a smal amount of life insurance and little else. We have flection we deem it our duty to let the truth be know. so that the current of the promised outflow of be nevolence may be turned into the proper channe Those who were acquainted with Mr. O'Reilly do not require to be informed how benevolent and generous he was to the needy and distressed, ofte relieving them when ill able to do so, and we ar sure that it only required the hint we have take the liberty of throwing out in order to cause th numerous friends of Mr. O'Reilly in Ottawa Belleville, Toronto and Kingston to devise som means of evincing their sympathy for his untime ly death by making some provision for his bereaved widow and family. We are certain that His MEAT-Worship the Mayor or Mr. Flansgan, the City Clerk, would gladly act as almoners of any sums with which they might be entrusted. Meantime we trust that Mr. O'Beilly's friends here and elsewhere will kindly act in this matter promptly while the present and sympathic feeling is fresh and strong.

CORNWALL, May 31 .- The visit of His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston, was made the occasion of a public rejoicing by the Catholics of Cornwall. His Lordship was met at the G. T. R Station by a large number of the Catholics of the parish, who escorted him to the parish church. On Sunday morning His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of four hundred children. At High Mass, which was celebrated by the Bev. E. H. Murray, brother to the reverend pastor, His Lordship delivered a most eloquent sermon, at the conclusion of which D. Bergin, Esq., M. D., advanced to the railing of the sanctuary, and, on behalf of the congregation, read an address expressive of the great delight felt by the people that one who laboured so zealously in the Diocese of Kingston for the exaltation of the mother church had been chosen by the Holy Father to guide the spiritual interests of the diocese. The Rov. Father Murray supplemented the address by presenting His Lordship with a gift of \$242, and expressed his conviction that he but gave utterance to the feelings of the hearts of those who surrounded him when he said that the Catholics of Cornwall would DEAR SIR,—From the firm and earnest manner | be ever ready and willing to assist His Lordship in in which you expressed your desire, on account of all his undertakings. In returning thanks, His private and personal reasons, to retire from office | Lordship expressed the gratification he felt in that teem .- Gazette.

St. John N. B., May 27 -A destructive fire occurred on the Carleton side of the Harbor this morning, destroying Clark & Thompson's saw mill. private house, office and 600,000 feet of lumber. valued at \$12,060, belonging to E. D. Jewett, the old ferry-boat "Lady Colborne," and several wharves; also, 11 dwelling houses and shops at Sand Point. Total loss, \$37,000; partially insured.

St. John, N. B., May 28 -A terrible conflagration is raging in Portland, which threatens to sweep away half the town. It broke out in Keltic's brewery at a quarter to twelve, and now at one p. m. that building, Portland Episcopal Church, the fine residences of Alex. Rankin, Hillyard's mill and workshop, and fifty private and tenement houses have taken fire, and are being consumed with frightful rapidity. Hundreds of people are homeless, and the furniture which they have taken from the burning buildings is being overtaken and burned in the streets and vacant places at hand. The fire in Carleton yesterday was more serious than reported, nearly \$50,000 worth of property being destroyed. Insurance, \$24,000. 3.50 p.m.— The fire is still raging, but is just got under control; about 75 houses are destroyed altogether .-The new ship belonging to Mr. Brown was destroyed; insured for \$20,000. The Marine Railway Works of Hillyard Bros. were destroyed. The fire spread to Navy Island and threatened Carleton, but the danger was averted.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND COMPORT ing.-" 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. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Fpps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.' MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Enston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide

Birth. In this city, on Sunday, the 30th ultimo, the wife

of B. Tansey, of a son.

Died.

In this city, May 27th, Honora Larkin, a native of Queensboro, county Galway, Ireland, wife of William Wilson, 130 St. Antoine Street, aged 43 years and 5 months.-R. I. P. In this city, on the 28th of May, Mary Donovan, beloved wife of James Bastable, aged 56, years.—

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazette) Flour # bri. of 196 b .- Pollards \$3.10 @ \$3.35 Superior Extra. 4.95 @ 5.05

Extra Superine 4.70 @ 4.75

Fine 3.75 @ 3.85

Strong Bakers' 4.50 @ 4.75

 City bags, [delivered]
 2.20 @ 2.30

 Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs
 5.75 @ 5.75

 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.00 @ Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 1.06 @ 1.07 do do do for May delivery 0.00 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs...... 0.85 @ 0.00 Lard, per 1bs..... 0.16 @ 0.161 Pork—New Mess......21.25 @ 21.50 Thin Mess..... 20 50 21 00 Ashes—Pots..... 5.20 @ 5.35 cording to quality. Roll at 15c to 16c: New at 16c to 21c. TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globe.)

~	1 11 mond with hor oppur 20 30	0 99
1e	do spring do 0 94	0 94
e.	Barley do 0 00	0 70
ce	Oats do n.ss	0 00
ıc	Peas do 0 80	0 82
n-	Rye do 6 00	0 00
u-	Apples, per brl 0 00	0 00
r-	Geese, each 0 55	0 75
	Turkeys 0 70	1 00
ly	Cabbage, per doz 0 50	0 60
c- :	Onions, per bush 0 90	1 (0
'n	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 9 00	9 50
8-	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb 6 50	8 00
ái	" fore-quarters 4 50	6 00
0-	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	9 00
g-	Potatoes, per bus 0 00	0 00
n-	Butter, lb. rolls 0 20	0 25
is	" large rolls 0 16	0 17
re	tub dairy 0 18	0 20
11	Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 14	0 14
70	" packed 0 121	0 13
e-	Turnips, per bush 0 20	0 25
VII	Нау 13 00	18 OG
e-	Straw 8 00	9 00
el.		
d●	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British W	'nġ.)
ıd	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 5.75 to	6.25
en	" " 100 lbs 3.25 to	3.25
re	Family" 100 " 2.25 to	2.50
n:	Ex Fancy 100 " 0.00 to	0.00
he	GBAIN—Barley per bushel 0.00 to	1.60
a,	Rye " " 0.00 to	0.65
ne	Peas " " One to	0.85
·e-	Oats " " 0.46 to	0.50
-04	Wheat it is any in	

Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$0 95

Wheat " Beef, fore, per 100 lbs. . . . 5.00 " hind " " 7.00 to
Mutton " " 0.07 to
Veal " " 0.00 to Veal " ... 0.00 to in store... 6.14 to Ham 0.15 " . " ... 0.10 Bacon to 0.15 Pork 9.00 GENERAL—Potatoes bus, 0.50
Butter, tub, per lb 0.18
do print 0.20 0.18 to 0.22 0.20 to 0.21 do print Eggs, per dozen 0.12 to 0.14 Cheese, home made, ... 0.11 to 0.14 Hay per ton12.00 to 14.00

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

(Corner of Foundling,) MONTBEAL.

May 1st, 1874.

41-3



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S 80-CIETY'S HALL, Cor-Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS.

NOTICE-To meet the convenience of His Emi nence Cardinal MacCloskey, Archbishop of New York, who has consented to be present, the Cox-MENCEMENT at Mr. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., will be held this year on WEDNESDAY, 23rd, INSTEAD of WEDNESDAY 30th, JUNE.

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Pres.

P. N. LECLAIR. (Late of Alexandria,)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN, 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS-8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.-[4

P. CALLAHAN. Publisher, MONTREAL. MAGAZINB.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES McLAUGHLIN.

An Insolvent

A First and Final Dividend Sheet of the amount

of Composition due under and by virtue of a Deedt of Composition and Discharge, made and executed on the 13th day of April, A.D. 1875, between the said Insolvent and his Creditors, has been prepared, subject to objection until the seventh day of June next, after which dividends will be paid. A. B. STEWART,

Montreal, 19th May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES CARROLL, of the City of

Montreal, Trader, A First and Final Dividend sheet has been pre-

pared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 21st day of June, [A.D. 1875, after which day dividend will be paid.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS,

Assignee. Montreal, 31st May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of HENRY SUCKLING, presently residing in Sherbrooke, in the District of St. Francis, and Province of Quebec, Clerk, heretofore of the City of Montreal, dealer in fancy goods, Trader,

Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are netified to meet at his place of business, in Montreal, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1875, at Eleven A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIETY. PARIS, May 27 The Committee of Thirty was organized this after noon by the election of M. De Lavergne, President, and MM. De Laboulaye, and Leroyer, Vice-Press dents o M. Lavergne in his opening address, which was received with cheers, called upon all good citi-

gensito rally round the Republic The Committee of Thirty have decided to consi der first the Bill concerning public powers, next the Senate Bill, and third the Electoral Bill.

France is passing at present through a period of great difficulty a The chronic war, rumors do not leave her a moment's repose, and, at, the same, time her home affairs are as yet very far from being set-tled. this week the National Assembly met again after a recess of six weeks; but having, like school-boys; got a little rusty in their Homer and Euclid. or rather in their power to deal with such complicated matters as Republicanism and Constitutionalism, they have as yet, done scarcely any real work: The burning questions at this moment are the election; of the Senate and the dissolution of the Assembly; and in connection with this it will be necessary to pass a new electoral law, because it will not do to put new wine into old bottles-at least, this is the French argument in the case.— Universal or better manhood suffrage has been uninterruptedly the system of franchise since 1852, and no one seems to feel inclined to object to the principle in itself; but the main question at issue is the redistribution of seats. At present, each department (Anglice county) is entitled to one member for every fifty thousand inhabitants, and every elector to vote for the whole number of his depariment, there being neither plumping nor cumulative voting. Thus, a Paris voter has actually to write forty-three names on his voting paper, or else use the printed list of forty-three supplied to him by party agents. This plan is called scrutin de liste. and is much more absurd even than the American ticket system. Many there are who would re-establish the system of electoral districts, or circonscriptions; which worked very well under the Empire. The French are great hands at coining words for their everfluctuating political requirements, and so they have dubbed this system le scrutin uninominal. We really do not think that in a country like France it matters much which of the two plans is adopted, so long as the elections are perfectly free, which has not been the case more than once in the present century.

The Paris Municipal Council is a creation of the Republic. Under the Empire there was such a body too, but instead of being elected its members were appointed by the emperor; and just at the fag-end of Louis Napoleon's reign, when this pack of irresponsible nominees had succeeded in saddling Paris with a gigantic debt and making a perfect nuisance of themselves, they were done away with, and a law was passed by virtue of which the Municipal Council was to be elected by the Corps Legis. latif. This law came just in time to be too late, for the Empire and its legislature departed from life before the election had taken place. Since then Paris has enjoyed a freely-elected Municipal Council, and last week this body began its session, when its hirsute president, the pettifogger Floquet, made a grand speech, telling his friends that they were not to break the law, but still the Republic was to be upheld at all hazards, just like Horace's advice to a youth, "Make money, son; honestly, if you can, but make money." The spouting avocassier seems to have forgotten the cue given to his party by the great Gambetta himself.

THE LATE MGR. PLANTIER .- Mgr. Plantier, Bishop of Nimes, who died on the 25th May, was highly respected in his diocese. His feebleness of health due to a long and laborious ministry, had inspired serious apprehensions among his numerous friends for some time past; but on becoming convalencent, despite the warning of his physicians, and disdaining to employ the precautions recommended, he attended a jubilee procession which took place recently in his episcopal city, and to the fatigues consequent upon this performance of this duty, the relapse, with its fatal result, is attributed. He was Canon of Notre Dame at Paris in 1844-5 being the successor of the illustrious Lacordaire; he sustained the honor with modesty, and if his sermons did not attain the highest rank, they attracted large crowds and were greatly liked. A few years subsequently he was created Bishop of Nimes, a position which he has filled for over a quarter of a century. A devoted son of the Church, his purity of doctrine, his unshakeable fidelity, and his heroic attachment to the Church caused him to be held in high esteem by Pope Pius the Ninth. A Royalist, he did not conceal his sentiments, and he was consequently in great favor with the Comte de Chambord, the uncrowned Henry the Fifth, King of France.

The Monde says that the Prince Imperial has asked permission from Marshal MacMahon to pass through France, so that he may embark for Spain, at Bayonne, with the Empress Eugenie. The reply of the Marshal has not been published.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the Baron de Bray, former sous-prefet of the arrondissement of Bayonne. He has run away, leaving debts to the amount of 85,000 francs behind him.

SPAIN.

If the present state of things goes on in Spain there is every likelihood for Navarre and the Basque provinces not only obtaining a kind of home rule, but actually making themselves independent of the rest of the country. Since the day of Lacar—that is to say, for more than three months—there has been but very little fighting north of the Ebro, and in almost the whole of the four provinces named the rule of Don Carles, is just as absolute, nav more so than Don Alfonso's is in Madrid. This young man does not seem to get on at all; but then, could anything better be expected of a lad of seventeen? His own mother is getting quite disgusted with him, and has just sent him a long letter in which she gives him a sound moral whacking for neglecting his duty as a king and doing all manner of mischief. Mother Isabel is quite right in telling young Hopeful that he ought to be a good boy and not surround himself with counsellors that wont let her go back to Spain, and that he ought to do one thing or another that he has always left undone hitherto; but if she knows so much better, why did she not suit the action to the word at a time when she could do as she listed, and why do her past practices give the lie direct to her present preachings? Echo answers, Why? and so long as the good old lady cannot herself give a satisfactory answer to all the pertinent and some of the impertinent questions constantly addressed to her about her past doings, both in public and private, the world will not heed her lamentations any more than it, does the objurations Mrs. Gamp and her bosom friend .Mrs. Rick are in the habit of flinging at one another.

CARLIST: VICTORIES -The Carlist successes con-, tinue. From Hendaye we learn, through the correspondent of the Univers, that Saballs has gained two great victories over the Alphonsists at Breda and St Coloma, driving the remnants of the opposing forces, after their double defeat, into Hostarich. From Aragon news comes, from a reliable source that Castello has beaten the Alphonsist General Delatro (who was slain); captured; all the opposing artillery, and took many prisoners.

BACKET FOUTALY. CHORGH AND STATE IN ITALY In Italy Signor Laporta's attack on the "clerical" policy of the Government was discussed on Saturday. He seems

to have rested his case especially on the practice

Vigliani, the Minister of Public Worship had no difficulty in showing that there was no breach of the law whatever ... The Bulls are not communicated to Government, but it is notified that so and so has been regularly appointed to such a t bishopric, and, the exequator is given signor. Minghetti himself then pointed out that the Opposition were not asking for a change in the Law of Guarantees, but were arguing that that law had not been observed, on which ground he was perfectly ready to meet them. But Signor Vigliani promised a new Bill on the ad-, in the whole solemnity, that gave any opportunity ministration of ecclesiastical property," which would for the interfering of the policemen, who were there afford just protection to Liberal ideas and the rights of the laity.": It is to be hoped that this does not foreshadow the introduction, into Italy, as well as. Germany of the Swiss nostrum. The street of the Swiss nostrum.

THE POPE AND GERMANY .- ROME, May 13 .- To-day the Pope received 600 German pilgrims: An address. was read, and a volume containing 1,200,000 signatures of German Catholics was presented to him: His Holiness, in reply, praised the example set by the German clergy and urged them to hold fast to their faith and obey their ecclesiastical superiors. A passage in the address which was presented says:

"We know that we are threatened with more violent attacks than those with which we have already been visited."

PIUS IX, AND THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .- Every body knows the affectionate esteem in which His Holiness holds the Christian Brothers, and what wonderful favors he has from time to time granted them, and how much he is interested in the cause of the beatification of the Blessed John Baptiste de la Salle The arrival in Rome of Brother Libanus, has given the Holy Father an opportunity of testify-ing anew his regard for the society of which Brother Libanus, is so distinguished a member. He was received by the Holy Father almost as soon as he arrived in Rome, being presented by Mgr. Duquesney, Bishop of Limoges. The audience granted him was a semi-public one, that is to say, the visi-ors ranged on either side of the Loggie of Ra-phael, awaited the arrival of the Pope, who did not keep them long deprived of his presence, but presently appeared, showering his blessings on all who knelt to receive them. When the Holy Father stood before Brother Libanus he blessed him with much affection, saying as he did so how much he admired his order and its noble work. He also spoke in terms of great respect of the late Brother Olympo who was so suddenly removed from the world by death a few days back, and finally he asked the Brother to accompny him in his walk through the gardens of the Vatican. On April 22, Brother Libanus was admitted to a private audience with the Holy Father. The Pope said to him How can you possibly manage so many children? How can you even remember their names?" His Holiness alluded to the great school which the brother directs at Passy. "Holy Father," answered the worthy brother, "God gives me the grace to do so, besides I have sixty brothers who teach the classes to aid me." "If that is the case," said the Pope "you have all you can possibly require, especially since you have the grace of God to assist

ROME'S "BIRTHDAY."-The flag which floated over the palace of the capitol a few days back, floated there in consequence of the day being the feast of the 2,689th anniversary of the foundation of Rome. In former times this was a very gay day. The city gave itself up to amusements of all kinds, and in the evening was splendidly illuminated. This year the illuminations were by no means general, although those which took place by order of the government amongst the ruins were indeed sur-passingly beautiful. A banquet was given by the Germans to Professor Holtzendorff, of Munich, at Spillman's, the Delmonico's of Rome, took place in the evening. Amongst those present were the illustrious ministers, Sella and Mancini, both of whom distinguished themselves by making anti-Catholic speeches. As to the professor, he said that St. Peter's was the tomb of the Priesthood, which modern Rome surrounds like a zone of light," which modern Rome does not do, as St. Peter's is almost out of town, and has very few houses behind it of any kind.

BELGIUM

The Relgian Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that the statement of the Imperial Chancellor that the Government of his Majesty the King declines the demands set forth in the German Note of the 3rd of February goes beyond the terms of that reply. The Belgian Government therein declared that "if the Powers modified the Common Penal Law in such a way as to make a simple extortion or proposal not acceded to an offence the problem of Penal Law would have to be examined, and Belgium would probably have to follow the movement." Belgium, in fact, expreses itself perfectly willing to take into consideration the adoption of any changes which may be introduced by the principal European Powers, and as Germany has acknowledged that her own laws are defective in this respect and has announced an intention of modifying them, Belgium simply waits to see what is done "in Germany and elsewhere," and will then "approach the examination of the subject with the most sincere desire to aid in the maintenance of good international relations," being "fully resolved to fulfil her duties as a neutral State in an amicable spirit, and to the extent assigned to them by International Law." It would be scarcely possible to take exception to such a reply as this, as a small country like Belgium could hardly be expected to take the lead in so important a modification of the law of nations, and accordingly we find that the Note of Count d'Aspremont-Lynden is considered at Berlin a satisfactory close to the first act in the drama. When Germany has prepared its own amendments to the law, the

second act will, we suppose, begin.

GERMANY. On April 27th His Lordship, Dr. Brinkmann, the Bishop of Munster was released from his 40 days' imprisonment at Warendorf, and he returned in the afternoon of that day to Munster. As there had been some days before rumours affoat as to his return, the citizens of Munster prepared to receive him in a most solemn way. But there were two announcements published in the Westphalische Mercur. in the first of which Dr. Giese, the vicar-general, in the name of His Lordship, begged of the Catholics not to publicly receive the bishop, as they had intended to do, with horses and carriages, and to omit all solemnities. By the second announcement the Mayor and the Police warned the people against all public rejoicings at the return of the bishop, as they "intended only to insult the actions of the authorities; if any demonstration were made the most severe measure would be put in force against those taking part in them; and it was especially forbidden; to display banners." According to the wish of His Lordship, the citizens and the numerous strangers who had flocked together, abstained from every de-monstration forbidden. But they could not forbear from decorating the episcopal palace with wreaths, and the other houses with garlands, and strewing the streets with flowers. The streets, where the bishop was to come, were crowded with people long before his arrival. At length, at half-past five, he came driven in the carriage of Count Erbdroste, who was sitting at his side, and he was saluted by the people with enthusiastic cheers. That reception not prepared, and even forbidden by two authorities, was even more hearty, magnificent, and grand than it could have been if it had been pre-arranged. Under shouts of joy of the people, the carriage drove on

FRANCE.

The Milister of Public Worship had no difficulty in showing that there was no ideach of the entrance; at a sign from the content in a mount meet the chapter and by the incident in the enemy with the word of God only and He will and on the part of the "higher elergy "d Signor law on the part of the chapter and the clienty and by the incident of the chapter law on the part of the "higher elergy "d Signor law on the part of the chapter law on the chapter law on the chapter law on the part of the chapter law on t words all present added an enthusiastic "Ameni" and their spontaneously they began the Te Deum in ymns, ! such as Wir sind im wahren Christenthum We are in the true faith, etc"). There was nothing in the whole solemnity, that gave any opportunity in great numbers, and people were of opinion that none of call the demonstrations which have taken place in Munster during the Church-persecution, was so grandes that simple reception of the bishop.

The Germania informs its correspondents that the Government recently made inquiries after them. But as the officials had some time before scarched the office of the Frankfurther Zeitung and taken away the books which contained the names of the writer of the articles, the editor of the Germania had happily hidden his similar book before the office was searched, and that there was no longer any possibility of finding the writers only. It is strange that the government takes so much pains to find out the names of the correspondents of Catholic newspapers. Perhaps they intend to dismiss every "Catholic of ficial who may venture to be of a different opinion to that of Bismarck with regard to the "Cultur-

For the vexations, which the Germania has had to suffer from the action of the government, it has been consoled very much by a public letter of the Prince Bishop of Breslau, in which he returns thanks for the felicitations which the Germania afford to him on the occasion of his Jubilee, of fifty years priesthood, and for its fervour in defending the Faith, the

Right, the Truth and Liberty.

Dr. Foerster, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, who was sentenced to exile for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, has been conveyed across the German frontier to Johannisberg, in Bohemia.

BRAZIL.

A petition signed by 1,294 ladies (whose names are published at length in the Brazilian Catholic journals, many of them being of high rank) has been addressed to the Empress, begging of her to use her powerful interest to obtain the release of the imprisoned Prelates. In addition to those who signed the petition, many other ladies joined in the movement when it was presented to the Empress. The Government appears, nevertheless, to be very far from abandoning the disastrous course on which it has entered. The Parliament has been convoked in special Session, under pretext of dealing with the law of Municipal Elections, but in reality (as there is too much reason for fearing) to pass a law for the exile of the Bishops faithful to their duty. The speech from the Throne gives occasion for that fear, as the Emperor did not hesitate to ascribe the troubles in the Northern Provinces to "religious fanaticism." The phrase was eagerly caught up by the Liberals, and has been used since usque ad naw seam. It is absolutely false, the troubles having really been caused by the Freemasons, of whom the President of the Cabinet is the Grand Master. A brave Catholic Deputy, M. Ignace Martin, at the sitting of the 20th ultimo, in the Chamber called upon the Government to produce all the papers con: nected with the imprisonment of the Administrators of the Dioceses of Para and of Pernambuco, and with the banishment of the Jesuit Fathers, but the Minlatry, who have good reason to fear any light thrown on their conduct, refused even to reply to him. The Administrator of the Diocese of Olindar has been condemned to imprisonment for four years, with hard labour, because he has refused to do that which he could not do—remove the censures which his Bishop had imposed upon wicked persons. The latter Prelate is, as our readers are aware, already undergoing a precisely similar sentence, which was inflicted in March last year. It is pleasant to learn that the Catholics are united, and that some of those who had yielded to the temptation of being Freemasons have abandoned that horrible society.

OUR APRICAN MISSIONS .- "Once in the Kabylie" and of the tribe to whose benefit we consecrate our labors. This result obtained, we do all we can to win their hearts and affections by natience, sweetness, goodness and devotion. In this we follow the precepts of our Lord, and heal the sick and teach the children. Curate infirmos, Docete. Heal the sick, teach the little ones." In a word, our missionaries have to go to the very foundation of civilization.-But it is easy to understand that the work of civilization amongst these people is very difficult, and the Mohammedans are especially difficult to convert on account of their utter detestation of anything like the preaching of a new religion. However, their hearts are touched by the spectacle of sincere devotion to those who are sick and infirm. Once the confidence of the adults is won, it is not difficult to induce them to allow their children to be brought up in our schools, and the school room is the great mission ground in Africa. The children live much amongst the missionaries, and consequently soon loose their prejudices against our faith. They learn to pray as we do, and also to think much after our fashion—so that when they return to their families they speedily and almost unconsciously spread Catholicity and Catholic ideas. Once a little Kabyle, boy named Salem-ben-All said to Father Charmetant: "Father if I remain in the tribe I shall not be able to walk in the right path, for all I hear and see leads to evil. Send me for my soul's sake to the great Christian Marabout (priest) who lives in Algiers, and I shall grow up a good Christian." The father was rather at a loss to know what to do with the boy, for if he sent him where he wished to go, it was not improbable that he would be accused of seeking to steal the children from their parents and thus lose much of his influence, and so he told him he could not do as he wished. Whereupon the boy said: "Father, I am my own master—if you do not object I will go of my own accord." He told the assembly of his village the same thing, and although everything was done to induce him to stay home, he persisted and went. On leaving his mother he shed tears, but consoled her by declaring that he would return a "Father" to her "whose head and heart should be worth their weight in gold." At Algiers he went to the archbishop's house and told him how ardently he wished to serve God, and was admitted into the Seminary of our Missions in that ther asked him if he would have some butter gravy city, where there are seventy-two Arabs under in-

The Arabs are much surprised at the hard and adventurous kind of lives the missionaries lead amongst them, and without any apparent motives save those of nursing their sick and teaching their children. The Arab is never without his gun, and a propos of this Father Charmetant tells the following anecdote, which is worth repeating. As a rule our missionaries are unarmed, and when they beheld the father without any kind of weapon the Arabs were assounded. "" How," said the chief of one tribe to him." "How can you go about without a gun?" "I have none," was the answer. "And why have you not one?" What is the use of it? I am not going to shoot anybody, and therefore why should I use a weapon of defense, for surely no one will "Oh! no, dad not a darned bit!" wailed the harm me here." What are your arms?" asked he young "manager," and while his father started for again. I showed him my breviary. What we down town he went in and sorrowfally informed the slowly to the palace, whilst from the windows of book; and only a book? exclaimed the Arab, in hired girl that he must cancel her engagement until the houses, flowers and bouquets rained over it.— utter astonishment. "It is my prayer book. The the fall season.—Darrit Free Press.

kneeling the cepiscopal blessing The bishop said by our people PBy invoking the name of God and nothing but!! Praised be Jesus Christ !! to which using it as your only weapon, you may cross Africa ten times and will never be barmed. Who would dare hurt a man who travels in the name of God? Often its German translation Grosser Gatt wir loben dicht; to the poor Africans weep withingratitude, when our which they hadded, on sits conclusion some other, missionaries doublem a service; saying "What hymne then and Wirt and im watern Christenthum you have done neither my mother nor my father would have done for me, and yet you will receive no

The disinterested action on the part of the Catholic missionaries is worthy of all praise, because it must eventually win the heart of the whole African race. But the greatest struggle they have to en-dure is that of pecuniary embarrassments; and the difficulty of getting money for the establishment of schools, which are absolutely necessary, and from which alone comes any permanent good in this unhappy country. When the children are thoroughly well educated and grounded in their faith, they are taught some useful occupation, and in due time are married to other young persons, who have received a similar training. Villages are thus formed, which will doubtless prove the foundations of great Catholic capitals of the future in that celebrated Africa which was once the glory of the Church.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. J. J. Kain was Sunday 23rd May, consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling by Archbishop Bayley assisted by Bishops Rosecrans of Ohio; O'Hara, Shanahan and Domenic of Pennsylvania Gibbons of Richmond, and Becker of Delaware.

In a few weeks the grand opening of the organ in St. Patrick's Church, San Francisco, Cal., will occur. It was built in Germany, and is the largest ever imported into that State, costing over \$10,000.

MRS. JAMES SADLIER.-A short item in the New York Tablet announces that ldrs. James Sadlier has severed her connection with that estimable journal. We learn from another source that she also retires from the firm of D. & J. Sadlier, of which her lamented husband was for so many years a chief pillar. We cannot but regard the brevity of the announcement as a tribute to the modesty of the good lady who has done so much service to the Catholic cause, but so unobtrusively as always to find disagreeable the attending colat of her works. Yet we should have been plased, and with us the entire Catholic community, if, not for her sake, but as an example to this generation and to that which is rising up to succeed us, some one acquainted with the work of her literary life recorded its success. We should, gladly, have disregarded her wishes in the matter, were it in our power to write this lesson.-Leaving the pleasant task to some one else we must confine ourselves to briefly recording so notable an event in the Catholic literature of this country. She is entitled to the gratitude of Catholic America. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one sprung up before his labors, is a public benefactor, surely the Catholic authoress who causes a hundred good books to be read where before only poisonous rubbish was accumulated, is a brave woman whose value is as that of a pearl without price. While Mrs. Sadlier's labor is to be no longer as active as might be desired, we trust that she will not disappear wholly from a field in which she has been so effective. We wish that her health and strength may continue to be so good that for long years to come she will continue to be the delight of a circle of friends, in which the ac-complished and brilliant woman of the world is not more distinguished than the devoted Catholic mother -an ornament to society and an example to her daughters.-Brooklyn Catholic Review.

A Youthful Thespian.

PAINFUL RESULT OF HAVING A FATHER WHO WILL NOT APPRECIATE SHAKESPEARE.

A few days ago young Gurley, whose father lives on Crognan street, organized a theatrical company and purchased the dime novel play of "Hamlet."

Young Gurley suddenly bloomed out as a professional, and when his mother asked him to bring in some wood he replied : "Though I am penniless thou caust not degrade

"You trot out after that wood or I'll have your

father trounce you!" she exclaimed.

"The tyrant who lays his hands upon me shall die!" replied the boy, but he got the wood.

He was out on the steps when a man came along and asked him where Lafayette street was.

"Doomed for a certain time to roam the earth!" replied Gurley in a hoarse voice, and holding his right arm out straight.

"I say-you! Where is Lafayette street?" called the man.

"Ah! Could the dead but speak !-ah!" continued Gurley. The man drove him into the house, and his mo-

ther sent him to the grocery after potatoes. "I go, most noble duchess," he said as he took up

the basket, "but my good sword shall some day avenge these insults !"

He knew that the grocer favored theatricals, and when he got there he said:

"Art thou provided with a store of that vegetable known as the 'tater, most excellent duke ?" "What in thunder do you want!" growled the

grocer as he cleaned the cheese knife on a piece of

"Thy plebian mind is dull of comprehension!"

answered Gurley.
"Don't try to get any of your nonsense on me, or I'll crack your empty pate in a minute!" roared the grocer, and ' Hamlet' had to come down from highhorse and ask for a peck of potatoes.

What made you so long?" asked his mother as he returned.

"Thy grave shall be dug in the cypress glade!" he haughtily answered.

When his father came home at noon Mrs. Gurley told him that she believed the boy was going crazy, and related what had occurred.

"I see what ails him," mused the father: "this explains why he hangs around Johnson's barn so much." At the dinner table young Gurley spoke of his father as the "illustrious count," and when his mo-

he answered: "The appetite of a warrior cannot be satisfied with such nonsense."

When the meal was over the father went out to his favorite shade tree, cut a sprout, and the boy was asked to step out into the wood shed. He found the

old man there, and he said : "Why, most noble lord, I had supposed thee far away!" "I'm not so far away but what I'm going to make you skip !"growled the father. "I'll teach you to fool around with ten cent tragedies! Come up here!"

For about five minutes the woodshed was full of

dancing feet, flying arms and moving bodies, and

then the old man took a rest and inquired: "There, your highness, dost want any more?" young "manager," and while his father started for Kind Inquiries."

建设的基础的是是一个产品的企业,这个企业,这个

Cousin Kate was a sweet, wideawake beauty of about seventeen, and she took it into her head to go down to Long Island to see some relations of hers who had the misfortune to live there. Among those relations there chanced to be a young swain who had seen Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing, fell deeply in love with her. He called at the house on the evening of her arrival and she met him on the piazza where she was enjoying the evening air in company with two or three of her Professional Professional

The poor fellow was so bashful that he could not find his tongue for some time, At length he stammered out: How's your mother?"

"Quite well, thank you."

Another silence on the part of Josh, during which Kate and her friends did, the best they could to relieve the monotony. After waiting about fifteen minutes for him to commence to make himself agreeable, he again broke the spell by-

"How's your father?" which was, answered much after the same fashion as the first one, and then followed another silence like the other

"How's your father and mother?" again put in the bashful lover.

"Quite well; both of them." This was followed by an exchange of glances and a suppressed smile. This lasted some ten minutes more, during which Josh was fidgeting in his seat and stroking his Sunday hat. But at length came another question came-

"How's your parents!" This produced an explosion that made the woods ring.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and lustre to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work Burnett's Coccaine will accomplish, if faith-fully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky and elastic.

Unlocking the Rocks.—The great cost of silver and gold arises not so much from their scarcity in the earth, as the difficulty of extracting them from their stony combinations. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well known chemist of Massachussetts, has cut this gordian knot. After having merited and received the gratitude of half mankind, by his remedies that cure their diseases, he is now winning the other half, by opening for them an easy road to the exhaustless reasures of the hills. He has discovered and published a chemical process, which renders at little cost, the hardest rocks and ores friable-like chalk, so that the precious metals are loosed from their confinement, and easily gathered. Mines too poor to pay, may be worked at a profit now, and the yield of rich mines is largely increased, while the cost of extracting the metals from the ore, is diminished. Either is a great achievement, to enrich mankind, or cure their diseases. But we are informed our celebrated countryman adheres to the latter, as his speciality and chief ambition .- Buffalo Sentinel.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the TRUS WITNESS Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them :---

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie.

Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Ğrey.

Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittleby Mills.

Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Nobleton. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at

Hawkesville. D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph."

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED-In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies for four FEMALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching says Father Charmetant, "the first thing our missionaries attempt to do is to evangelize the people, and Mr. Gurley's hired girl was to be the ghost if the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, and Mr. Gurley's hired girl was to be the ghost if the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, and Mr. Gurley's hired girl was to be the ghost if the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, and the property of the second school in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, and the property of the second school in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, and the property of the proper holding a First Class Diploma, and capable of Teaching French and English, to whom a liberal salary will be given; School to be vacant on the 1st of July next. Application (post paid) to made to DAVID LAREAULT, Chairman School Com-

> INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MC-GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangeylin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in George-town, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

missioners, Lacolle.

WANTED-for School Section No, 2, Chapean Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Trea. School Corporation, Allumette Island.

INFORMATION WANTED - Of JAMES CONO-LON, formerly of the Parish of Killyshanny, County Clare, Ireland, who left about 30 years ago for Lower Canada; and also of Mrs. FRANCIS DAVIS (maiden name Conolon), James' sister, who is presumed to be in Upper Canada. Information concerning them or any of their family will be received by their brother Michael, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, P.Q. Form Toronto papers please copy.

TEACHER WANTED-To teach English, and a little French, in a Common School. Applicant

must state salary required. C. BARSALOIL Calumet Island, 25th April, 1875.

READES F. CALLAHAN, THE Publisher, ... national MONTREAL. MAGAZINB. mple.Copies \$1.50 per year

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THOMAS BADENACH, an

THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Mont real as well individually as having carried on business as hardware merchants under the name of THOMAS BADENACH & Co.

Insolvents. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvents have filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of their creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publicatien of this notice, said three days expiring on Monday the 9th day of June the undersigned Assigned will not upon the said deed, of composition

Montreal 17 May, 1875.

Intorim Assigned.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named In solvents have deposited in my Office a Beed of Com position and Discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority of the Creditors of the said Insolvents representing three-fourths in value of their liabili-ties, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no objection to said Deed of and Workmanship are of the most superior descrip-Composition and Discharge be made to me in writing by a Creditor or Creditors, within three juridical undersigned Assignee, shall proceed to act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge according to its terms and said Act.

EDWARD EVANS, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS

In the matter of THOMAS WILLIAM HIGGINS and ADAM JAMES HIGGINS, of the City of Montreal, Wine Merchants and Grocers, as well-individually and as co-partners in the firm of 1. W. HIGGINS & BBOS.,

Of ADAM HIGGINS, in his capacity of tutor, duly appointed to Howard Frederick Higgins, minor issue of the late Howard Egan Higgins, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, member of the firm T. W. BIGGINS & BROTHERS, and DAME JANET DRENMAN, his wife, the said ADAM HIGGINS being especially authorized, for the purposes hereof, by judicial authorization, and the said DAME JANET DRENMAN, for herself, as having been commune en biens, with her said late husband,

RIDDELL & EVANS, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Monday, Thirty-first day of May instant, after which dividend will be

EDWARD EVANS, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of LAMBERT VILLENEUVE. Blacksmith and Roofer, of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, in the District of Montreal,

a statement of his affairs, and to appoint an As-

Montreal, 13th May, 1875.

CHS. ALB. VILBON. ... Interim Assignee.

In the matter of THOMAS BADINACH and THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Montreal, as well individually as having carried on business together as Hardware Merchants, under the name and firm of THOMAS BADIN-ACH & CO.,

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room appropriated for matters of Insolvency, in Montreal, on Tuesday the 8th day of June, A.D., 1875, at Eleven a.m., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Office of Perkins & Lajoie. Montreal, 14th May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of PAUL LAGARDE, Trader, of the City of Montreal, . Insolvent.

On Saturday, the nineteenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

In the matter of PETER ZAMOR ROMAIN, of the city of Montreal, as well individually as one of the firm of ROMAIN and COMPANY, the said firm having been composed of ALFRED JARDINE, of Oxford, England, JAMES JARDINE, of Montreal, and the said PETER ZAMOR ROMAIN, carrying on business together as Wine & Spirit Merchants at Montreal, under the firm name of ROMAIN AND COM-

An Insolvent, The insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate and effects to me, and creditors are hereby notified to meet at the Court House, in the room set apart for insolvency, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the first day of June next, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of

Interim Assignee. Montreal, 14 May, 1875.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

An Insolvent On Thursday, the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

37.5 His Attorney ad item

CANADA;

The undersigned have tyled in the Unice of this.
Court, a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day,
May,next, they will apply to the said Court fo
Confirmation of the discharge thereby-effected
HENRY DMANUEL
HERMAN HEYNEMAN.

12 St. James Street Montreal. January 30, 1874: 19 90, 1981, 24-1

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. G. KENNEDY

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pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid. Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal.

Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, P.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.B.C.S.Ed., Medical

[Montreal, January, 23, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ALPHONSE LABELLE, of the

City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 592 St. Mary Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June next, at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOIE. Interim Assignee. Montreal, 20th May, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No., 2072.

DAME PHILOMINE DUFRESNE, of the Village of St. Joseph de Chambly, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of IGNACE MOQUIN, farmer of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintifi;

The said IGNACE MOQUIN,

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, on the 21st of May instant.

Montreal, 21st May, 1875. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY.
41-4

INSOLVENT, ACT OF 1869;

In the matter of DAME SCHOLASTIQUE DES-MARAIS, of the City of Montrial, Marchands Publique (Tradër), wife of François-Xavier: Ledoux, of the same place, Gentleman, and from him, her said husbadd, duly separated as to property and by him specially authorized to act in these presents there doing business under the name and style of S. D. LEDOUX,

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajous, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month.

HENBY DMAN UEL,
HERMAN HEYNEMAN,
HERMAN HEYNEMAN,
By KERR LAMBE & CARTER,
Their Attorneys ad litem. 7

Montreal, 15th April, 1875.

Montreal, 15th April, 1875.

Montreal, 15th April, 1875.

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District of Montreal.

PAUL LAGARDE,
By FORGET & ROY,
His Attorneys ad litem. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO,
District of Montreal.
In the SUPERIOR COURT
In the matter of H. EMANUEL & CO.,
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DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; somening mes the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul, der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. & The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes 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 pain. ful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an 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 totry it Infact, 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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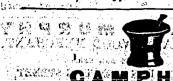
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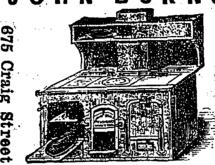
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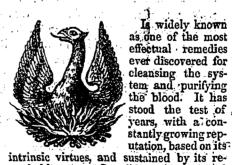
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