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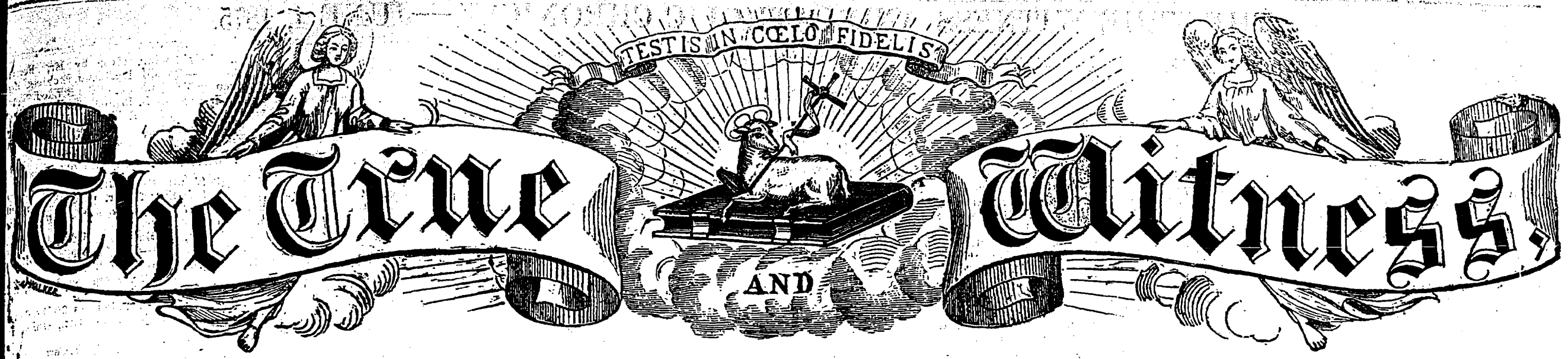
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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JUBILEE BOOK, CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX. For the ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. For the DIOCESE OF LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. For the DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GRINNON. For the DIOCESE OF OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL. For the DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWEENEY. For the DIOCESE OF ARICHAT, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MCKINNON. For the DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET. EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK. Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 \$5 D. & J. SABLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM. Eamus in jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much ado about Nothing. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC.

THE 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 Apostate.

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 benevolence 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 so 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 practice 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 fain, 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 furnish it with. And as to profit, an expert tailor can at any time earn more than an ordinary philosopher."

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 Scetis and Arsinoe, 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 delightful 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, however, wounded my intellectual pride, for I had not yet done with the sophists. At length, being utterly offended with a Pythagorean teacher, who advised 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 my unknown benefactor, and gave up my studies altogether, for the practice 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 morn 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 improve the manners 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 Cæsar, 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 the empire. I had been fatigued almost to death by an Arian goldsmith, who came into my shop, ostensibly 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 little grove near the river, a christian church had 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 balustrade which separated the altar and the seats 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 came out.

I remained standing near one of the columns of the peristyle without. While thus placed, the conversation 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. "The Arians have had something to do with that." "Not an iota. 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 for him." "And who is it thought will be Cæsar, 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 a little notice, but recall the course of public events began to recall it to my mind. Julian, the brother of Gallus, was created Cæsar in his room, and sent to Gaul. From day to day, and year to year, my open shop door gave me opportunities of hearing how matters were 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 Persians. 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 all the means that a crafty genius 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 knowledge of grammar was acquired, the Apollonaries wrote dramas to supply the want, and by 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 killed, and the rest compelled to fly. Before the sounds of pursuit had ceased, I reached a small 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, galloping at full speed in the direction of the little grove, where I stood. As he approached, the effects of his hurt began to be more apparent, for he bent forward over the neck of his steed. Fearing he was an enemy, I lay concealed, but soon recognized the armour of the Roman soldiery. As he passed the grove, the 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 disfigured with gore, pale from loss of blood, and 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 unknown 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 happened?" 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—O, that 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 shrieks of their wounded—the tramp of their flying cavalry—I saw the host in rout and tumult—and our eagle soar triumphant amid the storm of battle. I exulted I cast myself loose upon the tide of conquest—'twas mine—'twas mine of the false Armenian treachery, and the prayers of the Gallians—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 side—and my horse turned short—and—he! there it is again—here—here—behold!"—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—messenger of ruin—fast—fast fixed—ah! ha—ha!"

And with a burst of frantic laughter, he endeavored 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—among the Parisii." "In Athens," I replied; "and earlier, in Cappadocia."

"Cappadocia"—ah!—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 false and powerless. I will break his images, when the war is ended. Is it Eusebius that should twine me with rebellion? he continued, with the same hurried and tumultuous utterance. "Eusebius the

Arian?—ha! Thou proud bishop! go wash thy 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 banish them yet. Tell me," he added, with a look of hardness, mingled with anxiety, "how do they name this place? I was once advised to beware of Phrygia: we are far from Phrygia."

"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 Marcellianus, his historian. Their demeanour, as they drew nigh enough to recognize the wounded soldier, was sufficient to confirm the suspicion 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—he who had torn down the labarum of Constantine, to restore the blood stained eagle of the Cæsars in its stead!

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 looks and his last tones of agony and passion, for a 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 most 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 a career so brief, and so disastrous, to others and himself. At thy desire, I send this narrative as a parting gift. Even a centurion may sometimes derive instruction from the adventures of so insignificant a being as the Lame Tailor of Macel.

"Well, gentlemen," exclaimed one of the company, as the Ninth Juror took off his spectacles and returned the manuscript to his coat pocket, "I think we have had quite enough of Greek. 'Tis a very learned story, and with many hard words, and we 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 Palais des Thermes, if the minister of the Interior should ever come to bear 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 place between the French and English governments."

"Ob, 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 listening 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 Juror 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 awakened their curiosity. The noise which had attracted the attention of the Jurors proceeded from a house, which, though at a considerable distance, was yet partly within view of the window. Crowding around the latter, the Jurors were enabled by the faint light of morning, (which seemed to indicate 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 preparations 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 residence 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 incarcereated 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 mere private happiness of the parties immediately concerned. These were questions of that very extensive class, which are much more easily asked than answered; so that after a few conjectures, left the matter in the same condition in which it stood before they were made, the Jurors philosophically dismissed the subject from their minds, and sitting once more around the fire, proceeded to pay attention to the tale of the Tenth Juror. This he delivered in the following words:—

THE TENTH JURYMAN'S TALE. ANTRIM JACK, AND HIS GENERAL. "I say the tale, as 'twas said to me." Scott.

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 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 perfectly 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 regular 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 craft 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 wounded—some 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 foes.

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 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 injured 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 delivrance. 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 foot-sore, 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 Kilmalham gaol, under a promise of security to his life and person.

The Governor of Kilmalham 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 remarkable 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 hang on it a monace 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 delivrance seemed owing in many difficulties were, a spirit that never sunk in any emergency, and that instinctive and instant perception of the best course in such cases, commonly called presence of mind, which so far out-steps all reasoning, and which he seemed to possess in the highest degree possible. These qualities, combined with the greatest fertility in strategical devices, showed a genius that would have been dazzling under a better education, and in a better cause. On one occasion, in the latter part of the contest we have described, after a hot pursuit, in which all his followers were dispersed, his flight was directed

as the evening fell, across a narrow and deep ravine, filled with a light cope, 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 to 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.

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.

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 insurgents. He was a wiry and sinewy fellow, of great activity, and considerable muscular strength for his appearance.

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.

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 unsparring hand against this supposed effeminacy, and child-like fondness.

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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.

Our Most Holy Lord Jesus Christ is receiving daily numerous petitions 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 warmth 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.

His Holiness has, therefore, been pleased to command the Sacred Congregation of Rites to issue this present Decree, making known his determination to ordinariness 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 exhort 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 Redeemer 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 Church.

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.

Omnia quibuscumque contrariis non obstantibus. The 22nd April, 1875. (Signed) CONSTANTINE, Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, Cardinal PATRUZZI, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites.

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 profanation 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 greater 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 pleasing unto Thee, and for all other objects which Thou, O my Jesus, knowest to be conformable to Thy Divine will, and in some manner conducive to the conversion of sinners, and to the sanctification 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 solemnly 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 uniting all my desires to Thine.

In public token of this my consecration, I solemnly declare to Thee, O my God, that I will henceforward, 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 authority 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."

HOW WATERLOO WAS LOST.

A REVIEW OF THE MEMOIRS OF MARSHAL GROUCHY. Napoleon was asked by O'Meara, at St. Helena, whether when the Prussians appeared on the field of Waterloo, he did not believe them to be Grouchy's corps, and he answered, "Certainly I did. I cannot 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 narrative the fact is too plain, that while the army was devoted and full of enthusiasm, most of the chief officers were afraid to compromise themselves by showing 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 o'clock A.M. of the 18th, were not delivered to him at all.

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 fell."

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 up 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 cheveu in hand, he cried out, in French: 'My friends, no fighting (pas de guerre). Keep the peace; we are come 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 (peroravit), gave the word 'fire.' The unfortunate palaverer (discoursur) 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 Tuilleries, a day or two before Napoleon left Paris to join the army, page 100, vol. iv.:

"Generals Flahault and Girard implored the Emperor to accord it to him. He reluctantly yielded to the solicitations of two such attached friends' but said to them, 'You urge it gentlemen; be it so. I consent to let M. de Bourmont have a command, but God grant that we do not repent of it.'"

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 him 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 assistance." Feeling the exigency of the crisis, Napoleon'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 Grouchy 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 read:

"Plodding slowly through a beating rain, after coming out of the barracks where the Imperial headquarters had been established, 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 hemorrhoids 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 them; and don't lose sight of them." Grouchy says this was twelve o'clock. He did not set his troops

in motion to obey this earnest injunction until four o'clock, and urges the usual excuses that "it was raining hard;" "the men had not cooked their dinners;" "that their muskets were foul and required cleaning;" that the saddles had been taken off the cavalry horses;" etc. The consequence was that he did not find out the route which the beaten and retreating army of Prussians had taken! He came up with a small rear-guard on the night of the 18th, which old Blucher had left at Wares as a screen, while the whole Prussian army, augmented by 30,000 under Blucher, slipped away to join Wellington at Waterloo. At mid-day of the 18th the fearful cannonade of Waterloo was distinctly heard by Grouchy. His staff urged him to march to the cannon (Marcher au canon)—that it was plain, the Emperor was engaged in a decisive battle with the English. General Girard was impetuous, Grouchy says, "even to insubordination," 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 cuirassiers were found on the morning of the 18th entirely in the rear of the English lines.

There is a melancholy interest attached to a letter from the Emperor to General Girard, which appears on page 111, volume v. This devoted soldier received his thirteenth and last wound, was removed to Paris, and died the day the allies entered it. Two days before, and while the pillars of his empire were falling around him, Napoleon "serene alike in peace or danger," wrote as follows to the dying soldier:

"GENERAL: The Emperor is satisfied with your conduct. His Majesty thinks if each one had done his duty 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."

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The following is what our Correspondent refers to:— 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 Coultis Majoribanks, £5; the Master of Lovat, £1; Captain Chisholm, Glassburn, £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 doubtful whether the competition would come off. A storm of sleet and snow prevailed for some hours and 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 to Mr. Cameron, Upperton, Buntait, who was first at 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, Bridgford, Beany; Reid, Bruich; and Fraser, Drumadrochit, who awarded the prizes as follows:—

High-Cutting Ploughs—1st Prize and Highland Society's Medal, Lewis Eakdale, Guisachan; 2, James Macdonald, do; 3, Donald Macdonald, Erchless; 4, Duncan Forbes, do; 5, George Macdonald, Comar; 6, Charles Fraser, Balmore; 7, Donald Cameron, Guisachan.

Common Ploughs—1, Duncan Chisholm, Invercannich; 2, John Chisholm, Rhtavald; 3, John Chisholm, grieve, with Captain Chisholm, Glassburn; 4, Frank Mackenzie, Mid-Crochail; commended, John Chisholm, Eskadale.

Grooming—1, Donald Cameron, Guisachan; 2, J. Chisholm, Eskadale; 3, Robert Hendrie, Guisachan; 4, Duncan Forbes, Erchless; 5, William Macdonald, Easter Crochail; 6, Jns. Bain, Guisachan.

Harness—1, Donald Cameron, Guisachan; 2, Robt. Hendrie, do; 3, James Bain, do; 4, John Fraser, Mauld; 5, Duncan Cameron, Kerrow; 6, John Chisholm, Glassburn.

Special Prizes—For Best Kept Harness, given by Simon Macdonald, nail-driver—Donald Cameron, Guisachan. Best grooming, given by Wm. Fraser, driver of the "Defiance" coach—Donald Cameron, ditto. Neatest ends, given by J. Chisholm, ironmonger Inverness—James Bain, Guisachan. Ploughman with largest family, given by Mr. Ellis, builder Inverness—Donald Macdonald, Erchless. Straightest ploughing, given by Mr. Macrae, senior, 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, Beany—D. Cameron, Guisachan. Youngest ploughman, given by Mrs. Spalding, Knockfin—Robert Hendrie, Guisachan. Farthest comer, given by Jas. Williamson, Knockfin—John Chisholm, Eskadale. Whip for grooming, given by Mr. Macdonald, saddler, Beany—Donald Cameron, Guisachan. First off the ground, given by Mr. Macdonald, merchant, Tomich—W. Macmillan,

Best fereing, given by Mr. Forsyth of the Advertiser—Donald Macdonald, Erchless. Best finish, given by Mr. Cameron, of the Bonded Stores, Lochgorm, Inverness—L. Beaton, Guisachan. Longest service, given by Mr. Reid, Bruich—John Chisholm, Glassburn. Oldest Ploughman, given by Simon Fraser—Donald Macdonald, Erchless.

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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 Kiltush. From an early hour the streets and houses were decorated with streamers and laurel crowned harps. The Milltown, Kilkree 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'clock the procession stopped at the platform erected in the market-square, where Dr. Dinau, 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 Coolrinan, Leixlip.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Wicklow:—Charles William Barton, Esq., of Glendalough House, Wicklow; and Sir Clement J. W. Wolsey, Bart., of Mount Wolsey, 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, Esq. County of Cork—Richard Horatio Townsend, of Garrycloyne, Blarney, Esq. County of Cavan—Arthur French, of Carrickmacross, and Wilton-place, Dublin, Esq.

UNEXPECTED DEATH OF A KERRY MAGISTRATE.—A feeling of general regret has pervaded all classes of the inhabitants of Kiltarney at the announcement of the unexpected death of Mr. Thomas McDonough 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 was in vain, and the deceased succumbed 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 endeavored himself from an early age to the people of Kiltarney, 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 and six Bishops.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Malley, 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 (Ireland) 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 members.

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 believe 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 giver, 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 Freeman of May 8:—"If the young man who walked from the chapel of Ardrough to Wolfe 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.) CATHOLICAN."

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 triumphantly. 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 baronetries are at present lying dormant with which two Kerry families are connected.—Mr. William Hilliard being the representative of one, and Major Robert Spring of the other. It is asserted that both the above gentlemen intend putting in their claims.

The death is announced of Mr. George McCarter, T. C., Derry.

The interest of the British Timber Company in the Clog 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 provide permanently for continued communication with 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 "three-score-years-and-ten," judging from the following instances of longevity:—The veteran patriot, James Kissanee, 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 Houllahan, 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 bad example and original vice, 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, 33a. 1r. 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 rent £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 Landed 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 Ballymore, 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 Tiereragh, county of Sligo, held in fee; and another part of the same lands, known as Woodhill, held under perpetuity grant, 62a. 1r. 24p.; and part of Ballygicellan, 4a. 2r. 18p., same barony; total acreage, 94a. 1r. 22p., estimated yearly value, £116 4s. 8d. Sold to Mr. Veran, £6,010. Lot 2—Part of the lands of Knockacullen (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. Tierman at £3,400.

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, Dowding, Moore, Murphy, O'Gorman, O'Shaughnessy, O'Sullivan, Cork, Rouayne, Shaw, and Swanson.

The Cork Herald, of the 8th ult., says: "On Sunday 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 narrow 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 funeral 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 still increasing." And yet when Mr. Newdegate and our lively old friend, the inimitable Whitley, 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 BELLETRIST 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 defendant. 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 had commenced the assault, and that the jury found for the defendant. Two suits against Mr. Smith for false imprisonment were then proceeded with. These arose out of the proceedings at the Easter vestry meeting, where the defendant, objecting to the public reading of certain vulgar letters which he

had written, left the vestryroom, closed the door and locked it, keeping the parishioners prisoners for fifteen minutes. Mr. Smith contended that he was justified in doing this, as he had adjourned the meeting, but the judge told him that he had no right to adjourn on such a plea as that the letters could not be read. The jury found for the plaintiff for 40s. each. In two other cases Mr. Smith was the plaintiff, one being against the occupier of the glebe land for double value, of the rent in consequence of his not giving up possession after having notice to do so, and the other against the churchwardens 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 measure of the kind can be considered satisfactory which fails to provide that justices of the peace shall 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 colliery!—Lb.

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 (Carron 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.

The difficulty of defining an offence in the eye of the law is well illustrated by the following anecdote, which is related of a Mayor of Folkestone, who bore 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 lucky 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."

SPOOKING COLLIERIES ACCIDENT.—A man employed at the Meadows Colliery, Wigan, has met with a shocking accident. Whilst the cage was descending the shaft the conducting rod by some means was broken, and a 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.

RIVIOUS INTEREST.—A case which has just come before the county court judge at Liverpool afforded an illustration of the rivious interest which some people are induced to pay for money advances. It transpired that a tradesman had been in the habit 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 275l.; 300l., for which 100l. 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 1,042,905l. As much as 932,218l. of that sum had been spent in the purchase of the site and in incidental charges; and 15,590l. in payments on account of contracts for the foundations and erections 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 825,000l.

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 out 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, offensive to the feelings of the Holy Father, and representing the feelings of the Holy Father, 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 yet the Duke of York, even when he is 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. To toast 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 he again visit Rome. "It is most fortunate that the prince is not going to Ireland this year, for as his last public act was offensive to that truly Catholic country, it (thanks to Cardinal Cullen's letter about the Duke of Abercorn, the queen's representative) would show a proper and dignified feeling on the occasion.

That would at once be called rebellion and the prince's progress would be contemporary with crowded jails. In India the people will not understand anything about it. We don't know what grand mastership the prince will accept in the East, but if it is to be that of the murderous Thugs he would not be acting a bit worse than he did in accepting high office in a society whose creed is assassination in some countries, and which makes no geographical distinction, but dares to call the unholy world-wide conspiracy a "brotherhood."—The Universe.

UNITED STATES.

HONORABLE 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, human 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 Larive, Mrs. Lavina, Mr. Desjardins, his wife and four children; Isaac Morin, Felix Moreau, Miss Ida Laforce, Justine Brisson, Alphonse Moreau, Marie Doucette, Etta Meneger, the daughters of Augustus Coache and Alerie Nanton, badly burned; Mrs. Theophile Blanchard, Mrs. Burdenux, Mrs. Dupont, Hermine Laporte, Henrietta Titunur, Calixte Dufresne slightly burned; Louise Piquette, Louise Perrier, injured; Rosalie Davier, Pascal Paquette's family—there is one dead and two dying; in the family of Francois Dorey 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 candle 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 living, 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 bones.—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 almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the 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 morphia and passed away without a struggle. While exercises were being held over the dying the most intense quiet prevailed, 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 Lachabie, Mrs. Bridge, mother of seven children, one of whom is missing and probably among the dead, Bazant Briggs, Sophia Hibbert, Anne Lapointe, Lucasta Eldior, Charles Comme, burned badly but will recover, 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:—Mary Gading, Mary and Lucy Hicks, Louisa Brown, a young chapel girl, Victor Brisson, Louis Ferrer, 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.—Monsieur Salpointe, 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, threatening 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 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 females. Of the total number, 1,953 were under fifteen years of age; fifteen and under forty, 3,750; forty years of age and over, 1,746. Most of them came from Germany and England.

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TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1875. 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 surreptitious 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 disrespectful 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 the Municipal Councilors, who, contrary to Venturi's opinion, voted that the Piazza Venezia should form the outlet of the new Via Nazionale, 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 Councilors 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 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 secure. 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 Zurich, Switzerland, and will be by him transmitted 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 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 ceremonies. The English troops were present and the military band played during the service. On leaving the church they played the hymn of Pius IX, amidst great and enthusiastic cheering. At a grand banquet given in honor of the new prelate the governor responding to a toast in his honor said: "I drink to the health of that great and sovereign man, who although despoiled of all, is yet the most powerful monarch on earth; that is Pius IX. His words make the circuit of the world, and his constancy and firmness are admired by all. Even I had the honor of being admitted to an audience with him, and I can assure you I was stricken with veneration and admiration for that grand, holy, High Priest, who is the greatest man on earth." It is to be noted that this gentle-

man is not a Catholic but a Protestant belonging to the Church of England. On the evening of the ceremonies above described, the city of La Vallette was exquisitely illuminated and English and Papal flags hung from every window. The Gazette de la Baltique, a German paper, says that the Russian Government have determined to suppress with a single stroke of the pen, the Catholic Metropolitan See of Varsovia, and to place all the diocese of Poland, under the immediate supervision of the Archbishop, (Greek), of Mohilew. The latter resides at St. Petersburg, and his benediction is to be sole Metropolitan for all Russia and Russian Poland. The news wants confirmation, but 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 people. The Flandre Liberte 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 embarrassment which his presence might create on the side of Germany. It will be sufficient, in fact, to issue a Ministerial Decree to have him conducted across the frontier as a foreigner!"

The Anzeiger (Soleure paper) announces that M. Koenig, who lately committed suicide at Bienne, and was the murderer of his wife, was the leader of the Freemasons who, in October last, promenade 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 "null 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 establishments 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 dissolved 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, 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 similar 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 Worship are empowered to allow them to admit new members. (3.) The existing establishments of orders and similar communities are subjected to the supervision of the State. (4.) The property 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 responsibility or production of accounts will exist. 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 of Worship are charged with the execution of it. They have in particular to decree the detailed arrangements and the exercise of the State supervision under Clause 2."

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. When we reflect on the horrible acts of cruelty, 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 that it is not, but it may safely be affirmed that the restraints that are imposed upon it are sadly 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 of the air, who go whithersoever they please, and do whatsoever they choose. Human liberty, however, does not give us so wide a scope for the exercise of our will, as that liberty which the fowls and fishes possess. Nature intended that fishes should devour each other for food. This is natural. To imagine that Liberty gives man the power and authority to exercise his will to such an extent as the fish exercises its instinct, would be to conceive a state of anarchy and confusion which would soon result in the extinction of the whole human family. Blackstone, in his Commentaries, tells us that "Law is a rule of action prescribed by a superior which the inferior is bound to obey." Now to imagine that human liberty could exist without the restraint of law would be as erroneous as to suppose that a mountain could remain on its base without the law of gravitation, or that fishes would cease to devour each other. The law of nature which teaches fish to destroy each other, inspires humanity with a

different sentiment. But this is too often disregarded. To form a true estimate of human liberty, we should consider it in connection with all those restraints which the Divine law has placed upon it. Liberty of thought on some subjects is inhibited. Liberty of speech, that faculty which enables us to hold converse with our fellows—has its bounds. We cannot bear false testimony against our neighbor without violating the Divine law. It will easily be understood that if restraints are put upon the faculty of 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 claim known by the name of "The Liberty of the 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 press may be of iron, of steel, or wood, and the 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, 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 team 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, Lagache, 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 Blessed 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 Lagache 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 and foliage, and materially heightened the effect of the scene.

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 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 Poirelle, founder of the Community, and also its 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 address which was replied to with tender expressions for the welfare of the Community. The interesting proceedings then closed.

OUR CHOIRS:

What they are, and what they might become. (Continued from our last.) 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 training; but now we are taking for granted that the singers are sufficiently instructed in music, and can properly sing what is set before them. The defect to which we allude is an ignorance of the ceremonies proper to their office, and of the functions in which they take part. To illustrate what

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 Introit, Gradual, or anything else beyond this they have no knowledge. In the Offertory piece, too, 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 music which finds no echo in the solemnity of the season; hymns of joy, rich in "Alleluia's," are sung in Lent, while strains of sorrow are wailed forth at Christmas or Easter. Nor let any suppose that we are 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 homo qui non feret," did duty at the Offertory. Of course, Rossini's music was the only thing thought of; and so the *Stabat 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 us 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 harmony.

It surely, then, becomes a duty to see if something cannot be done to remedy an evil which every one admits and deplors. 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 all 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 Honora 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 fallen 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 may 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 days' 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.—J.

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 Sheahan, lately of the Seminary of All Hallows, Dublin. The ceremony was performed during 9 o'clock Mass, celebrated by the Archbishop. To-morrow (Thursday), the Feast of Corpus Christi) at 8 a.m. the Rev. gentleman will be ordained Deacon in the Cathedral. He has our best wishes for his success in the glorious career he has chosen.—J.

Mr. Mackenzie is not expected to return to Canada until the latter part of August.

Blessed be Mary, conceived without sin; the glory of her people in this day, which the Lord has made for us to rejoice exceedingly. PASTORAL LETTER. HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL CONCERNING ELECTIONS. IGNATIUS BOURGET, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND IN FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF MONTREAL, ASSISTANT AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONUS. To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and to all the Faithful, of the Diocese, Health and Blessing in the Lord, who is forever the True Health and Blessing.

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

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 vote 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 break God's law.

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

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 do so, 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 prejudices, self-interest, or party-spirit or any other evil influence may have engendered. Acting thus, and attending to the preceding 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 now describe.

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, deny to Parish 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 elections—who, 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 QUEBEC.

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

XVI DECRET.—ON OATHS. "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 impiety as to contain, as it were, the Majesty of the Most High, daring to take His Holy Name in vain, and to profane the name of their God. "In effect, agitated and blinded 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 elections take place they struggle for their candidate, these persons, do not hesitate frequently to

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.—Paris, May 27.—The Committee of Thirty was organized this afternoon by the election of M. De Lavergne as President, and M. De Laboulaye and Leroyer, Vice-Presidents. M. De Lavergne in his opening address, which was received with cheers, called upon all good citizens to rally round the Republic.

The Committee of Thirty have decided to consider 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. 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 settled.

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 un- interruptedly 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.

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 fall-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 Legislatif.

The late Mgr. Planter.—Mgr. Planter, 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 convalescent, 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 his duty, the relapse, with its fatal result, is attributed.

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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 Lacaar—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 Carlos is just as absolute, as young so than Don Alfonso's 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.

Carlist Victories.—The Carlist successes continue. From Hendaia we learn, through the correspondent of the *Univers*, that Saballs has gained two great victories over the Alphonists at Breda and St. Coloman, 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 Alphonist General Delator (who was slain), captured all the opposing artillery, and took many prisoners.

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now observed in the grant of the *exequatur* to new Bishops, which he represented as a breach of the law on the part of the higher clergy. Signor Vigilani, 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 bishopric, and the *exequatur* 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 Vigilani promised a new Bill on the administration of ecclesiastical property, which would 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 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."

PROS 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 testifying 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 visitors ranged on either side of the Loggia of Raphael, 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.

ROME'S "BREVETAY."—The flag which floated over the palace of the capitol a few days ago, 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 surpassingly beautiful. A banquet was given by the Germans to Professor Holtzendorf, 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 Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs declares 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 accorded to an offence the problem of Penal Law would have to be examined, and Belgium would probably have to follow the movement."

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 afloat 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 demonstration 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 Erdbroste, 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 over more heartily, magnificently, and grand than it could have been, if it had been pre-arranged. Under shouts of joy of the people, the carriage drove off slowly to the palace, whilst from the windows of the houses, flowers and bouquets rained over it.

Christian priest has no other arms. He must meet the enemy with the word of God only; and He will not allow a hair of his head to be harmed without it being for His greater glory. "I understand then," said the Arab, "why you are never insulted by our people. By invoking the name of God, and using it as your only weapon, you may cross Africa ten times and will never be harmed. Who would dare hurt a man who travels in the name of God? Often the poor Africans weep with gratitude when our missionaries do them a service, saying: 'What you have done neither my mother nor my father would have done for me, and yet you will receive no reward.'"

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 endure is that 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 Dominic 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 SADDLER.—A short item in the New York *Tribune* announces that Mrs. 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.

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 *verge ad nauseam*. 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 connected with the imprisonment of the Administrators of the Dioceses of Para and Pernambuco, and with the banishment of the Jesuit Fathers, but the Ministry, 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 AFRICAN MISSIONS.—"Once in the Kabylio" says Father Charmetant, "the first thing our missionaries attempt to do is to evangelize the people, and their first step towards this much desired object is made by winning the confidence of the natives 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 patience, 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 Kabylio 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 city, where there are seventy-two Arabs under instruction.

The Arabs are much surprised at the hard and adventurous kind of lives the missionaries lead amongst them, and without any apparent motive 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 behold the father without any kind of weapon the Arabs were astounded. "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 harm me here." "What are your arms?" asked he again. "I showed him my breviary." "What?" a book; and only a book?" exclaimed the Arab, in utter astonishment. "It is my prayer book. The

Kind Inquiries.—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 woman who had seen Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing her 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 friends.

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 work *Burnett's Cocaine* will accomplish, if faithfully 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 Massachusetts, 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 treasures 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*.

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D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

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

A few days ago young Gurley, whose father lives on Croghan street, organized a theatrical company and purchased the dime novel play of "Hamlet." The company consisted of three boys and a hostler, and Mr. Gurley's hired girl was to be the *ghost* if the troop could guarantee her 50 cents per night. 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 canst not degrade me!"

"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 mother 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!"

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When the meal was over the father went out to his favorite shade tree, out 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 these 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! I 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?"

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INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MCGOVERN, SON OF Edward McGovern, of Glangevlin, 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 Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES MCGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED—for School Section No. 2, Chapeau 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. Treas.

6-3 School Corporation, Allumette Island.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JAMES CONOLON, 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. Toronto papers please copy.

TEACHER WANTED.—To teach English, and a little French, in a Common School. Applicant must state salary required. C. BARSALOU.

Calumet Island, 25th April, 1875. 39-3

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE \$1.50 per year. The Harp. P. CALLAHAN, Montreal. Sample Copies FREE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THOMAS BADENACH, an insolvent, and THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Montreal as well individually as having carried on business as hardware merchants under the name of THOMAS BADENACH & Co.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has 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 judicial days after the date of publication of this notice, said deed of composition and discharge, will not upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interm. Assignee.

Montreal 17 May, 1875. 40-2

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 27 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are the Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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Highly recommended for
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Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep
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in the house. Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children.
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BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
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ADVOCATE, &c., &c.,
No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 Pianos and Organs of First Class Makers, including Waters, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments. The same to let.
Waters' New Scale Pianos, are the Best Made. The touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even.
Waters' Concerto Organs cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. Agents Wanted.
A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated catalogues mailed. 38-4

REPRINTS
OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.
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To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the get-up of the club.
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Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1874.
Neither premium to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to agents.
Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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MONTREAL.
April 23, 1875. 36-3m

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No. 9, CHABOILLET SQUARE
Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the
MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE
to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the
VERY LOWEST FIGURE.
AND
ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED
Don't forget the place:
BROWN'S,
No. 9, CHABOILLET SQUARE
opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the
G. T. R. Depot
Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

THOMAS H. COX,
IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c.,
MOLSON'S BUILDING (Near G. T. R. Depot),
No. 181, BONAVENTURE STREET.
July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-53

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 5 St. BONAVENTURE STREET
MONTREAL.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.
Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

Wm. E. DORAN,
ARCHITECT,
191 St. James Street, 191
MONTREAL.
MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.
GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,
AT
O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S,
No. 289, Notre Dame Street.

P. F. WALSH & CO.,
BOOTS AND SHOES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str.,
(One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Godwin's.)
MONTREAL.

CURRAN & COYLE,
ADVOCATES,
212 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.
D. BARRY, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
12 St. James Street MONTREAL.
January 30, 1874. 24-1

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Insolvents have deposited in my Office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority of the Creditors of the said Insolvents representing three-fourths in value of their liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no objection to said Deed of Composition and Discharge be made to me in writing by a Creditor or Creditors, within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, I, the undersigned Assignee, shall proceed to act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge according to its terms and said Act.
EDWARD EVANS,
Assignee.
Montreal, 13th May, 1875. 40-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.
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 **T. W. HIGGINS & BROS.**
AND
Of **ADAM HIGGINS**, in his capacity of tutor, duly appointed to **HOWARD FRANKLIN HIGGINS**, minor issue of the late **HOWARD EGAN HIGGINS**, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, member of the firm **T. W. HIGGINS & BROTHERS**, and **DAME JANET DRENNAN**, his wife, the said **ADAM HIGGINS** being especially authorized, for the purposes hereof, by judicial authorization, and the said **DAME JANET DRENNAN** for herself, as having been commens in biens, with her said late husband,
Insolvents.
For the said firm, as well as each of the said individual Estates, a First Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. **RIDDELL & EVANS**, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Monday, Thirty-first day of May instant, after which dividend will be paid.
EDWARD EVANS,
Assignee.
Montreal, 13th May, 1875. 40-2

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,
Insolvent.
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his residence and place of business at the Village aforesaid, on St. Lawrence Main Street, Tuesday, the first day of June next, at ten o'clock a.m., to receive a statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.
CHS. ALB. VILBON,
Interim Assignee.
40-2
Montreal, 13th May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
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 BADINACH & CO.**
Insolvents.
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,
Interim Assignee.
Office of Perkins & Lajoie,
Montreal, 14th May, 1875. 40-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
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.
PAUL LAGARDE,
By **FORGET & ROY,**
His Attorneys ad litem.
40-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
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 COMPANY** aforesaid.
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 his affairs and to appoint an assignee.
JAMES RIDDELL,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 14 May, 1875. 40-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal. }
In the matter of **EDWARD W. BARNES**, of the City of Montreal,
Insolvent.
On Thursday, the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
EDWARD W. BARNES,
Per **D. E. BOWIE,**
His Attorney ad litem.
37-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal. }
In the matter of **H. EMANUEL & CO.**
Insolvents.
The undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
HENRY EMANUEL,
HERMAN HEYENMAN,
By **KERR, HAMBLE & CARTER,**
Their Attorneys ad litem.
35-6
Montreal, 15th April, 1875.

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. 41-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal. }
No. 2072.
DAME PHLOMINE 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*,
Plaintiff;
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
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of **DAME SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS**, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique (Trader), wife of **Francois-Xavier Ledoux**, of the same place, Gentleman, and from him, her said husband, duly separated as to property and by him specially authorized to act in these presents thereby doing business under the name and style of **S. D. LEDOUX**,
Insolvent.
The undersigned, **L. JOS. LAJOIE**, of the City of Montreal, has been appointed Assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 8th May, 1875.
No. 27 St. James Street.
30-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
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 **T. W. HIGGINS & BROS.**
AND
Of **ADAM HIGGINS**, in his capacity of tutor, duly appointed to **HOWARD FRANKLIN HIGGINS**, minor issue of the late **HOWARD EGAN HIGGINS**, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, member of the firm **T. W. HIGGINS & BROTHERS**, and **DAME JANET DRENNAN**, his wife, the said **ADAM HIGGINS** being especially authorized, for the purposes hereof, by judicial authorization, and the said **DAME JANET DRENNAN** for herself, as having been commens in biens, with her said late husband,
Insolvents.
For the said firm, as well as each of the said individual Estates, a First Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. **RIDDELL & EVANS**, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Monday, Thirty-first day of May instant, after which dividend will be paid.
EDWARD EVANS,
Assignee.
Montreal, 13th May, 1875. 40-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.
D. BARRY, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
12 St. James Street MONTREAL.
January 30, 1874. 24-1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.
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January 30, 1874. 24-1

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,
31 St. Lawrence Street,
SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE,
at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.
BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12
PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR.
NEW STYLES.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits.—Prices from \$10 50.
J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion.
COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,
Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000.
PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:
For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice..... 6 per cent
For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice..... 5 " "
For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months..... 7 " "
As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.
In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.
In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.
Any further information can be obtained from **F. A. QUINN**, Secretary-Treasurer.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.
STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED
CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.
SPECIAL FEATURES—A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a specialty with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors peculiarly 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, F.Q.
W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.B.C.S. Ed., Medical Referee. [Montreal, January, 23, 1875.

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. 41-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal. }
No. 2072.
DAME PHLOMINE 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*,
Plaintiff;
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,
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Plaintiff's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of **DAME SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS**, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique (Trader), wife of **Francois-Xavier Ledoux**, of the same place, Gentleman, and from him, her said husband, duly separated as to property and by him specially authorized to act in these presents thereby doing business under the name and style of **S. D. LEDOUX**,
Insolvent.
The undersigned, **L. JOS. LAJOIE**, of the City of Montreal, has been appointed Assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 8th May, 1875.
No. 27 St. James Street.
30-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
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 **T. W. HIGGINS & BROS.**
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For the said firm, as well as each of the said individual Estates, a First Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. **RIDDELL & EVANS**, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Monday, Thirty-first day of May instant, after which dividend will be paid.
EDWARD EVANS,
Assignee.
Montreal, 13th May, 1875. 40-2

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January 30, 1874. 24-1

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

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,
This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.
The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised playgrounds and the ever-renewing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care.
The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.
No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.
The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES.
The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
SECOND CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.
FIRST CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1th drill on vocal elements, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SECOND CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.
FIRST CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.
TERMS
Board and Tuition, per month,.....\$12 00
Half Boarders, "..... 7 00
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 4 00
1st Class, "..... 5 00
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 6 00
1st Class, "..... 6 00
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.
EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.
Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.
For further particulars apply at the Institute.
BROTHER ARNOLD,
Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,
TORONTO, ONT.
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.
STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz. English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.
TERMS
Full Boarders,..... per month, \$12.50
Half Boarders,..... do 7.50
Day Pupils,..... do 2.50
Washing and Mending,..... do 1.20
Complete Boarding,..... do 0.60
Stationery..... do 0.30
Music..... do 2.00
Painting and Drawing,..... do 1.20
Use of the Library,..... do 0.20
N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulter after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.
Address, **REV. C. VINCENT,**
President of the College,
Toronto, March 1, 1872.

THE LORETTO CONVENT.
Of Lindsay, Ontario.
THE FINEST IN CANADA.
The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.
Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, **LADY SUPERIOR,**
Jan. 8, '75
Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

MYLES MURPHY,
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,
1135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,
MONTREAL.
All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27, 1875.]
THESE HYDROLYTES

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm.

AGUE AND FEVER. Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results.

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

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

OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (And Door from McGill St.) Montreal.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, FIRE AND LIFE. Capital \$10,000,000 Funds Invested 12,000,000 Annual Income 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.

CAMPHOR. (GENUINE ENGLISH REFINED) For preserving Furs, Flannels, Woolens, &c., &c., from Moths. B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Between Murray and Mountain Streets.) Montreal.

PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS. Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1874.

This list is an abridgment of our Premium Catalogue. The Complete Premium Catalogue will be forwarded free of Postage on receipt of address. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 vols in box..... 1 00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series, paper bound, 12 vols in box..... 1 88 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 2 64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 3 24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, second series, paper bound, 12 vols in box..... 1 68 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 2 64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 3 24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound, 6 vols in box..... 0 84 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 1 62 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 6 vols in box..... 0 84 per box. 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