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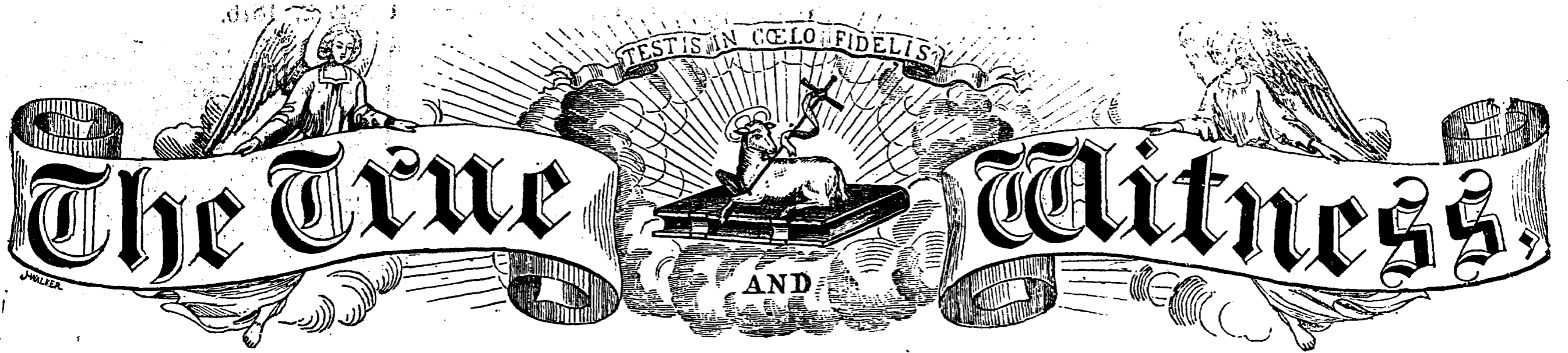
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

NO. 42.

AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION. CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals and their prices, including New York Tablet, Freeman's Journal, Boston Pilot, etc.

JUST RECEIVED.

A fine LITHOGRAPH OF BISMARCK—"SATAN AND THE CHURCH"—size 19x24 inches, Price, 25 cts.

JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE REVEREND J. J. MURPHY.

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871. Price, \$2.00.

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

WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

A FORGOTTEN HOUR.

Beloved thou wert once, and sweet and radiant, And the glad heart moved joyfully obedient...

D. C. DEANE.

WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

By Lady Dacre.

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)

Lady Nithsdale read in Mrs. Morgan's glance that it was the king, and she hastened from the recess of the window. She threw herself on her knees before him as he reached the middle of the room...

ged on the very ground—that she should be spurred from his feet—that she should be forcibly seized by rude hands!

All around seemed to swim before her eyes; and had it not been for Mrs. Morgan's kindly help, she must have fallen to the floor.

Meanwhile, the petition which she had attempted to thrust into the king's pocket, had fallen to the ground, and one of the gentlemen in waiting brought it to her.

Her friend left the countess for a while, and entered the drawing-room; but to one so zealous, so devoted, so warm-hearted, the brilliant circle seemed for a moment a confused and bewildering scene.

She was threading her way through the gay and dazzling throng, when her progress was arrested by the circle around the king himself.

She was threading her way through the gay and dazzling throng, when her progress was arrested by the circle around the king himself.

Two young men were evidently paying her the sort of homage permitted by the gallantry of the day.

The attention of one of the gentlemen being presently withdrawn by some of his acquaintance, it appeared to Mrs. Morgan that the other continued the conversation in a more earnest tone than before.

She fancied she saw a blush mantle on the cheek of the duchess; for a moment she appeared distressed.

The Duke, who was near, and was in deep and serious discourse with the Earl of Pembroke, had taken no part in the playful conversation which was passing behind him.

She looked round, as if wishing to make her escape; then perceiving Mrs. Morgan, she rushed to her.

"Oh, Mrs. Morgan!" she exclaimed, "is this all true? You were with her, were you not?"

"Yes, your grace! I was with the Countess of Nithsdale, even now, in the antechamber."

"Is she still there? I must go to her; I must go instantly to my poor cousin Winifred!"

"Stay, dearest Christian!" interposed the duke; "Lady Nithsdale herself, this very evening, motioned me not to speak to her; and the Earl of Pembroke says, the less we put ourselves forward unnecessarily, the more effectually we may be able to serve her."

where the Earl of Dorset was engaged at cards with the prince. She contrived, however, to give him the packet; and received his assurance, that when the game was over, he would peruse and attend to its contents.

As she wound her way back, she found that the king's rejection of the Ladies Nithsdale and Nairne's petitions had been rapidly communicated from mouth to mouth; and that, except in the immediate hearing of the king no other subject was discussed.

It was with difficulty that Mrs. Morgan regained the door, and hastened back to the friend who stood so much in need of her consoling sympathy.

The Lady Nairne, who had secret information that her application was likely to be successful, was comparatively composed, and bore what should have seemed an equal disappointment with equanimity and resignation.

The Countess of Nithsdale, exhausted, humbled, indignant, mortified, grieved, was for a time more thoroughly subdued than she had ever been before.

And yet she had not been sanguine as to the result of this petition; those means on which she most relied were still available; but to her lofty spirit, the contempt with which she had been treated, in sight of all the court, gave her a painful sensation of degradation.

With her gentleness there was blended a certain degree of pride, a consciousness of being the scion of an ancient stock, which would have rendered it impossible for a man thought even to pass through her mind, and which ever enabled her to intrench herself in dignified reserve, should others neglect to pay that respect due to noble birth, which, unless forgotten by them, would never be remembered by herself.

CHAPTER XXII.

Distress is virtue's opportunity.

SOUTHERN.

The Earl of Nithsdale felt even more keenly than did the countess the indignity with which she had been treated in her interview with the king.

His dark eye flashed, he bit his compressed lip till the blood almost started; he paced the apartment with hasty strides, as he pictured to himself his graceful, his delicate, his shrinking Winifred, on whose fair form he would scarcely allow the winds to blow too roughly, dragged along the floor, the rude hands of strangers round that slender waist; and it was then he felt indeed that he was a prisoner, powerless to defend her whom he had sworn to cherish!

Lady Nithsdale grieved to see his agitation, and yet from his very agitation she gathered hope that she might eventually work him to her wishes.

Meanwhile, with the assistance of Amy, she had procured most of the articles necessary for the disguise of her husband; and although resolved that every other means of safety should be tried, she still kept her mind fixed upon this last resource.

The consciousness of having still a point to look to, something still to rest upon when all else failed, sustained her courage; but at the same time it prevented her attempting to submit to an event, which in the judgment of others, was now inevitable.

There was a startling reality in these measures that for the moment shook her inmost soul; yet she would not allow herself to dwell upon the intelligence; she scarcely gave herself time to reflect, but all the more strenuously busied herself in seeing that her preparations were complete; and she strove to interest herself in the attempt made the following day by the Countess of Derwentwater to move the king to mercy.

More than twenty other ladies of the very first distinction accompanied them. It might have moved the most unfeeling to behold so many of the fairest and the noblest of the realm, in such deep and unfeigned distress.

spair, some perhaps who might boast of greater positive beauty of feature, on none did sorrow sit with so touching a grace as on the Countess of Nithsdale.

But on this occasion the hearts of all seemed steeled against them. Their application met with little attention; no measures were taken, no motion made, in consequence of their petition.

Dispirited, but not utterly hopeless, they on the following day, the 22nd, repaired again to Westminster Hall, and with them a still greater attendance of the first, and the noblest, of the ladies who adorned the British court; and with still more passionate earnestness they appealed to both houses of Parliament.

In the Commons their petitions met with no success. Notwithstanding an eloquent address on the part of Sir Richard Steele, the court party moved that the discussion should be adjourned to the 1st of March, and carried it by a majority of seven voices.

With the Lords they found more favor. Although the Duke of Richmond, even when presenting the Earl of Derwentwater's petition, declared that he would himself vote against it, yet others spoke warmly and eloquently in behalf of men, who though mistaken, had still acted from conscientious motives.

The Earl of Danby, moved with pity for the Lord Nairne's numerous family, urged strongly that the petitions of the several lords should be received and read. The Lord Powisland and several others, who upon all occasions had given undoubted proofs of their attachment to the present government, supported the contrary opinion; when, to the surprise of many, the Earl of Nottingham declared in favor of the petitions being read.

Then came the question, whether in the case of an impeachment the king possessed the power to relieve. It was now that the Earl of Pembroke deemed his pledge of exerting himself in Lady Nithsdale's favor. His animated and eloquent address carried with him the sense of the house; and with the assistance of the Duke of Montrose, the king's power to pardon was carried in the affirmative.

This was followed by a motion for an address to the king, that, as he had the power to do so, he would be pleased to grant a reprieve to the lords who lay under sentence of death, which, although opposed by the firmest friends of government, was as a result carried.

Lady Nithsdale's heart bounded within her, hope for a moment danced in her bosom, and lighted up her cheek with a passing bloom.

Still, however, the address to the king had passed generally, and she thought she might turn this circumstance to account in alluring the vigilance of the guards. She lost no time in quitting the House of Lords, and hastening to the Tower; where, affecting an air of joy and security, she told the soldiers as she passed, that she brought joyful tidings to the prisoners, for that the petition had passed in their favor.

She trembled as she thought all was in her own mind prepared, the most difficult point remained yet to be accomplished,—her husband had not yet consented to the disguise she proposed; and although he had not retracted his promise of giving her proposal a fair and patient hearing, she had, in fact, exacted from him nothing more.

Trembling, agitated, yet worked up to the utmost pitch of courage and resolution, he reached his apartment. She staggered into the room; and flinging herself into his arms, she sobbed convulsively on his bosom. She could not speak; but after a few moments she said, with hopeless composure and tenderness—

"So, my poor Winifred, both houses have then rejected our prayers! Alas for you, my love! would I were able to give you consolation! I would I could alleviate your sorrow!"

"You can! you can! You, and you alone, can now save me from despair!" she exclaimed with passion. Her eyes were dry, her cheek was flushed, her whole countenance beamed suddenly inspired.

happiness in this world, who peril my salvation in the next!"

"There was a restless fire in her eye, an energy in her manner, a fearful inspiration about her, that awed while it touched him. He could not but think what must be the strength of those feelings which could so transport her out of herself; which could change the mild, timid, shrinking wife, into the inspired, threatening sibyl!"

"She looked wildly and doubtfully around her; then bursting into tears,—Alas! alas! what have I uttered?" and falling on her knees, with clasped hands raised to heaven,—"Pardon, oh most merciful Being—pardon for my wild and wicked words! Oh thou in whom my reliance is placed,—thou in whose providence I trust,—cast me not off for those hasty words, wrung from me by insufferable anguish! And you, my lord, my love, my husband, urge me not to despair! This brain may become unsettled, reason may give way, I may again be hurried into impious ravings! Oh, take pity upon me, dearest, dearest husband!" She clung to his knees; she stretched her beseeching arms towards him.

"Do with me what you will, Winifred. If this is weakness, I am weak! If this is cowardice, I am no longer brave! Command me! guide me!—I am but the instrument in your hands, my wife! I would sacrifice my life to honor; but if there is dishonor in my attempt to escape, I will sacrifice honor itself to you, my love!"

"It is not the sacrifice of your honor I demand; yourself cannot value it more highly than does your wife. They carried the address to the king, but it was coupled with an amendment that it should only apply to those who would sign a petition of their own framing. I knew you would not—I do not ask you to do so. Your honor is precious to me as your life—more precious than your life!—but there is no dishonor in escaping from a cruel and an ignominious death!"

"Not ignominious, Winifred; an honorable death!"

"From a cruel and an unjust death!—a treacherous death! Was it not upon the understanding that your lives were to be spared that you all surrendered at Preston? Was it not to avoid useless effusion of blood that you yielded? and that you advised others to yield? Would it not have been easier and sweeter to perish in battle than to die on the scaffold, as your fellow-prisoners must? No! there is no dishonor in escaping from tyranny!" She spoke with energy, for the first time uttering the words "death" and "scaffold," which had never before found their way to her lips.

"Have I not said it, my love? I am ready to follow your injunctions. Do with me what you will!"

"You have promised it, you have sworn it!"—and her face was radiant with joy. "My own love! you are mine once more! We shall not be parted;—we shall live and die together,—we shall grow old together! Oh, thanks! thanks! and her imagination had over-leaped all the bars and bolts, the dreary boundaries of the prison. She felt they were at large to roam over the wide world together. He gave her one sad and grateful kiss, and walked to the window to conceal his emotion; but she saw the expression of his countenance as he slowly surveyed the courtyard, and his eye rested on each sentry as he paced in his appointed spot.

She perceived the almost mocking smile which passed transiently over his lips; and she plainly read how vain he thought her hopes, how unavailing would prove the consent she had extorted from him.

"You think my schemes all visionary!—you think me scarcely in my right senses!—you deem me already crazed with grief!"

"Nay, my love; I think your wishes run beyond your judgment, and I fear you are only preparing for yourself a more bitter disappointment. The blow will fall the heavier for coming upon you in your present state of excitement. It would tend more to your future peace of mind if, discarding all worldly thoughts, you fixing mine, you hopes, and would assist me in fixing mine, on heaven, and heaven alone!"

"And think you it could tend to my future peace of mind, the reflection that one hour of bold prudence, one hour of steady perseverance in the execution of the scheme already formed, might have led to a reunion for life?—perhaps a long and happy life! You would not surely retract the vow so solemnly made, even now?" she added, in a reproachful tone.

"No! I have promised, and I will keep my promise!"

She pressed his hand in token of gratitude. "Then I must away. There are still some with whom I have need to communicate. Do not look for me early to-morrow; I shall not be with you till towards dusk,—and then—"

agonising shame at the idea of being discovered and caught in the act of evasion, dread of appearing in the undignified position of a reclaimed fugitive, dragged unwillingly to the block, instead of the royal martyr, boldly, firmly with an unconstrained step, mounting the scaffold, to consummate the sacrifice he had, of his own free will chosen to make.

He almost repented the promise he had given; he longed for the repose of hopelessness.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE HOLY FATHER ON SPANISH INTOLERANCE.

The Holy Father has issued the following important document in reference to "liberty of worship" in Spain:

To OUR BELOVED SON, JUAN IGNACIO MORENO, Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Toledo, and to the Venerable Brethren his Suffragans.

Pius IX., Pope.

Beloved Sons and Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

We have received your letter, to which was attached a printed copy of the exposition or petition written by you in defence of the unity of Catholic worship in Spain, and which you have addressed to the Superior Councils of that kingdom. We have read with great satisfaction both your letter and the remarkable document published by you, which reveal the zeal of a truly sacerdotal soul, animated by wise, lofty, and noble sentiments, such as should be held by those who defend a just and holy cause, and it is with great consolation that we have seen a service worthy of your pastoral ministry so courageously rendered to truth, religion, and the country.

On this subject we cannot refrain from bestowing merited praise on you and on that entire Catholic nation which displays such a love for its religious unity, that, with the object of preserving this unity, the bishops and clergy of the other provinces and dioceses, as well as the leading citizens, the noble matrons, and the other faithful of all ranks, join with equal zeal either in addressing petitions to the authorities of the nation, or in sending up to God the most fervent prayers, both in public and private. Your admirable solitude in every way corresponds with our desires and our efforts. Indeed, we have never desired anything more earnestly than to see you preserved from the fatal calamity of the destruction of religious unity, and to this end we have neglected no effort, nor failed in the discharge of any of the duties most incumbent upon us.

Thus it is that since the time when, in deference to the oft-repeated requests made to us by the Spanish Government, we sent our Nuncio to Madrid, we instructed him to use every effort with the Ministers of the nation and with the most serene Catholic Sovereign to prevent the attempts made upon the Church in troublesome and revolutionary times from being fully carried out, and for the faithful execution of the Concordat of 1851, and the treaties made subsequent to it.

And, in the Constitution of 1869, a grave innovation was made, in that kingdom, upon the Church and upon the aforesaid Concordat, which had the force of law, by the public promulgation of the freedom of worship, our Nuncio, from the time of his arrival at his post, directed all his cares and endeavors, in conformity with the instructions he had received, to restore in their full force all the rigor of this Concordat, rejecting, as to matters connected with it, every innovation of a nature calculated to endanger religious unity. In the meantime, we have deemed it our duty to address a letter to the Catholic Sovereign to acquaint him with our sentiments upon the subject. When the Spanish journals published the plan of the new Constitution submitted to the examination of the Superior Councils of the nation, and the 11th Chapter of which relates to the legal sanction of the freedom or toleration of non-Catholic worship, we immediately desired our Cardinal Secretary of State to confer about it with the representative of the Spanish nation, and show him, in remitting to him the document in question, dated August 13, 1875, the just demands which right and duty exacted from us against the aforesaid chapter.

The declarations put forth on this occasion were subsequently renewed by the Holy See in the reply it felt called upon to make to several observations made by the Spanish Government on this point; and our Nuncio at Madrid did not cease to ask the Ministers of State, at his interviews with them, that these protests should be inserted in the public acts of the Ministry. But we have the extreme sorrow of seeing that everything we have done, either personally or through our Cardinal Secretary of State and the Nuncio at Madrid, has not yet had the desired result. Already, however, to divert from your country the misfortune of a false toleration, you, beloved son and venerable brethren, have very justly and very properly expended your zeal and presented your protests and your petitions. To these protests, and to those of all the bishops of the greater part of the faithful of Spain, we again on this occasion unite ours; and we declare that the aforesaid chapter of the constitutional project of law, which tends to give weight and force of a public law to the toleration of all non-Catholic worship, under what form soever it may be presented, absolutely conflicts with the rights of truth and of the Catholic religion; abrogates, in violation of all right, the Concordat concluded between the Holy See and the Spanish Government on this most important and cherished point; charges that state itself with great crime; and in opening the way to error, paves the road to persecution of the Catholic religion. Moreover, it prepares an accumulation of evils for the downfall of this illustrious nation, which in rejecting this false liberty of toleration in question, requires, with all its means and all its strength, that the religious unity which it has inherited from its ancestors, of which it is intimately allied with its historical monuments, with its morals and its national glory, be maintained sound and unimpaired.

This declaration from us we command you, beloved son and venerable brethren, to make known to all, and we desire that all the faithful of Spain be convinced that we are ready to defend with you and for you, by every means in our power, the cause and the rights of the Catholic religion. We most heartily beseech Almighty God to inspire, by his salutary counsels, those who direct the destinies of this nation and to bestow upon them the efficacious aid of his grace, to the end that they may successfully perform those things for the glory of their power and for the health and prosperity of the kingdom.

With this view do you also, beloved son and venerable brethren, continue incessantly, as heretofore to send up your fervent prayers to the throne of God, and may you receive the apostolic benediction which, in the Lord, we affectionately bestow upon you, and upon the faithful flocks committed to your charge, and upon all the faithful throughout the kingdom of Spain.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 4th of March, 1876, and in the 30th year of our Pontificate.

Pius IX., Pope.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON EDUCATION.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, has issued a Pastoral in which he says:— "Our Lord assures us that whatever we ask the Father in His name will be given to us, and that if we ask, we shall receive, if we seek we shall find, and if we knock it shall be opened to us. How powerful then is prayer, what an efficacious means of working out our salvation! How desirous ought we not all to be to acquire the habit of thinking of the presence of God, of entering into conversation with Him, as a most loving Father, and asking Him with faithful confidence for every light and grace that is necessary in the darkness of this world! Dearly beloved Brethren, if we become men of prayer, if we live in familiar correspondence with God, if we live in familiar gifts, we may be confident that we shall save our own souls, and be safe guides to the souls of others. The great St. Alphonsus of virtue and good works. The great St. Alphonsus assures us that if we persevere in fervent prayer we cannot be lost, and that if we do not pray, and habitually neglect this duty, there can be little hopes of our salvation. Hence he exhorts all who have the care of souls continually to recommend the practice of prayer, and frequent recourse to heaven in all our wants. It is not necessary for me to call on you to exhort the faithful to offer up their united prayers during this month for our own welfare and the happiness and peace of mankind. The world is now filled with alarming rumours of war, and there is danger that the millions of armed men which are so heavy a burden on the nations of Europe will soon be engaged in deadly strife, and the earth purpled with torrents of human blood. The iniquities which abound in the world, the blasphemies, the impieties, the licentiousness, and general corruption which prevail, and the recklessness with which religion is publicly assailed, and the authority of the Creator ignored, give us reason to fear these and other scourges. May He look with mercy on us, and spare His erring children. Let us pray during these days in a special manner for the Holy Catholic Church and for its prosperity. Never was there a time in which our prayers were more required. In almost every part of the world, and especially in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, the church is suffering most severely; it is persecuted in its supreme head on earth, Pius IX., in its bishops and priests, in its religious communities of men and women, and in all its other children who wish to lead a just and holy life. These sufferings and persecutions are so well known, and you sympathize so sincerely with the afflicted members of Jesus Christ in every country, that in a true spirit of fraternal charity you and your flocks undoubtedly will assist them by your prayers both in private and public. Thanks be to God here in Ireland we have nothing to fear from war and rumours of war, nor from religious persecutions, such as our brethren in Germany are suffering, from the implacable hatred of Catholicity with which the powerful Minister who exercises despotic powers in that empire is inflamed. The liberal spirit now prevailing all parties in this country is a sure protection against that dangerous warfare which, by striking down the shepherds, and depriving them of liberty to exercise the spiritual powers given to them by God for the government of His fold, exposes the sheep and lambs to the incursion of ravenous wolves, and to the danger of total destruction. No, such a despotic system of persecution, carried on under the hypocritical pretence of promoting enlightenment and liberty would not be tolerated in this or any other country where a spirit of rational liberty is cherished, and therefore we need not fear its approach. However, we should not allow ourselves to be lulled by present appearances into a careless or careless neglect of the future. On the contrary, we should watch and pray lest at any time, however remote, we should lose the inestimable gift of faith, our connection with the Rock of Peter, and the other spiritual blessings which we enjoy. Above all, as religion is now assailed in the school, we should be most solicitous about the education of the rising generations, and make every effort to have them brought up in the fear and love of God." Referring to Education he says:—"The greatest vigilance is required in reference to the National Board. You recollect how the leading commissioner of his day, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, whilst proclaiming in public that the faith of Catholic children should not be tampered with, communicated to his friends that underneath he was using the National system as a powerful engine for undermining what he called the vast fabric of Romanism in Ireland. Dr. Whately has gone to another world, but it seems as if his spirit still lingers among us, promoting experiments dangerous to our religion and carrying on an occult warfare under the pretence of spreading education and promoting our temporal advantages. Certainly the persevering and artful efforts which, for the gratification of a few restless bigots pretending to great influence, are made to banish every mention of the Catholic religion and of Catholic truth from the school books and the schools, and to mix up teachers and children of every religion together, give serious grounds for apprehension; and the measures which have lately been adopted by the commissioners to injure the admirable schools held by nuns, and to deprive them of the means hitherto allowed them of training mistresses and assistant teachers, and maintaining a high standard of instruction in their schools, cannot but increase our fears. In such circumstances it is our duty to be most watchful, and to be ready to resist all dangerous attempts on the faith of our children, and to oppose every measure calculated to injure the efficiency of our schools, or to encroach on the few advantages which they enjoy. As to higher education, we should do everything to secure a good Catholic University for a Catholic nation, and to obtain for it a participation in the privileges and endowments of which Protestants have had a monopoly for centuries in this Catholic country. Mr. Gladstone, when introducing his bill into Parliament, denounced this state of university education as something scandalous or disgraceful, and proposed to amend it. Unfortunately he pursued a false course in this attempt; for, if what Mr. Lowe is reported by the Press to have said in a late speech be true, Mr. Gladstone undertook, not to rid the Catholics of the scandalous grievances they were suffering, but to free the Irish people from the domination of the Catholic hierarchy. In other words he intended to walk in the footsteps of Dr. Whately, and undermine the fabric of the Catholic Church, for, as it is built upon the foundation of the Apostles and their successors in the hierarchy, he could not destroy the authority of the hierarchy without pulling down that Church which, by Divine institution, rests upon that authority as its solid foundation. There are other projects now afloat for the settlement of this important question, with which we are as yet very little acquainted. Whatever they may be, I trust we shall be all unanimous in rejecting them unless they secure to Catholics a true Catholic education, free from danger to faith and morals; unless they grant to Catholics, in proper proportion, privileges and endowments which are enjoyed by others; and unless they recognize in the Catholic hierarchy that power given to them by Christ to teach all spiritual truth, and to prevent Catholics and their children from being poisoned by pestiferous errors, by infidelity, or materialism."

Dean Swift has found an imitator. An advocate of Colmar has left one hundred thousand francs to the local madhouse. "I got this money," says the lawyer in his will, "out of those who pass their lives in litigation; in bequeathing it for the lives of lunatics I only make restitution."

THE BENEIGHTED IRISH—MORE LIES.

The Irish "Church Education Society" is, it seems, one of those associations which annually afford to ecclesiastics who love notoriety, and who delight to bask in the sunshine of fawning applause, an opportunity for display. This society lately held its meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin. It would seem not to be very popular, for the Dublin papers describe the attendance as being "small and mainly composed of ladies."

The Dublin Freeman, however, gives a merited castigation to the false and insulting statements of this same Irish "Church Education Society" who under the guise of zeal for the conversion of the "poor benighted Irish" who can not speak English, pour forth the usual stereotyped abuse against the Catholic Church. The Freeman thus notes some of the falsehoods that have been shamelessly uttered by the Protestant Bishops and Clergy of Ireland:—

The great majority of Irish Protestants we hold to be reasonable, tolerant men; attached to their religion, but not for that reason desirous of insulting the religion of others or of countenancing public violations of propriety, good taste, and good feeling. The report read at the annual meeting of the "Irish Society for Promoting the Scriptural Education and Religious Instruction of Irish Roman Catholics chiefly through the medium of their own language," held in the Pillar Room, Rotundo, states that as the Irish speaking population of 800,000, the remainder are "left in utter ignorance of the Holy Scripture"—that is to say that the Catholic clergy do not teach them the Holy Scriptures. This is a false statement, as anyone who takes the trouble to learn the facts can ascertain, and we do not believe that any considerable proportion of our Protestant fellow-countrymen desire to see false statements circulated in their name. It goes on to say that the agents of the Society often "refute the errors of the Church of Rome." This is a needlessly offensive statement, calculated to create and engender ill-feeling between different sections of Christians, and we do not believe this object to be one which the majority of our Protestant fellow-countrymen desire. The Bishop of Limerick said that it was because St. Patrick preached in Irish that he was successful in establishing the Christian religion in this country, and that "the reason that St. Patrick was successful remained now." This means that the Catholic Irish-speaking people are not Christians. It is a statement both false and offensive, and we believe the majority of our Protestant fellow-countrymen will hold with us that it is language entirely unworthy one who claims to be a successor to St. Patrick. The Venerable Harriott Townsend, M.A., said that "it was the degrading, blighting, withering influence of Popery that afflicted Ireland." The Rev. Robert Hamilton said that "if it were not for the seeds of rebellion and discord the sons of Ireland would have risen to a far higher place in the scale of nations." "The country," he said, "was suffering under a spiritual maldy and illness, the cause of which was the baneful influence of the spate tree of Popery." This is an offensive, false, and grossly libellous statement, for which the clergy of the Catholic Church, were they as wanting in Christian charity as their accusers, might make the speaker amenable in a court of justice. We do not believe that our Protestant fellow-countrymen either approve of or believe the assertion, or desire to see ministers of their Church thus publicly degrading their sacred office in a frantic effort to obtain subscriptions to any society. How these gentlemen can venture into a pulpit and join their congregations in praying to be delivered from envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness, and from bearing false witness against their neighbour, after such utterances as these, is beyond us mere laymen to conceive, and we leave it to themselves and their consciences. But we do appeal earnestly, and with all sincerity, to the bulk of our Protestant fellow-countrymen to set their faces against such outrages against public decency as were perpetrated on Tuesday in the name of religion. We appeal also to the distinctively Protestant Press of Dublin, which has shown its opinion of the exhibition of Tuesday by suppressing the language we have quoted, to adopt the more open and honourable course of publicly discountenancing it. We say it brings disgrace on the Protestants of Ireland, and that the time has come when all honest, self-respecting Protestants should show their condemnation of such practices by something more than mere abstention and tacit disapproval. We say that, as Christians and as gentlemen, they are called upon to protest against a system which is a public scandal and a disgrace. The Bishop of Wilmore referred to his Protestant predecessor, Bishop Bedell, as a sanction for countenancing those proceedings. Bishop Bedell was a worthy man, but the reference was an unfortunate one. More than two hundred years ago the Catholics of Ireland, in their treatment of this very Bishop, showed these fanatics of Tuesday an example which might well bring the blush of shame to their cheeks. At the time of his death the country was devastated by war. The Irish Catholics were triumphant. The Irish Parliament was sitting in Kilkenny. Bishop Bedell was made prisoner, but was treated with every consideration. He was allowed the free and unrestricted exercise of his religion, and the Catholics supplied him with necessaries for his participating in the Sacrament and administering it to his fellow-prisoners. He was liberated, and some time after the old man died. As a mark of respect to his memory the Catholic people and soldiery follow him remains to the grave. The Catholic military authorities, with the concurrence of the Catholic Bishop of Swinney, allowed these remains to be publicly interred in the Catholic Cathedral in accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Church. It was thus "these Irish-speaking Catholics," whose triumphant treatment the Protestant Bishop of Kilmore two hundred and thirty years ago. We have described the reward they get from Bedell's Protestant successor to-day. We ask the Protestants of Ireland will they tolerate a continuance of this state of things?

Mr. Dillon said the question of reciprocity was considered by them to be very illusory so far as Ireland was concerned, because the great balance of trade was against Ireland.

Mr. McLaren said that was the opinion of the whole of the bodies in Scotland.

Mr. Cross said that he thought he was in possession of the views of the deputation, and all he could promise them was that he should consult with the Lord Chancellor on the subject. The question, no doubt, to some extent has a commercial bearing, and therefore the deputation were quite right in coming before him, but it was also a legal matter, and it was right he should consult the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Meldon assured the right hon. gentleman that that was the view taken by the deputation. They looked to the Home Secretary to protect the commercial interests of Ireland, and they had arranged that a deputation should wait on the Lord Chancellor with reference to the legal aspect of the case.

Mr. McLaren remarked that there were a number of deputations from public and commercial bodies in Scotland who desired that this question should be taken up, not as one of law but of justice to the mercantile interests of Scotland. They objected to be dragged before the courts at Westminster for trivial debts as a violation of the Act of Union, which was most explicit in saying that no Scotch case should ever be tried in Westminster Hall.

Mr. Dillon next addressed the Home Secretary, and said he attended as a member of the deputation appointed by the Incorporated Society of Solicitors of Ireland, who represented that profession in the country. This being a matter which deeply affected the profession the council had thought it their duty to appear and state their views before the Government; but at the same time they were impressed with the conviction that in dealing with so large a question as this it was not to be publicly accepted that the Government should deal with it upon the narrow ground of how it affected a particular profession. They ground further upon which they took the liberty of submitting to the Government that some remedy should be applied to the evil of which they complained was that it affected the whole of the country. They complained that this proceeding which is now being worked out by the courts at Westminster was carried on under the provisions of an order made part of an Act of Parliament which had been passed by surprise and *ad silentio* so far as the public both of Ireland and Scotland and their representatives in Parliament were concerned. He was justified in saying that when it was remembered that in an act under which this jurisdiction was assumed not one word was said about either Ireland or Scotland. He thought there could be no doubt of the fact that the orders, which were part of the act, were framed by Her Majesty's judges in Westminster. They were technical orders, they made part of the act, and thus they had in an act of Parliament professing solely to deal with the judiciary and the administration of justice in England the rights which had been guaranteed to his country by successive acts of Parliament actually abolished, not by express legislation, but by implication and by construction put upon the wording of the act by the judges at Westminster. The right of the people of Ireland to be sued and to defend themselves in their own country and by their own laws was taken away, so far as he could understand, by implication. Not only the profession to which he belonged, but the whole of the public, agricultural, commercial, and municipal, felt this to be a very great grievance, and would respectfully call upon the Government either by legislation or by some other way to redress the great evil inflicted on Ireland, and retain for the people both of that country and of Scotland the right to be sued and to defend themselves in their own country.

Mr. Findlater said he would not have troubled the right hon. gentleman with any remarks on the subject had it not been that since his arrival in London he had received a communication from the Corporation of Dublin requesting him to lay before him a resolution that had been passed by that body. It showed that the statement that had been made by Mr. Dillon was perfectly correct—viz., that all classes in Ireland were represented in the present deputation. The resolution of the Municipal Council, adopted by them unanimously, was as follows:—"Resolved—That the Corporation do present a petition to Parliament praying that the part of the English Judiciary Act enabling a plaintiff to take proceedings in the law court of England against a defendant resident in Ireland may be repealed, inasmuch as the same is very oppressive, and a great grievance to Her Majesty's Irish subjects."

Mr. Murray, M.P., observed that he had been instructed by the commercial community of Cork, which city he had the honor to represent, to attend as member of this deputation, and place their views on the subject before the Government. It was not his intention to trouble the right hon. gentleman with any remarks, as he had been favoured with a succinct statement in writing of the views of those whom he represented, which he had great pleasure in laying before the Home Secretary. It was an echo of what Mr. Dillon and the other speakers had already stated. The object altogether to their being liable to be brought to Westminster to defend a suit which ought properly to be tried in their own country.

Mr. Harrison, who represented the Scotch Trade Protection Society, which comprised 1,300 manufacturers and merchants throughout Scotland, said he considered the procedure under the Judiciary Act to be unnecessary and liable to be oppressive.

Mr. D. Dixon, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Stewart also spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Meldon said he desired to call attention to one point of considerable importance. This question of extending the jurisdiction of the English courts to Scotland and Ireland had been considered over and over again. It was considered most deliberately on two occasions last session. At the very beginning of the session Mr. Whalley introduced a bill to amend the English Common Law Procedure Act of 1852, and the principal point raised was with reference to the difficulty of service in foreign Corporations and in committee on that bill he introduced a clause which, if passed, would remove the exemptions in favour of Scotland and Ireland. That was early in the session, and it took persons by surprise. It was accordingly carried in the House of Commons in committee. About the 20th of February some other members and himself came for the first time to the house, and upon looking at the paper they found that Mr. Whalley's bill, with this objectionable clause in it was actually down for report. They immediately communicated with the law officers, and he believed also with the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and the matter was fully considered by the Government, who, on deliberation, insisted upon Mr. Whalley's consent to strike out that clause of the bill. That was accordingly done. Again, the Friendly Societies Act, introduced by the Chancellor of Exchequer in the last session, was a matter of more serious deliberation in the house. That bill also sought to extend the English jurisdiction under that act to Scotland and Ireland in two ways, first, it contained provisions with respect to the question of registration, and allowed an appeal to the registrar in England, and from him to the courts at Westminster. He very strongly objected to that provision. Secondly, there was a provision in the bill that in all suits and actions for debt against members of friendly societies the defendants were liable to be sued wherever the registered officer of the society was. A registered officer in London having a member living in Edinburgh was entitled to sue the Scotch member at Westminster. The same course applied to Ireland. Another most objectionable provision was that in criminal cases a person might be tried wherever the society had a registered office. The Home Secretary would remember that he opposed all these clauses, the excuse offered for their introduction being that it was not extending the jurisdiction of the English courts, but that when a person chose to become a member of a society he was bound by its rules. In committee he was unable to effect the rejection of any of these clauses, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other members of the Government having given the matter their serious consideration they gave way upon the three points to which he had referred. Under these circumstances it was the belief of most people that those who were instrumental in introducing the jurisdiction rules last session had not the slightest idea that they were conferring jurisdiction, where no jurisdiction was given under the Act of 1873.

Mr. Gowen and one or two other gentlemen from Scotland having also addressed a few remarks to the hon. secretary.

Mr. Cross said that all he could say at present was that the deputation had placed their views in a clear way before the Government. The question lay in a nutshell. He took it for granted the deputation was unanimous as regarded the question of the jurisdiction, but there was another question which they had not touched upon, which was the question of reciprocity.

The rents of farmers are being extensively raised in Louth.

Mr. Blennerhassett, M. P. for Kerry is about being married to one of the daughters of Sir William Armstrong.

Active preparations are being made for the immediate resumption of the building of the railway bridge over the Blackwater at Cappoquin.

On the 1st ultimo, Kilmurry's Hotel, Queens-town, was put for sale at public auction by Mr. W. J. Fry, and sold to Mr. Hungerford, of Cork, the highest bidder, for £1,105.

On the 1st ultimo, a man named William Foley fell dead suddenly on the hill between the Market and the police barrack at Queenstown. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease.

Mr. James North has disposed of the interest in the Shales Silver and Lead Mine, at the Estate Auction Rooms, 84 Abbey Street, Dublin, to Charles Cammins, Esq., in trust, for £1,000.

The interest of the tenant in three acres and a few rods of land has been disposed of by Mr. Carroll, auctioneer, Nenagh, for £190. A tenant present remarked that landlords might well go mad after that bid.

The space around the Grattan statue, in Dublin, is about to be flagged, at the cost of the city, and at the corners will be placed four ornamental lamps. These additions will give the finishing touches to the aspect of a noble work.

By an order in the Privy Council, published in Dublin Gazette of the 2nd ult., the Lord Lieutenant revokes two proclamations of 1865 and 1866, placing a large portion of the county Donegal under the Peace Preservation Acts.

Four hundred and fifty animals were offered for sale at the Cork Park Horse Fair on the 5th ultimo. The supply was made up principally of draft horses, which brought from £25 to £50 each. A few hunters realised from £60 to £250 each.

A mission was opened on the 30th ult., in the Cathedral Church, Ennis, by the Oblate Fathers of Inchicore. The spiritual exercises are conducted by the Very Rev. F. Cooke, Prov., and the Revs. J. F. Shinton and A. M. Gaughran, O. M. J.

At an influential meeting of the Tenant-Farmers of the parish of Kilmive, held in Ballinadine, Sunday, the 30th ult.; it was unanimously resolved to present an address to Mr. A. T. Leonard, thanking him for his manly conduct in bringing a motion in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Bill before the Clerical Board of Guardians on the 19th of April.

At the Cork land sessions, recently, compensation to the amount of £81 10s. was awarded to Margaret Fitzgerald, a woman blind with age, who had been evicted from a farm in Glenville, on the estate of Dr. Hudson. Before the case was gone into, an offer was made on the part of the claimant to take a thirty-one years' lease of the land at double the rent she has been paying.

On the 2d ult., as the corps of drums and files of the 100th Royal (Canadian) Regiment were beating tattoo in the square of the barracks, Kilkenny, Peter Stewart, a native of Scotland, aged 39 years, the player of the bass drum, suddenly fell to the ground, and when it was attempted to raise him it was found that he was dead. He appeared to be in his usual health up to the time of going on parade.

At a meeting recently held in Cloyne, county Cork, it was resolved to form a farming and agricultural society for the district. The meeting was numerously attended, and the chair was occupied by Major General Roche, who was elected president of the club, with Mr. John Litchfield, J. P., as vice-president; a committee was nominated, and it was arranged that the meetings of the society should be held on the second Thursday of each month.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON EDUCATION.—Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral, in which he refers at great length to the subject of education. He says that under the pretence of spreading education and promoting the temporal advantage of the nation, an occult warfare against the Catholic religion is being carried on, and he calls on Catholics to resist all dangerous attempts to impair the efficiency of the schools and undermine the faith of the children.

With regard to higher education, he urges them to use every effort to obtain a Catholic University for a Catholic nation.

On the 2d ult., a centenarian, named John Sullivan, paid the debt of nature at Bantry at the advanced age of 103 years. Hale and hearty up to within a few years of his demise, he was able to work as vigorously on his farm as when some 60 years ago from his native mountains—Borlino—of Lord Kenmare's property, whilst a young man of 24 years engaged at his toil (grafting) he saw riding at anchor in the Bay the French fleet, on the 24th of December, 1796, a sight which in no way disturbed the equanimity or interrupted the labors of the sympathizing Celt.

The following sales took place in the landed Estates Court on the 2nd ult.:—Estate of William J. Meara, owner; Thomas Hewatt, public officer of the Provincial Bank of Ireland petitioner. Lands offiably, known as Rathnaakeena, situate in the barony of Lower Ormond and county Tipperary, held under lease for 31 years from 1874, containing 131a. 1r. 9p., and yielding a net profit rent of £26 18s. 7d. Sold for £355 to Mr. Thomas Hough. Estate of Philip Maguire, owner; James McNeill, petitioner. Lot 1.—Part of the land of Toureen mountain and wood, mountain and wood, containing 666a 31p. held in fee, in barony of Clawhill, county Tipperary. Sold for £1,500 to Mr. Hart. Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Traugmann, containing 149a. 12p., held in fee, in the barony of Clawhill; and producing profit rent of £148 7s. 6d. Sold for 2,820.

A return issued on the 4th ult., shows that on the first of January, 1875, 69 persons, born in England, with 52 children dependent on them, received relief in workhouses in Ireland. On the 1st of July the numbers were 73 and 65. The number of English persons receiving outdoor relief in Ireland on these dates was 15. The persons born in England, who received relief in lunatic asylums in Ireland was 29 on the first of January, and 23 on the 1st of July. The total number of Irish poor in receipt of relief on the first of January, 1875, in England, was, in workhouses, 9,090; in district or separate schools or orphanages, 975; in lunatic or imbecile asylums, 1,123; as outdoor

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paupers, 26,832. Total, 38,019. The number on the first of July last was, in workhouses, 8,296; in district or separate schools or orphanages, 973; in lunatic or imbecile asylums, 1,288; as outdoor paupers, 23,774. Total, 34,333. In addition there were 1,930 orphan and deserted children.

Mr. J. W. O'Neill has addressed to us a letter on the death of Mr. Ronayne from which we take the following:—I believe that the word "honest" was never more properly applied to any politician or statesman since the days of Aristides "The Just," than to the Irish newspaper Press, that when I was under lock and key in Tralee Gaol for the offence of having taken part in the Kerry Home Rule election of January, 1872, and my character and liberty both shamelessly assailed, Mr. Ronayne rushed to my rescue with his purse, his pen, and the Press, when I was cut off from all knowledge of the movements of the world in the external world. In the case of my Bandon false imprisonment Mr. Ronayne volunteered to take upon himself the cost of my defence, as also of my subsequent defence at the Kerry Assizes of March, 1872, but in both cases I spared him the cost by successfully defending myself. However, I accepted money which he had unsolicited sent me for my support in the Tralee Gaol, while there he saw Mr. Ronayne's suggestions and his subscription to the fund for making me independent; but you have not seen the other sums with which he helped me along from time to time.—Cork Examiner.

Although the population has considerably decreased since 1871, the consumption of foreign and Colonial spirits has steadily increased. In 1871 the quantity retained for consumption was 483,157 gallons; in 1872, 528,533 gallons; next year, 587,858 gallons; in 1874 the quantity fell to 541,793 gallons; but last year it rose with a spring to 610,226 gallons. The increase in England and Scotland was much greater in proportion. In England the quantity consumed rose from 7,770,181 gallons in 1871, to 9,933,601 in 1875. Scotland consumed but 668,287 in 1871, but retained for home use 1,200,537 gallons last year. The quantity of British spirits, under which name Irish Whiskey is included, consumed in Ireland in 1871 was 5,617,435 gallons, which had increased to 6,490,869 gallons last year. In England the number of gallons consumed was 12,874,732 in 1871, but became 16,742,768 gallons in 1875. Scotland consumed in 1871, 5,671,477 gallons, but 1875 her consumption amounted to 6,872,470 gallons. These figures prove, beyond all doubt, that the indulgence in the most potent of inebriating drinks has steadily increased during the last five years, more especially in England. The consumption of wine in Ireland was less than in 1871, the quantities being for the former year 1,588,633 gallons; for the latter 1,521,049. A very slight increase in the use of wine has taken place during the half decade in England and Scotland.

A strange change seems to have come over the spirits of the Waterford Protestants. In the glorious good old days when the Irish Church was still by law the ascendant the Waterfordians followed of Luther were quite as exuberantly loyal as the other members of the creed in Ireland. The mere mention of the queen's name sent them into quite a touching state of enthusiasm; and they wept with emotion at the sight of the Prince of Wales. Well, in a debate which recently took place in the Waterford vestry on the vexed question of Prayer-book revision, a gentleman, who is a lawyer, and also, of course, a Protestant, declared that "the only piece of Popery in the Prayer-book was to be found in the prayers for the royal family." "The Kings there to be prayed for were," added the learned gentleman, "all heathens." Nay, further, "it was sorrowful to think that the royal family were not all Christians—in fact, none of them were Christians." This may or may not be true; we are candidly not very much disposed to question its accuracy. But, the real interest of the discussion to us, is that Irish Protestants are beginning to abate something of the disgusting slavishness towards the English monarchy, for which they were formerly remarkable. We trust this is some sign of their advance in the principles of national independence to which Irish Protestants ought to be attached just as firmly as Irish Catholics.—London Universe.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE ON THE DEATH OF J. P. RONAYNE, M.P.—A meeting of the Council of the League was held on the 8th ult., at half past three p.m., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., in the chair. Among those present were:—Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, Messrs. P. Callan, M.P., T. D. Sullivan, Hon. Judge Little, Robert Griffin, John Blunden, George Dolaney, George Plunkett, Professor Casey, F.R.S., Dr. Kuntz, J. B. Murtagh, &c.—In consequence of Mr. Ronayne's death no business was transacted. It was moved by the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, seconded by the Hon. Judge Little, and resolved:—"That the Council of the Irish Home Rule League desire to record their deep sorrow at the untimely death of their fellow member, Joseph P. Ronayne, late member of Parliament for the city of Cork, and to express their sense of the great and irreparable loss which the Irish nation has sustained by thus losing one whose unwavering adherence to the cause of Ireland is known to all his countrymen, and whose unselfish and faithful attachment to his native land must ever be beyond dispute or question." Moved by Mr. O. Blunden, seconded by Mr. Murtagh, and resolved:—"That the Council further desire to convey to Mrs. Ronayne and the relatives of their deceased fellow member, their sympathy with them in their great sorrow and bereavement." Moved by Mr. Dolaney, seconded by Mr. Griffin, and resolved:—"That as a testimony of the regret felt by the Home Rule League at the death of their lamented fellow member, a deputation of the Council and members of the League attend his funeral."

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—Lord Inchiquin might have saved himself the trouble of framing a bill and introducing it into the House of Lords respecting the representation of Ireland in the Upper Chamber. By the disestablishment of Protestantism in Ireland, no doubt four seats were lost to Ireland, but it is much better for a Catholic nation, such as Ireland is beyond all possibility of doubt, that she should have no representation at all, than that she should have among her nominal representatives in Parliament four Protestant bishops. If ever there was a sham in the shape of representation, it is the representation which Ireland is permitted to have in the House of Peers. And serve the Irish peers right, for they are, most of them, the descendants of those unworthy Irishmen who openly and unblushingly sold to the English minister of the day the legislative independence of their country. Even the representation such as it is, is so arranged by law that it stands a good chance of dying out. The sooner the better; and should an Irish representative peer be made a British peer—and this happens now and then—and takes his seat by personal right, Ireland does not reap any advantage. The Irish peers cannot elect another peer to the vacancy. For instance, the Earl of Erne was made a peer of Great Britain some time ago, and though he no longer required, his seat as an Irish peer, he has to keep it, so that, having become a peer of the United Kingdom, he reduces the number of Irish representative peers by one. But the Catholics may well be indifferent to such representation.—London Universe.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes to that paper on the social and moral condition of the Irish people, as follows:—

More than once in your columns I have had to bear testimony to one remarkable feature of the social condition of the Irish people—the moral purity of their lives. Parliamentary returns issued during the last few days once more enable me to confirm what I have previously written on this subject. Just before I commenced writing this paragraph, Messrs. Hansard's messenger handed me the annual report of the Registrar-General on the births, deaths and marriages registered in Scotland, and had previously brought me that of the Registrar-General in Ireland. I will not give you many facts, but, as you know, the returns of illegitimacy are universally regarded as the best criterion of the virtue of people. I will give you one or two comparisons on this point between Ireland and Scotland. The rate of illegitimacy in all Scotland in 1873 was 9.0 per cent; in all Ireland 2.4 per cent. Unfortunately the return for Ireland only comes down to 1873 and I have not the figures for that year for Scotland, but, as both countries have been gradually of late years improving in this respect, if I compare Ireland in 1873 with Scotland in 1875, the latter will have the advantage of its improvement, which I do not give to the former. In other words, it may be taken for granted, that if I could give you the figures for Ireland in 1875, Ireland would show much more favourably. The highest per cent of illegitimacy in a district of Scotland was that of the North-Eastern 14.6 per cent; the lowest was that of the West Midland, 6.5 per cent. In Ireland the highest district per cent was that of the North-Eastern, 4.9; and the lowest that of the Western (the most Catholic part of Ireland), where it reached the infinitesimal figure of 0.8! As it has been gradually decreasing, illegitimacy at this time is probably extinguished altogether. In the county of Wigtown the percentage of illegitimacy reached the high figure of 16.9 per cent. In many of the districts of Ireland, with populations varying from 2,000 to 10,000, not a single case of illegitimacy is recorded. While Ireland can boast of this tribute to her virtue, Irishmen may well feel proud of their country and its daughters.

MR. BOUCAULT and THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter which the Dublin Nation has received from our patriotic fellow-countryman, Mr. Dion Boucault:—

Paris, May 7. DEAR SIR,—The fund so far raised by the representations of "The Shaughraun" during the last six weeks, for the relief of the Irish political prisoners, amounts to £255 15s 7d—being subscribed by Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, South Shields, Rochdale, York, Preston, Huddersfield, Blackburn, Sheffield, and Bristol.

We have been informed that three of the prisoners enumerated on the published list have been set free; two of them by the grace of the English government; one by the grace of God—he died in jail.

Of the two living and at large one seems to have no need of assistance; the other has been in want. He is no longer so, as we have drawn on the fund, and have placed at the disposal of his friends the means to aid him in obtaining work. Fortunately he is an artisan.

The list of prisoners you were good enough to publish has been circulated in all the cities of the North, and thoroughly distributed in London. The leading journals have referred to it, and without the acerbity they have hitherto used in dealing with our proceedings.

I sincerely hope an end will be put to them by a proclamation that will arouse no difference of opinion amongst the English people, and will allow me to retire from a position in which I feel out of place.

My proper sphere is the theatre—the only place where the love and praise of Ireland is listened to with sympathy and patience; where devotion to Ireland does not imply hate of England, and a man may acknowledge himself a patriot without being stigmatised as an assassin.—Yours truly, Dion Boucault.

A PEOPLES GREAT IN ADVERSITY.—The Hon. Richard O'Gorman recently delivered an address in New York on the sufferings and the glories of the Irish people. We take the following extract from his eloquent remarks:—"But after all, it is only her hundredth birthday that this American nation is about to keep; the day we annually celebrate, brother Knights of St. Patrick, is the fourteen-hundredth birthday of the Irish nation. Yes, about fourteen hundred years ago—a year or two one way or the other signifies little—about fourteen hundred years ago, Patrick, a Roman citizen, son of a Roman magistrate, bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, sat in the great hall at Tara, with the chieftains and the "brehons" of the land standing around. His great mission had been accomplished. The Druid rites were forsaken, and the worship of Christ had taken their place; and there, as if to set the seal on his great achievement, they brought him the volumes of the Irish laws, the cherished customs of the people, that he might weed out whatever of pagan taint remained, so that through all their thoughts and practices should flow the benign influence of the bright evangel he had taught. That's fourteen hundred years ago. The leading spirit of the age then—the man who people talked about—was Attila, the magnificent barbarian, the apostle of those wild horsemen the Roman legions shivered and broke, and were scattered to the winds. He was the Bismarck of his day. Fourteen hundred years ago! Think what vicissitudes have passed over Ireland since then! Her fate has been as full of change as her own change-fly sky, sunshine and cloud alternating. But every gleam of light, every hour of happiness, the Irish people, with that boundless capacity for enjoyment with which God has blessed them, gloriously enjoyed. Through all these years of gloom—through all the clouds of battle, breasting wave after wave of invasion—Danes, Normans, Cavaliers, and Puritans—making headway always against heavy odds—beaten but not conquered—like a hardy wrestler, overpowered and overthrown, but still springing to his feet, panting but defiant, and challenging new attack—ah! sir, the history of Ireland is well worth the study of every statesman."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Forty-three deaths from violence were registered in London in one week last month.

On Sunday 30th, his Lordship Bishop Strain, administered the sacrament of Confirmation to about fifty persons, principally children, in Perth.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.—A leading article has appeared in the National Zeitung on the Royal Titles Act, in the course of which it is said:—"This is so far as we remember, the first time that Queen Victoria has in so strange a manner opposed the wishes of a great portion of her people, particularly with regard to an insignificant question, for the political momentousness of this Indian empress title certainly appears too infinitesimal to deserve that it should elicit so bitter a combat of opinions that political party differences almost threatened to vanish in it." Other leading German journals also speak disparagingly of the new title.

SCOTLAND DRINKING ITSELF TO DEATH.—W. Gordon Davidson, J.P., Inspector-General of Hospitals, her Majesty's Army, B.L., writing from "Boyle House, Fifeshire, in the Times says:—"Scotland is

drinking itself to death and the government cannot stop it. Whiskey contains no nutriment, and is merely an unnatural stimulant, destroying the drunkard's reason and his brain, and other organs, as is found after death by physicians. It is composed merely of water and ether, and ether makes people comatose and unconscious. The highest medical authorities—Carpenter, Tanner, Gregory, Liebig—prove this. The matter is perfectly obvious."

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of the Companionship of the Civil Division of the order of the Bath on Mr. John Simon, F.R.S., medical officer of the Privy Council and of the Local Government Board; Hon. Bouyerie F. Primrose, secretary to the Board of Fisheries and to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, Scotland; Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction; Mr. William Pitt Dundas, Registrar of Births, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, and Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland; and Mr. William Stewart Walker, chairman of the Board of the Supervision of the Poor and of Public Health, Scotland.

WHY IS HE THERE AT ALL?—Archdeacon Denison is one of the most steadfast, as he is one of the most outspoken, of the Ritualistic party. He refuses to be bound by an Act of Parliament, and there are many who sympathise with him in that, though they may otherwise differ from him. A logical mind may well scout an ordinance imposed on a teacher of religion by a House of Commons made up of the most diverse elements of faith, and professing withal to be the infallible judge of what ought or ought not to be taught in the churches. To be sure the Public Worship Act was ostensibly aimed at the ritual, but the Archdeacon sees through the flimsy veil, and declines to forego a form of service which enshrines the doctrine of the Real Presence, because any abandonment of the one means a surrender of the other—Archdeacon Denison seems to be in a healthy frame of mind, and we feel assured he will soon discern the only path along which he can tread in safety. He is utterly out of place in a Protestant Church, and the only wonder is that he has not discovered it ere now.—Catholic Times.

A PLAGUE OF MICE ON THE SCOTTISH BORDER.—The Scotsman gives an account of a plague of mice which has appeared on several farms of Teviotdale. The Farmers' Club of the district lately appointed a committee to investigate the matter. On some farms the mice have eaten 30 per cent. of the grass which should be ready for the ewes, and in consequence of the want of keep the ewes are in a poor condition, and the lambs are perishing. The mice, which are in millions, do not in all respects resemble the house or the ordinary field mouse; they are from three to four inches long, with a short, stumpy tail, have bright piercing eyes, and long ears almost level with the fur; are brown-coloured on the back and ash-coloured on the belly; and the stomachs of the few that were captured contained vegetable matter only. The importation of weasels and birds of prey is suggested by the Scotsman as the best remedy for the plague—which has been coming on for the last five years—even though the game should to some extent suffer. The farms inspected by the committee of the Farmers' Club are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

A sale of rare and curious autograph letters took place in London recently. Among them was a letter from Oliver Cromwell, written just after the battle of Marston Moor. A letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. of France brought \$150, and one letter of Mary Queen of Scots sold for \$200. There were letters from all the great leaders in the Reformation in the collection, including five from Melancthon, and one each from Erasmus, Calvin and Luther. Cardinal Richelieu, Marie de Medici, and Marie Antoinette were among the historical personages represented by epistles. A large part of the collection was made up of the correspondence of authors and poets. Included were letters from Daniel Defoe, Edmund Burke, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, Voltaire, Oliver Goldsmith, Charles Lamb, and others. Several letters of George Washington written during the interval between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution, were sold for \$600, and a letter of Benjamin Franklin brought \$70.

BLOODHOUNDS FOR ENGLAND.—The idea of a large importation of bloodhounds into England, and a careful cultivation of the breed, for police purposes, appears to be finding favour in that country. Several letters on this subject have appeared in the press. Mr. John Abel, writing to the Western Daily Press, suggests the keeping of such dogs "at every police station in England." "A Quiet Englishman," in the Raw Gazette, states that such aids to justice are not wanted in his part of the country, "but, unfortunately, in the manufacturing and metropolitan districts the same observation cannot so well apply." While on this subject we may mention that the dog which discovered the skull of the murdered girl in Blackburn, is being exhibited in various parts of England, and "drawing crowds." The Spectator writes:—"This public craving to come into something like second-hand contact with so horrible a crime by means of any creature associated with it—and it is this which gives the adventitious value to the dog—is morbid, and even revolting. Evidently the people who flock to such exhibitions envy the bloodhound. The scent of the blood would be fragrant to them, if only they had the faculty to perceive it. The instinct of the bloodhound is a mysterious thing, but we must say we think the human race would do better to leave it entirely to the dogs, and not foster a very poor equivalent for it in our nature." Strong words, but we dare say, not too strong for the facts of the case.

ST. JOHN'S, GLASGOW.—The flourishing Total Abstinence Society in this parish celebrated a very important and pleasing event on Friday, the 28th April, viz., the opening of a commodious and spacious hall, where, in future, they will hold their meetings, having, until now, had the use of the infant schoolroom for that purpose. The occasion was celebrated by a soiree and concert, and the hall, which holds about 250, was completely filled. In the chair was the Very Rev. Dean Chisholm, and he was supported on the platform by Fathers Dwyer and Donnelly, St. Patrick's, Tracy, Pollock-shaws; Paul Pies, (chaplain to the society), and Curran, St. John's. After tea, the Chairman in very appropriate terms congratulated the Crusaders on their last achievement, and acknowledged their remarkable success in the suppression of drunkenness in the parish. Father Tracy then gave an excellent address, dwelling particularly on the great advantages which were sure to come out of the society having a place of their own, and such an admirably adapted one.—The Chaplain, Father Pies, then stated that, though he did not attribute any merit of the success they witnessed that night, to himself, still he felt proud of this event occurring during his chaplaincy. Referring then to a movement being on foot of linking the different Temperance Societies in Glasgow together into one great Association, he said he went in heart and soul for it, because they would gain in strength what they would lose in independence, and he for one would be most happy to act, as Lieutenant, under a champion like Father Dwyer, as colonel of all the Temperance voluntes of Glasgow.—Father Curran bestowed praise upon the Juvenile Temperance Branch, recently introduced by the chaplain.

THE various claims to the ancient Scotch titles and dignities of Marquiss of Annandale, Earl of

Annandale and Hartfell, Earl of Hartfell, Viscount of Annan, Baron Johnstone of Lockwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, and Evandale, will shortly come before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords. James Johnstone of that ilk was created Baron Johnstone of Lockwood, to hold to him and his heirs male for ever, by Charles I., in 1633, and in 1643 he was created by the same King Earl of Hartfell and Baron of Moffatdale and Evandale, to hold to him and his heirs male. His son was created, in 1681, Earl of Annandale and Hartfell and Viscount of Annan. The son of the latter was created, in 1701, Marquiss of Annandale, to hold to him and his heirs male. The direct male line of James, the first Lord Johnstone, became extinct at the death of the third Marquiss in 1792, when the succession under the patents opened to his next collateral heir male. The peerages were claimed in 1844 by several petitioners, when the Committee for Privileges resolved that John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, Esq., John Henry Gooding Johnstone, Esq., and Dougal Campbell, Esq., M.D., had not made out their claims. Petitions were presented by John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, in 1844; by John Henry Gooding Johnstone in 1851; by Sir Frederick John William Johnstone in 1875; and by James F. Gyles, a citizen of the United States of America, praying that they might be declared entitled to the peerages in question, and these claims have been referred by the House to the Committee for Privileges. Two fresh claimants for the peerages have recently come forward, one being Edward Johnstone, of Fulford-hall, in the county of Warwick, and Dunsley Manor, in the county of Stafford, barrister-at-law, whose petition was presented to the House Office on Monday by Mr. Edward Walmisley, Parliamentary agent; and the other being Mr. Hope Johnstone, who is represented by Messrs. Grahame and Wardlaw.

UNITED STATES.

It has been left to the Nevada Chinaman to find a way to utilize worn-out oil cans. He fills them with earth, and, piling one on top of another, soon has a wall capable of carrying the roof of his low-studded hut.

This was the bill which was made out to a gentleman who dined last of the grounds at Philadelphia.—One-half pint St. Julien, 80 cents; corkage, 16 cents; roast beef, 80 cents; asparagus, \$1; mashed potatoes, 50 cents; salad, 25 cents; glace, 30 cents; service, 20 cents; total, \$1 01.

The New Orleans people are jubilant over the passing through Eads's jetties of a large ocean steamer, the Hudson, 1872 tons burden, capable of storing 4,000 bales of cotton. She passed through the jetties (two and an eighth miles) in twelve minutes. The Hudson draws over fifteen feet of water, and her rapid and successful passage through the jetties marks a new era in the commercial history of New Orleans.

HARD TIMES.—The port of New York is beginning seriously to feel the consequences of stagnation of trade both in this side and the old countries. Her imports for the first four months of this year are less by nearly seventeen millions of dollars than those of last year, and by nearly thirty-six millions than those in 1874. Her exports have fallen off by five and six millions as compared with the same period as in 1875 and 1874.

Says the New York Herald, May 20:—Our Philadelphia friends are awakening from their Centennial illusion. One was that all the people of Europe would hurry over to their placid town and there abide for six months. But there have been a half-dozen exhibitions in Europe within twenty-five years, and foreigners, we are afraid, do not care enough about quartz mountains and machinery to run the risk of a stormy mid-ocean trip. Nor have our Philadelphia friends utilized their advantages. Instead of accepting the Exposition as a material benefit, the results of which would be felt for a long time, they have done everything to keep people from their city. The advance in hotel rates, which was officially announced as twenty per cent., was a blunder. Vienna showed this in the long range of magnificent hotels which stood tenantless. Philadelphia passes through the same experience now, and it will be June before its people are wiser.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.—Machinery Hall cost \$792,000. The regular hotels in Philadelphia reckon they can lodge 34,385 persons. Boston has a daily through train to the Centennial, which reaches it in 12 hours. The police force on the exhibition grounds number 1,060, not including a large corps of "fly cops." Among the "big things" exhibited by Mexico is one lump of quartz and bromide of silver weighing 1,300 pounds. Canadian ladies have many specimens of lace on exhibition at the Woman's Pavilion, near the Agricultural Hall. The ladies central committee publish a paper at the woman's pavilion, of which the mechanical and literary work is executed by the fair sex. And as usual the big papers are making fun of it. The N. Y. Herald and Tribune, are printed every morning at the Machinery Hall, and gratuitously distributed. The stereotype plates are sent from the New York office and are ready for impression before the grounds are open every morning. The Globe Hotel outside of the grounds cost \$250,000 without furnishing, and must be removed within 90 days after the exhibition is over. It roomed 1500 guests and dined 2200 on the opening day. The bar rents for \$50,000, and the cigar stand for \$15,000.

A Philadelphia despatch says:—It is almost incredible that there should be found in a civilized community persons malicious enough to wantonly injure and destroy the beautiful objects of the Exhibition. It is, nevertheless, true, that costly and rare articles have already been irreparably injured, and that not by the stupid gawks and thick-witted bores who poke at everything with their umbrellas or paw them with dirty fingers, but by Vandals savage enough to designedly injure the loveliest works in the fair. The art galleries offer an inviting field for these wretches, and many choice pictures and marbles have suffered at their hands. The foreign Commissioners complain that their canvasses have been scratched and broken and their statuary chipped and daubed to an alarming extent. Visitors to the Memorial Hall to-day were surprised to find the doors of the Austrian section closed and guarded. Inquiry at official sources elicited the information that the Austrian Commission had found several pictures cut and scratched, and they had promptly resorted to erect barriers against the mob more formidable than the slight rail which now encircles the wall. Until this is done the doors will be closed to all—the good and the bad alike, the art worshippers and the Vandals who would deface it.

CANADA.

Potatoes are selling at Harriston at 25. cts per bushel.

A vessel has been wrecked and all hands drowned on Grand Manan Island.

Several persons have been heavily fined for spearing fish in Lake Couchiching.

A new census of Cornwall shows a population of 3,318, or at the rate of 63 per cent. in five years.

The coal owners of Picton and Albion Mines contemplate building a railroad to the Atlantic coast. The valuable mineral spring at Clay Creek on the

Lievre has passed into the hands of a Toronto purchaser.

There is a reasonable prospect of the Victoria Railway being opened to Fenelon during the present season.

Galt assessment returns show a total increase of \$8,927, the increase in real estate being double that figure.

The cultivation of cranberries on an extensive scale has been carried on at White Fish Point, Lake Superior.

Liquor licenses to the number of 108 have been issued in St. John's, N.B., being very few below that of last year.

A large number of unlicensed publicans in Haldimand County have already been proceeded against for selling liquor.

As high as \$20 per ton for hay is paid at Ottawa. The price is due to the damage done by the recent floods.

Six houses and stores have been burnt at Acton. The Town Hall was several times on fire, and was with difficulty saved.

Work on the new cut at the foot of the Cornwall Canal will be commenced early in July, tenders having been invited.

A large number of sparrows have been brought direct from England to Kincardine, and have been set at liberty in that town.

The sittings of the Supreme Court of Canada will commence on Monday, the 5th June. The docket, so far as at present, is not a very extensive one. That erratic and unscrupulous young man, so well known in this town and to fame as "F. G. Wild-dows" has made his appearance up West, since his release from the Toronto jail, in a new character, and now advertises himself as a converted Franciscan monk; competent to tell, in his promised lectures, some startling things in connection with the lives of monks and nuns, through several years' experience in monastic institutions both in France and Italy. His programme of proceedings, which has been handed us, is characteristic of the individual, and is sufficiently sensational and egotistical. It winds up as follows: "He is described as a young man of more than ordinary talent and ability, with great musical powers, and a very forcible speaker." Western cotems pass the fraud around.—Ironville Recorder.

The Ingersoll Chronicle says:—For some years there have been hounding the country the most exaggerated and alluring baits from the Western States tempting the young men to "go West." That has subsided, it has been tried and proved a humbug, a snare to entrap the unwary. We know of a small village in the Western country from which a large number tried the bait, and nearly all have returned, others would be glad to come, but can't raise the wind, and the fever for the West is gone. But now we have the most barefaced piece of emigration humbug yet presented to the Canadian people—"Go South, old man, go South!"—where ignorance reigns supreme; where fevers carry off the thousands; where human life is no more prized than that of a dog; where seeds of rebellion lie ready to break out at any moment; where education cannot be secured and moral life is lost; where race is struggling against race in a bloody war for the mastery. No, no. "Old birds can't be caught by chaff." No Canadian paper should tolerate such humbugs and give space to such lying trash in its columns but should regard them as a libel on common sense.

ALGONA AS AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.—The soil is generally very good, varying from a stiff clay to a light sand. There is comparatively little rock or swamp. There is a ridge of rock about six miles from the village, called the mountains, which runs almost parallel with the river Ste. Marie, and which is said to abound with minerals, and beyond which we are informed is a large tract of first-class land. We know, however, that on this there are thousands of acres of unimproved lands. We have seldom seen heavier or better crops of hay than are grown on properly cultivated soil. Peas are first-class, oats good, although the early kinds ought to be more generally grown than they are, because of the shortness of the season. Wheat has not yet been extensively tried, as we have only had a grist mill about two years, but from experiments we think it would at least prove an average crop. At the fall show last year strangers from a low assured us that except for ripeness the roots would compare favourably with any shown at the Provincial Exhibition. The larger kinds of fruits have not been sufficiently tried for us to express an opinion. There is no doubt about the smaller ones, as the wild kinds grow luxuriantly and fetch a good price. Markets have hitherto been first-class, and there is every probability of them remaining so, as mines are being discovered and opened up in the neighbourhood. Some of the lots are well timbered, whilst others are only covered with bush or second growth, and are easily cleared. The climate is something similar to Muskoka, whilst the land is fifty per cent. better. Snow on the average is three feet deep, continuing from the end of November till the second week in May, consequently the seasons are somewhat short. The great drawback at present is the scarcity of winter work, since the canal on the American side has ceased to require as much wood as formerly.—Ironer.

When the first steam saw-mill built in the county of Bruce was to be erected at Southampton, about 24 years ago, it became a question how the large boiler could be brought to its destination, as there was no road through the county. The boiler was conveyed to Hanover, and there left by the side of the Saugan to await the turning up of some genius who would invent some method of taking it further. It was at last decided to make an iron-rod of it and float it down the river; all the openings were tightly plugged, and with levers and thick-wisps the huge boiler was started rolling at a rapid rate down the steep bank into the deep river at the foot. The boiler being very heavy, and going down with great force, it at once disappeared with a tremendous splash. The experiment was voted a failure at the very commencement, and the costly concern was supposed to be lost, but while the disappointed navigators looked on with blank faces where their craft had disappeared, it came slowly to the surface, raising its black shape high above the water, showing that after all air was stronger than iron. The boiler which had started on its way north without waiting for any one to take command, was at once captured and a dry cedar log attached to each side, ours were rigged, and away went the strangest craft that ever navigated the Saugan. The boiler was safely taken to Southampton, passing Paisley on the way down with a flag flying, and the heads of the great rivets showing like the scales of some huge sea monster. It was not unusual in those days for settlers to come down on rafts from far up the river, sometimes bringing their whole outfit on one crib. On one occasion, early in the morning, a commodious raft passed where Paisley now is; on one end was a cow with her calf; on the other along with considerable baggage, was a cooking stove, in which was a good fire, and while the enterprising settler was attending to the navigation of the vessel, the good wife was busy at the stove getting breakfast ready. The smoke which streamed from the elevated pipe gave the moving raft the appearance of a rustic steamer in motion.—Globe.

Scene, a butcher's stand.—Butcher: "Come, John, be lively, now; break the bones in Mr. Williams' chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him." John (briskly): "All right, sir; just as soon as I've sawed off Mrs. Murphy's leg."

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, June 2, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 2.—St. George, Martyr (April 23). SS. Marcellinus, Peter, and Erasmus, Martyrs. Saturday, 3.—Vigil of Pentecost. Fest. Sunday, 4.—PENTECOST, OR WHIT-SUNDAY. Monday, 5.—Of the Octave. Tuesday, 6.—Of the Octave. Wednesday, 7.—Of the Octave. Ember Day.—Fest. Thursday, 8.—Of the Octave.

A CARD.

Although anxious to wield a feeble pen for the defence of the Catholic cause in the ranks of journalism, the present Editor of the True Witness, invited to return to paths of literature more congenial to his tastes, reluctantly breathes his farewell to his readers. He hands the helm of the venerable ship to another watch, and hopes the career of the journal so able and useful in the past may continue its noble work for a long and brilliant future. In deep gratitude for the forbearance which our many short comings may have elicited, we retire with this number from the editorial staff of the TRUE WITNESS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Bismarckian persecution of the Church in Germany still continues, the Government has now laid down the rule that no priest can marry a couple belonging to another parish. In consequence of this order the inhabitants of parishes deprived of their pastors find themselves in a most painful position. Such a situation exists for instance in Hohengandern, where Mr. Schaffeld has been excommunicated by Bishop Martin. Several priests in the neighbourhood who married couples in their own churches from that parish were punished for these acts, and threatened with "deposition," if they repeated the offence. The police court of Coblenz has just pronounced a sentence that throws a glaring light on the scandalous manner in which justice is now administered in Prussia. A joiner of Boppard, on the unsupported denunciation of his apprentice, a bad runaway boy of seventeen, was condemned to four months' incarceration for having offended his Majesty the Emperor. Two respectable witnesses for the defendant deposed, on oath, that the apprentice had several times used expressions like these: "I will do for my master, if I should ninety-nine times tell a lie; now-a-days the best way of settling masters is to go to the police, and denounce them as having said something against the King of Prussia; such a denunciation always finds a willing ear." Notwithstanding these depositions, the Court declared that they admitted the trustworthiness of the informer. In the province of Posen a meeting attended by 1,200 Catholics was dissolved by the police, because one of the speakers remarked that undenominational schools were detrimental to the children's faith. The Catholic school of Hanau having been dissolved, Government ordered the children to attend the Protestant Schools of the town; on the other hand, it has forbidden a Catholic school in Frankfurt to take in Protestant children if they did not receive in it Protestant religious instruction. When this order was communicated to the Protestant parents, they desired their children to assist at the Catholic religious instruction, but Government would not allow that either. So the children had to leave. The Catholics of Konigsberg who expected Dr. Falck would cancel the Ober-President's order for the surrender of their church to the Dollingerites had their hopes bitterly disappointed, the Minister having confirmed the Governor's decision.

It is with pain we learn that a disgusting insult was offered in Rome the other day to the Blessed Sacrament by a band of students and professors of the Royal University, who happened to be drawn up before the entrance to their house when the Holy Eucharist was being solemnly carried in procession by the parish priest and a numerous retinue of attendants, members of confraternities, and many lords and ladies, who bore torches and candles. The professor and his scholars stood staring at the sacred ceremony without the least sign of reverence—not a genuflection or even a lifting of the hat, but rather a kind of sardonic contemptuous grin. One gentleman begged them at least to raise their hats, but got only insult in reply. We gather from the Catholic Times that the notorious Junta has suppressed another religious house, making over to the syndic of Rome, the novitiate of San Giuseppe a capo le case. The suppression of this house has been in question for no less a period than three years; the nuns have argued that their house, being the property of the Spanish nation, was exempt from the operation of acts of suppression made for Italy, but the Ministry have trampled on law as well as religion and seized the house.

There is a rumor to the effect that the Rothschilds are sellers of Consols to the amount of nearly £1,000,000 sterling, which transaction is supposed to be based on knowledge that the political situation in Europe is likely to grow worse. In preparation for the approaching European struggle, the London Standard says, that one hundred tons of gunpowder and a million cartridges have just been despatched from Woolwich to Gibraltar, Malta, and the Mediterranean fleet; this is quite independent of the ordinary supply. It was stated on Saturday in Portsmouth that all available workmen are to be placed at work on ships which are nearest to sea-going condition. The turret ship Thunderer is

understood to be the first whose completion will be thus pushed forward.

The London Times correspondent in reference to the Eastern difficulty, says:—"A final communication was made on Friday last to England by the French Cabinet, encouraged by the Cabinets of the other powers. The communication calls on England to follow up her refusal to agree to the Berlin memorandum with some other proposal, as it appears impossible that England should confine herself to a simple negative. The communication enumerates the different means which might be proposed for solving pending difficulties, and mentions the idea of a European Conference as one of these means." The Russian Telegraphic Embassy has received a despatch from St. Petersburg, stating that England will not oppose the armistice or influence the Porte against it. No doubt is felt at St. Petersburg as to the Porte's acceptance of the proposition of the powers. A Berlin despatch to the Daily Telegraph, however, states that the Porte has indirectly notified the Powers that it will on no account consent to an armistice.

A grand trunk railway through Central Africa is proposed by M. Duponchel, of Paris. He calculates that a road by way of Timbuctoo, Algiers, and Marsilles would connect the desert of Sahara with Paris in 116 hours, and bring into France annually at least 1,000,000 tons of valuable freight. Official telegrams have been received at Constantinople announcing that the insurrection in Bulgaria has been completely subdued. Military operations in that province have therefore ceased. The prisoners taken by the Turkish troops will soon be brought to trial. All the villages that were in revolt have tendered their submission to the Turkish authorities.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated throughout Canada as usual this year. The day was celebrated throughout England on the 27th, it being the custom to have the celebration on the Saturday following the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth. There were the usual salutes, parade of troops and display of bunting.

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says Prince Arthur, Duke Connaught, will shortly marry one of the daughters of the ex-King of Hanover.

FIRST COMMUNION AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

Friday the 26th ult., was the happy and memorable day for the children of St. Gabriel's parish. At an early hour white sylph-like forms were seen converging from the various streets towards the parish church; over seventy cheerful little hearts in all the innocence their spotless garments expressed, knelt around the altar rails to receive the Holy of Holies. After a touching address in English and French, the little ones with folded hands and downcast eyes approached solemnly to the altar to participate in the stupendous privilege of the Sacramental Communion with our Blessed Lord.

After Mass Bishop Fabre administered the Sacrament of Confirmation and made a short and appropriate address in English and French. The cheerful glance and amiable smile that ever play on the good Bishop's countenance seemed to express his interest in the happy group of children. The untiring zeal of Bishop Fabre finds in this time of the year unusual labor. Besides the Confirmations of the city whose number is legion, His Lordship starts in a few days to pay his pastoral visit to over a hundred parishes in the country. The Bishop has during the last three years confirmed 34,000 children and the end of this year the number will have amounted to 40,000. His Lordship has also ordained 80 priests. There are few Bishops in the Church can show such figures in such a brief period. It is the fervent wish of a large circle of well-wishers that God will spare for a long time their young and zealous prelate.

ANNIVERSARY OF THOMAS MOORE.

One of the enterprising Societies of young Irishmen in this city—the Catholic Young Men's Society—in memory of the customs and glories of the old land, have celebrated the anniversary of the immortal bard of Erin, with a suitable entertainment before an enthusiastic gathering in the Mechanics' Hall.

This anniversary strikes a cord in our national pulse. Around the name of Moore are associated a garland of memories that glisten like genius in the history of our orators, our poets and statesmen. The greatest men of the last century were not only the contemporaries but the eulogists of our national poet. He was the intimate friend of Byron, Wordsworth and Scott, whilst in the domain of forensic or patriotic luminaries, he was panegyrised by the brilliant eloquence of Curran, Sheil, Phillips, O'Hagan and O'Connell. We tread in the footsteps of the greatest men of English Literature, who flourished during the last century, when we sound the praises of the immortal Moore.

His fame is interwoven with the misfortunes of his country. Those beautiful airs which floated like odours of flowers in the traditions of our country, and which were but echoes of a nation's grief, were caught up by the talents of Moore and woven into those delightful effusions which in the charming eloquence of song touches the heart with the pathetic history of Ireland. The charm of his verse, carried the aspirations of true patriotism with a new impulse and a new weapon. In the midst of gilded drawing rooms and the throng of illuminated saloons there arose a song of sorrow and sympathy for Ireland as pure and as enchanting as the voice that ravished the senses of Comus with its simple and heartfelt melody. This spirit of the Irish music caught up in the verses and adaptation of our poet is beautifully illustrated in the anecdote told of the patriot Emmett, who, hearing Moore play the air of "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," sprang to his feet, and in all the wild enthusiasm of his young and patriot soul cried out "Would that I had twenty thousand men marching to that air." We have had our poets, the Parnells, the Roscommons and the Goldsmiths, who were distinguished in their day, but Irishmen as they were, they scorned to name even the ill-fated land of their birth. It remained for Moore to twine the love of his country with the brilliant effusions of his creative fancy. Justly has Ireland been called the land of song;

the very atmosphere is poetical; the breezes that play over the shady hillside and the flowery meadows of the Emerald land seem the very breathings of melody. The spirits of the ancient bards look down from mountains of fame on the youth of the country inviting them to follow in the enchanted path of music and of song. How could Moore, when turning towards Ireland breathing her poetic memories, be otherwise than the "charming poet of every circle and the idol of his own."

"Green are her hills in richness glowing, Fair are her fields and bright her bowers; Gay streamlets through her glens are flowing, The wild woods o'er her rocks are growing; Wide spread her lakes amidst laughing flowers, Oh! where's the Isle like this Isle of ours?"

In the first week in June 1818, just about this time fifty-eight years ago, a grand banquet was given in the city of Dublin, to express a nation's appreciation of their gifted son. An array of talent was assembled on that occasion, such as would make any Irishman proud of his country, whose brilliant talent has won for her the first place in the literature of the world. The grandest eulogy ever passed on Moore was given by Sheil, we will quote his burning words and retire with the silence and reverence that becomes one who looks on such brilliant meteors, as we here find in the eulogizer and eulogized.

"You have given me a leaf," said Sheil "from that garland with which you have encircled the brows of the first poet of our country, and I wear it with the same exultation with which a soldier bears the small badge of his distinction in following at a distance the triumphal car of an illustrious chief. This is indeed a triumph. Petrarch and Tasso were crowned in the capitol, but the lover of Laura and the author of Jerusalem delivered could not have felt more exulting emotions at their coronation in the capital, than the author of Lalla Rookh in the expression of grateful appreciation which we tender him to-day in the name of our countrymen."

"Ireland has produced the first captain and the best poet of our age, but if Wellington himself were to return to his native land he would not be received with half this honest homage of the heart. Goldsmith was the only great poet Ireland had produced but Moore has equalled him in simplicity, and far surpassed him in imagination. In Goldsmith we find the pensiveness of the evening, which through those glimmering windows we see closing one of the brightest and proudest days our country has ever witnessed, but in Moore with the pensiveness of the evening we behold its illumination. His thoughts are like those beautiful little birds which Campbell describes as gleaming in the splendor of a transatlantic sunset, or to use the poet's own comparison, are like atoms of the rainbow."

To him we are indebted not only for his own delicious music, but for the immortal poetry to which he has wedded the melodies of Ireland. With the magic of Prospero, he has given a more substantial, but still celestial form to the spirits of sound, and he has clothed with the fine texture of his beautiful phraseology, the Ariels of his own island which his imagination has converted into a region of enchantment. In the fervor with which we are kindled by his poetry, we are tempted to believe in the migration of souls, and to fancy that the lord of Zeos after having been wrapt in Elysium had returned to earth without having drunk of Lethe, unless that sometimes we perceive the softer genius of Anacreon yielding to the loftier inspirations of Alesois and hear the soundings of that lyre, which roused the Greeks to the remembrance of their wrongs and made tyrants tremble on their thrones."

Moore paid a visit to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford in 1825. Two more congenial spirits could not well come together, and the circumstance was the commencement of a long and sincere friendship. The great novelist gives in his journal shortly after this visit the following description of the Irish poet:—

"I was aware that Byron had often spoken in private society, and in his journal of Moore and myself in the same breath and with the same sort of regard, so I was anxious to see what there could be in common between us, Moore having lived so much in the gay world, I in the country, and with people of business, and sometimes with politicians; Moore a scholar, I none; he a musician and artist, I without the knowledge of a note; he a democrat, I an aristocrat; with many other points of difference—besides he being an Irishman and I a Scotchman, and both tolerably national."

"Yet there is a point of resemblance and a strong one. We are both good humored fellows, who rather seek to enjoy what is going forward than to maintain our dignity as lions; and we have both seen the world too widely and too well not to content in our souls the imaginary consequence of literary people, who walk with their noses in the air and remind me always of the fellow whom Johnson met in an ale-house, and who called himself 'the great Twalmly, inventor of the flood-gate iron for smoothing linen.'"

"It would be a delightful addition to life if T. M. had a cottage within two miles of one. We went to the theatre together, and the house being luckily a good one, received T. M. with rapture. I could have hugged them, for it paid back the debt of the kind reception I met with in Ireland."

We take the following report of the celebration in Montreal on Monday night last, from our esteemed contemporary the Gazette:— "The third annual celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Ireland's national poet by the Catholic Young Men's Society on Monday evening was one worthy of the occasion. Notwithstanding the rain during the former part of the evening, the hall of the Mechanics' Institute was filled by an audience composed largely of ladies.

At half-past 8 o'clock the President of the Society, Mr. W. E. Mullin, appeared on the platform, accompanied by the following gentlemen:—Father Callaghan chaplain of Society; M. C. Mullarky, Irish National Association; George Murphy, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society; P. Flannery, St. Ann's Temperance Society; M. P. Ryan, St. Patrick's Temperance Society; P. Doran, Irish Catholic Benefit Society; J. O'Neill, St. Bridget's Temperance Society; and P. J. Brennan, Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association. During the entrance the St. Gabriel's Brass Band performed St. Patrick's Day. The President, in opening the programme, said:— "It gives me sincere pleasure to welcome you on the occasion of the 96th anniversary of the birth of our national poet, and the third annual celebration of that anniversary by our Society. The celebration is worthy of this occasion, and it has the approval and sympathy of the patriotic men of all civilized countries. There are but few countries in which his genius is not known and appreciated. I hope the Society will long continue to celebrate the memory of Tom Moore (cheers), and I trust when another three years have passed hence we shall have a celebration upon a grander scale to commemorate his memory." (Applause.) But you will allow me to say a few words about our Society. It is now twelve years since it was established by our esteemed friend the Rector of St. Patrick's. We have occasional debates, the subject of which is chosen by the members of the Society. Although

they have of late not been attended as well as we could wish, we trust to make an advance in the future. We desire to thank the representatives of the temperance, national and literary societies for their attendance here this evening. We desire also to return our thanks to the clerical and musical profession for their aid, and we have also to thank the press for their spontaneous, kind and friendly notices given during the last few days.

The following is the order of the programme, which differs somewhat from the printed one:— 1. Piano Duett, "Triumphal March," Kunkell, Miss A. M. Crompton and Prof. Fowler. 2. Song, "Sleep on and Dream," Owen, Miss Clara Fisher. (Academy of Music.) (Encore—"Killarney.")

3. Duett, "Le Chalet," Adam, Messrs. Lefebvre and Trudel. 4. A letter of apology was read from Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, who was to have delivered an address, stating his inability to be present on account of sickness.

5. Song, "The Last Rose of Summer," Moore, Miss A. M. Crompton. 6. Song, "Little Ones at Home," Mr. J. D. Leonard. 7. Melody, "The Minstrel Boy," Moore, Mr. F. Lefebvre. 8. Comic Song, "Aldgate Pump," Mr. Thomas Hurst.

This concluded the first part of the programme. The oration of the evening was the ADDRESS OF J. J. CURRAN, ESQ., B. C. L.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In all ages and amongst all civilized people as far back as history leads us, even in the most remote past the names of those whose greatness has cast a halo of glory around the land of their birth, have been not only honored and revered, but their memories have been preserved in the grateful remembrance of their people. Frequently, it is true, the best and noblest of the race, who toiled the most assiduously, with the greatest industry and devotion, have not lived to reap even the gratification which the acknowledgment of their fellowmen brings with it; oft times the world has given the cold shoulder to its most genuine benefactors, and left it to future generations to raise monuments of stone to the genius and devotion of those who were unappreciated by the men amongst whom they moved, for whose interest and whose glory they labored. Fortunately it was not so with the gifted child of nature in whose honor we have assembled here to-night. Not so with the immortal Bard of Erin, the gay and genial, the patriotic Tom Moore, "the admired of every circle, the idol of his own." (Cheers.) What reminiscences does not that name conjure up to the mind's eye of the Irishman, to the student of Irish history. On this the anniversary of his birth, if we look back to the 28th of May, 1779, let us not halt at the picture of desolation that forces itself on our view in that most desolate epoch of the history of our forefathers, let us rather rejoice in contemplating the glorious dispensations of Divine Providence, which in that, the darkest hour of Ireland's darkest sorrow, when the people were broken hearted, poverty stricken and in bondage, flashed upon them the genius of Moore, who unbowed their silent harp and sent a thrill of joy throughout the land, and the genius of Daniel O'Connell, whose eloquence thundered until the most closely riveted chains and the galled of the manacles were stricken from the nation's limbs. (Loud Cheers.) Your society has asked me to say something suitable on this occasion, and I am here in response to your call. At first, the task seemed an easy one, for where is the man, who, having been rocked to sleep in his childhood's cradle, with the melodies of the old land for his lullaby, does not feel his patriotic fervor revived, and his pulse beat faster on an occasion like this? It is not the lack of material; the very richness of the subject is that which oppresses. How shall I approach the matter? Shall I speak of him simply as the poet, who, in the beautiful language of Byron, will live for ever in his melodies, which will go down to posterity with the music, and both will last as long as Ireland, or as music and poetry? Or shall I attempt to speak of all the dazzling beauties of that gifted mind that combined the most playful simplicity with the keenest satire, that commanded almost every style and shone with undiminished splendor in every sphere. The most versatile poet of his native land, no branch of literature was foreign to him; a finished scholar, he wandered through the far famed lore of Grecian literature, and scarcely had he emerged from school, when the public hailed with delight and the people tasted in almost the original freshness, in his beautiful translations, the odes of Anacreon, which for centuries had been consigned to the shelves of the book-worm, and were as a forbidden fruit to all except the most erudite. His life was like that of the busy bee; he sipped the honey if you will; he loved the society of the favored of fortune; the pleasures of life had for him as for most sympathetic people a powerful attraction, and for this he has been rather severely handled by some of his critics, and prominent amongst them some of his countrymen. Those in dealing with their fellow man, seem to fight our common humanity, with its inherent weaknesses, from which not even the best and the noblest are exempt. Moore had his foibles, but what were they? His weaknesses and his little vanities fade into insignificance in the gorgeous sunlight of his rich and generous nature. (Loud cheers.) If he loved the society of the great, did he ever blush at his own humble origin, even in the presence of royalty itself? Petted and caressed in a foreign land by the dispensers of patronage and power, whose frown forbode disaster, when striking the chords of his native harp to give vent to the song of his country's woes and to her noble aspiration for freedom did he falter in performing the patriotic task; check the outpouring of his Irish heart, or seek to moderate the glow of his Irish genius lest it should give offence? (Cheers.) And all the seductive-ness of his gay career what better proof of his high-minded qualities than his tenderness as a father, his ardent affection for the wife of his bosom, his never-failing, life-long filial devotedness to the mother who bore him? He loved the sparkle of gay association, but not lordly mansion nor seductive power could wear his affections from his own cottage home, and the little house on Angier street was ever the centre of his fondest remembrances (Cheers). His patriotism was as pure as it was boundless and far-seeing; he bewailed and wept over the unfortunate discussions that religious bickerings entailed upon the land, and with prophetic soul he sang in one of his poems—

Erin, thy silent tear never shall cease; Erin, thy languid smile ne'er increase, Till, like the rainbow's light, Thy various tints unite, And forso in Heaven's sight One arch of peace.

(Prolonged cheers.) I have spoken of Moore as an indefatigable worker—no mere votary of pleasure could have accomplished his task. He sang the melodies of his native land; he eulogized the treasures of ancient Greece; he warbled his Lalla Rookh. In prose and in verse his pen was never idle. He could be grave as well as gay, solemn as well as sparkling, and in his manifold works, too numerous to mention, the versatility of his talents elicited the applause and admiration of the world. Mr. President, on the 28th day of May, 1879, one hundred years have rolled by since first the bard of Erin saw the light of day. On your Society, comprising, as it does, so many of the elite of the rising generation of Irish Canadians in the city of Montreal, will no doubt devolve the pleas-

ing duty of making that centennial an era in the history of our metropolis. The sympathy of men of all countries, creeds and classes will be with you. As an Irishman to the manor born, as the lyric who gave coherence to our country's wail, and rhymed the prayer to our country's deliverance, he belongs especially to us; but as one who has contributed so much towards embellishing the literature of the language we speak, as the friend of Byron and Scott, as the bard whose verses have been attuned to the beautiful cadences of the French, and translated into every modern language, and whose strophes have been hummed by the Persian wayfarer "along the streets of Isphahan," he is the property of the whole human race. (Loud cheers.) His name and his genius can never be forgotten, and

Even should his memory now die away 'Twill be caught up again in some happier day And the hearts and the voices of Erin prolong, Through the answering future, his name and his song.

(Prolonged cheering.) 1. Duett, "Gipsy Countess," Miss Dillon and Mr. J. D. Leonard. 2. Melody, "Meeting of the Waters," (Moore) Mr. T. C. O'Brien. 3. Song, "Waiting," (Millard) Miss Clara Fisher, Academy of Music. Encore—"Jamie has asked me to marry."

4. Melody, "She is far from the Land," (Moore) Mr. J. Trudel. 5. Song, "Eileen Alanna," (Marble) Mr. E. M. Cummings. 6. Comic Song, "Courtin' in the Rain," Mr. Thos. Hurst.

7. Selection of Irish airs, St. Gabriel Brass Band, Professor J. A. Fowler is a talented and efficient accompanist, and plays with tact and taste. A letter was read from His Worship the Mayor, expressing his regret that he was not able to be present on account of a prior engagement. Take the concert as a whole, the Society deserves much credit for the success which has attended their efforts, which we trust will be amply rewarded in the future as they were last evening.

THE POPE AND THE ROMAN NOBILITY.

In the days before the usurpation, the 12th of April was accustomed to be kept as a day of great rejoicing in Rome. It was the anniversary of the triumphant re-entry of Pius IX. into his kingdom after his temporary exile at Gaeta in '49, and also of the most miraculous escape of his Holiness, when inspecting the works of restoration being carried on at the Church of St. Agnes, outside the wall. It will be remembered that on that day in a remarkable way, the Holy Father and a numerous suite in attendance on him, fell from an immense elevation to the ground, and that neither he nor any of those who were with him sustained the slightest injury. The memory of these two incidents in the life of the Pope is kept fresh in the popular mind by the presentation to him of addresses on each recurrence of the day. As the 12th of April this year fell in the Holy Week, the usual presentations did not take place upon that day. They were deferred to Thursday, the 20th, when several audiences were granted at the Vatican. Foremost amongst the groups that came with their homage to Pius IX. that day was a large deputation from the ranks of the old historic nobility of the seven-hilled city, headed by the Marquis Cavaletti, in his capacity of Senator of Rome. The illustrious nobleman, having knelt for and received the blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff, read an address of loyalty, attachment, and affection to the august captive. In the course of the address, the Roman patricians deplore the ruin which the Revolution is working throughout Europe. They look, however, on the firmness of the Pope with the greatest admiration, and regard it as an example to themselves to follow steadfastly in his course, "so long as the Giver of All Good Gifts is not pleased to restore perfect tranquility to the Church and to its children. However," adds the address; "while we keep our eyes fixed on you, mo't Holy Father, we do not dread the dark and menacing future—beholding you always strong and serene in your confidence in God, our fears are set at rest and our hearts gain strength—We hope in you and for you."

After a brief pause his Holiness replied as follows to the address:— "Years pass on, and as they pass, events of the gloomiest character thicken upon us with them—events full of sadness, pregnant with malice and ill-will against the Church of Jesus Christ. But if with the course of years the course of events becomes constantly more afflicting, there comes from you no symptom of proving false to the principles which you have inherited from your ancestors—principles which fill you with affection and devotion to this Holy See, and which, whilst being a source of glory to you, are to me a motive to comfort and for joy. A further reason for being consoled was afforded to me during the days of the Holy Week just passed, during which we have been meditating on the Passion and Death of our Divine Redeemer. Amongst the incidents of that history there occurred to my mind one which appears to me to have a special concern for you—I mean that of the man—a man of noble origin—nobilitis decus—of much wealth—homo dives—who was a follower of Jesus Christ, and though in the beginning only a hidden and secret follower—for he was still afraid of the judgment of the world and of the scorn of the pharisees, the priests, the scribes, and all the enemies of the Lord—he confessed, nevertheless, the divinity of his Master, and learned from Him to practice the lessons of humility and of charity by making a good use of his riches. Yet hardly had Christ expired upon the cross than this Joseph of Arimathea—the noble and rich man, timid at first in his following of Christ, and shrinking from open profession of his faith—received the first fruits of the grace of God in redemption, and putting aside all human fear, showed himself a brave disciple of Christ, Heretofore timid, he felt himself suddenly emboldened, and presented himself openly before the Governor of Judaea to ask the dead body of the Nazarene, and obtained his request. Then, indeed, did Joseph of Arimathea deem himself a rich man for he was made the possessor of the most precious of treasures. Wrapping it in clean garments he placed it in a new sepulchre close to Golgotha. Now it seems to me that this is the example which is being followed by you and many other good Catholics here in Rome, who, by your good and holy works, are so prominent in demanding with courage the different matters which belong of right to the Church of Jesus Christ. And, in fact, a body from amongst you and them have presented themselves, not to a Pontius Pilate, but to one of the present State administrators, and have said to him:—'Sir, we desire that the feast days should be kept holy here in Rome. We see at the top of an enactment which you have published that the Roman Catholic Apostolic is the religion of the State. We do not ask you to issue homilies to the people on the sanctification of festivals; we ask but one thing of you—that you will cause them to be respected, by ordering on those days the cessation of works, particularly of those which are carried on by the State.' Another deputation has said:—'Sir, here in Rome there are unbelieving teachers who are propagating the worst errors—teachers of iniquity and of sin. We ask that these teachers shall cease such teachings in a place where Catholicity is the established creed, and where its morality ought to be protected and sustained.' Another deputation has pleaded:—'Sir, there are a thousand difficulties in the way of Catholic teachers instructing in the truth. Make provision that these

sound teachers shall have a free field for the safe education of the young, who are one day to constitute our social life.

But to all these petitions there is always given an absolute refusal, so that the reply of the rulers of our time is totally different from that given by the Governor of Judea.

Joseph of Arimathea is also an example of charity. He covered up, as I have said, the sacred body of Jesus Christ, and you clothe the bodies of the orphan young, of whom the Lord Himself said that they were living images of Himself.

PERNICIOUS READING.

The Connecticut Catholic—the new paper of the Hartford diocese—has an excellent article on the pernicious influence of bad books, newspapers, and periodicals.

The unfortunate children of the Faith who, unaided of their training, or on account of the deplorable want of it, or mayhap, impelled by the vile influences above alluded to, have transgressed the law of the land and are paying the penalty of their misdeeds in the public prisons.

INTERESTING CONTROVERSY.

From an old paper we clip the following specimen of journalistic reverence for the Sacred Scriptures: "Why did Jacob weep?"

REVIEWS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE. A handbook of British and American literature, containing some biographical and critical sketches from the most distinguished English authors.

encies of the light literature of the day. England's greatest boast are her two infidel historians, Macaulay and Gibbon, her dramatists are gross beyond any parallel in a Christian country.

The sketches of authors though not overburdened with deep historical research, are well suited to whet the appetite of the student for after study. The history of the progress and development of the English language is a most interesting chapter.

The second part or treatise on American literature is unfortunately very meagre. A card from the Editor tells us the Rev. O. L. Jenkins who compiled the work, was taken away by death before he had completed his task.

When the pilgrims were yet in Holland a Peruvian wrote in Florida the first of his historical works. Ullon the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana, is a well known name in literature.

Moreover there are many brilliant literateurs of our own day who deserve notice long before inferior names ennobled by their association with the kings of past literature.

The work is sold at Saddlers, sent by mail for \$3. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., N. Y., Montreal: Dawson Bros.

CITY ITEMS.

THE CENTENNIAL.—Mr. William O'Brien, Grand Trunk Passenger Agent in this city, has just returned from a trip to Philadelphia where he went for the purpose of acquainting himself with the arrangements which have been made for entertaining visitors.

THE CANADA GAZETTE announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE HUNTSVILLE LIBERAL says land hunters are daily arriving in Muskoka, and on all lands there are complaints that there is not enough land in the market.

AN EGG PACKING establishment is to be started at Barrie shortly. The hen-fruit will be collected for 35 miles around at the rate of 1,000 dozen a day if they can be obtained.

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THE BODY of a gentleman named John Hackett was found a few days ago in a swamp near the city prison, Rockhead, N. S. A coroner's jury found that he came to his death from exposure, he, having fallen to the swamp, was unable to extricate himself.

Mountain Park to join in the festivities of the day, when, arrived opposite the Pelagic Hospital—near St. Hubert street—the gentleman tripped upon a broken plank in the sidewalk and fell heavily to the ground, still holding the child in his arms.

On Friday morning between two and three o'clock the residence of Mr. John Whyte, Mountain Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, was entered by burglars. About half past two Mr. Whyte was awakened by an unusual noise.

TERMINAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, 24th ult., while a wagon containing five persons was being driven across the Napoleon Road it was run into by a train and smashed to pieces.

DOMINION ITEMS.

The Post-office Department has placed five letter-boxes in position in Brockville. On Friday last sewing machines to the value of \$10,000 were shipped at Guelph for Brazil and Cuba.

THE DUNKIN ACT was defeated in Rochester Township on a vote of 15 for to 67 against; majority against 52. A colony of forty families from St. Paul has taken up land in Manitoba, and will leave for Winnipeg shortly.

THE TOWN of Chatham has been lighted with petroleum gas. The experiment is reported to have been successful, the light being brilliant.

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the assessors for the current year amounts to the sum of \$3,849,801, which is more than double that of last year, being an increase of \$1,959,648.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature voted \$1,000 for the relief of paupers on the Island. It is distributed in small sums, by resolution, to certain persons, to be by them given to those for whose relief it is intended.

OBITUARY.—We regret sincerely to learn of the decease of Mrs. Saxe, at St. Romauld, the worthy and lamented mother of the much esteemed pastor of New Liverpool, Rev. Mr. Saxe.

The 60th Royal Rifles, stationed at Halifax, are getting a bad reputation in consequence of the rascality of a number of their men who have a mania for attempting to commit robberies of watches, jewellery, &c., in the boldest manner.

CHEESE.—P. R. Daly, Esq., President of the Ontario Dairyman's Association, has received official notification that a competitive dairyman's exhibition will be held at the Centennial Exhibition between the 13th and 20th of June.

Despite the frequent copious rains and prevailing cold easterly winds, vegetation and the spring work of the farmers is much farther advanced in Essex than in other parts of Canada.

From this forth all Letters and Communications intended for this office should be addressed "to the Publisher."

BIRTHS.

ROGERS.—At the Waverly Hotel, New castle, N. B., on the 10th ult., the wife of James Rogers, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

McCoy—Dunne.—On Monday, the 22nd ultimo, at the Catholic Church, Renfrew, Ontario, by the Rev. Father Roushet, P. P., John McCoy, Esq., proprietor of the "Dufferin House," Douglas, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Dunne, Esq., of Adamston.

DIED.

EMERSON.—At Ormstown, Province of Quebec, on Monday, 22nd ult., Alice, second daughter of Matthew Furlong, Esq., J. P., and beloved wife of Mr. James Emerson, of this city, aged 41 years.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sellers, Buyers. Lists various stock prices for Montreal, British North America, Ontario, etc.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table with columns: Flour, Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, etc. Lists various market prices.

Table with columns: Wheat, New Mess, Thin Mess, Dressed Hogs, Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel, etc. Lists various market prices.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table with columns: Wheat, fall, per bush, do spring, Barley, Oats, Peas, Bys, Dressed hogs per 100 lbs., etc. Lists various market prices.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British)

Table with columns: Flour—XXX per bbl, Family "100", GRAIN—Barley per bushel, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Fall Wheat, MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs., hind, per lb. Lists various market prices.

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

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th June, at 8 o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, sharp.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866. UNIVERSITY COURSE. THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City.

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June and ends 1st September.

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term, \$80.00. Day Scholars per Term, 12.50. Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

MUSIC LESSONS on the Piano per Term, 12.50. Use of Piano per Term, 5.00. Use of Library per Term, 2.50. The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent.

N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in God. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

THE VOICE.

The Voice is an interesting little Magazine rapidly finding its way among all classes of readers. The learned Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS has already endorsed the words on its title page: "The Voice gives joy to the young and comfort to the old, it speaks to all by interesting anecdotes, captivating stories, merry poetry, grand discourses and noble examples."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

CONVERSATIONS AT ROME.—The Rev. Dr. O'Brien, now resident at Rome, has had the happiness of formally receiving into the fold of the Church, two converts of note—Mr. Robert Piercy, C. E., of London, and the Countess Christiana d'Eschery, of Paris.

HAPPY ALSACIANS.—The Alsace Journal reports two soldiers of the garrison of Strasbourg as having outraged a number of citizens. They descended from the ramparts in a state of drunkenness, and while going towards the Rue Militaire they met a woman carrying a child, whom they struck on the face without the slightest provocation. Her husband, who walked behind, rushed forward to protect her, and was knocked down for his pains. Then they made an onslaught on a pensioner of the civil hospital, whom they felled to the ground, and kicked brutally as he lay. Several other persons, male and female, were also the unfortunate recipients of their violence; and to make matters worse, they carried sabres at their sides, so that the on-lookers were deterred from attacking them. Such misconduct would provoke a storm of indignation but for the fact that the Prussian garrison are constantly doing something to persecute the Alsatians, probably to coax them into loyalty.

A GERMAN EDITOR IN PRISON.—The editor of the Bergisch-Markische Zeitung got fifteen days imprisonment for daring to criticise an address of the Freemasons. The day he was confined three other convicted persons were placed in the cell with him. One was a young man condemned for an immoral offence; the second was a needle-maker, punished for some misdemeanor, with six months; the third, a workman, had been guilty of assaulting his family. The needle-maker was soon transferred to better company, and his place supplied by a publican convicted of keeping an indecent establishment. Our friend the editor did not admire his companions, but he has to live in harmony with them, especially as the meals were supplied in a common vessel, wherein all four had to dip in concert. He was obliged to commence each day by doing his share of the work which his servant was accustomed to perform in his own household; but during the subsequent hours was allowed the favour of doing such light and suitable work as cleaning the windows, brushing the floors, or acting as errand-boy. Truly Bismarck intends to purify unruly editors by sheer force of penance.

The Chapter of St. John Lateran have been to the Vatican to thank the Pope for his munificence in providing for the restoration of the chancel of their cathedral, which was in a precarious condition. It will be rebuilt at the expense of his Holiness, and the apse is to be prolonged so as to form a Latin cross, the basilica being at present only in the form of a T. It will be a vast undertaking, and the idea is not altogether new, having been originally proposed by the lamented Cardinal Altieri when he was archbishop of the said basilica. It was his desire to enlarge the choir, much too small for the proper performance of the great functions that take place in it. He was in treaty with the celebrated architect Vespignani for plans and estimates not only for this, but also for the enlargement of the sacristy and construction of an arcade or covered way from the church to the Constantine Baptistery, when his death, caused by his devotion to his cholera-stricken flock at Albano, deferred the execution of his plan. As far as the chancel is concerned, this will now be done by the Holy Father but these are not times for entertaining the rest of the Cardinal's magnificent and sumptuous conception.

The Pontifical Academia dei Nuovi Lineei has recently held several interesting and important sittings. At one of these, presided over by the celebrated Father Secchi, a paper was read by a countess on the flora of the Colosseum, and another, by the Prince Boncompagni, on microscopical observations. Papers have also been read by Professor Azzaruli, containing solutions of some problems on the tetrahedron, and by Professor Armellini, on some hydraulic phenomena observed in the Roman aqueducts. A most important paper has also been read by Father Secchi himself on some spectroscopic observations of the solar spots. Count Francesco Castracane read a paper containing fresh arguments to prove that diphtheria are produced by germs; his statements were founded on numerous observations made by him on collections from a fountain near Rocca di Papa. Father Lais, of the Oratory, read a paper on existence of sand in rain-water—a fine microscopic dust which is supposed to be taken up to the clouds by the wind, and then returned to the earth again with the rain. Professor Vincenzo de Rossi gave a lecture on conic sections, and Father Secchi wound up with a paper enumerating several scientific speculations, which, mere speculations hitherto, are now transferred to the region of positive facts, in consequence of recent discoveries made by that new instrument, the spectroscope.—Catholic Times.

The Fall Mail Gazette has the following:—"The strength of the German navy has been increased by the launch at Stettin of another torpedo-vessel called the Uhljan. This is the second vessel of the kind which Germany possesses, the Zieten having already been constructed in England; but the latter vessel is of a different type from the Uhljan, the torpedo being discharged by mechanical force from the mouth of a cannon projecting from its bows. The Uhljan carries immediately under its bows a torpedo which will explode within the vessel at which it is directed, and the force of the charge of dynamite which will be exploded by the collision is calculated to be sufficient to blow the other vessel to pieces, though the torpedo itself is no bigger than a football. The most remarkable point in connection with the ship is the enormous power of its engines as compared with the vessel itself. They are of 1,000 horse-power when at high pressure, and take up so much room that there is little space left for the coal-bunkers and the berths of the officers and men. This unusual proportion of steam power has been given in order that the vessel may be able to travel through the water very rapidly."

FRUSSIA AND ITALY.—MISSION OF VON MOLTKE.—The Monde gives currency to a curious story regarding the mission of Von Moltke to Rome. It is set forth that the German commander went thither to back up a circular sent to the Italian Government, prescribing an armed neutrality for Italy in the event of any troubles arising in the East and leading to war. Prussia desires to pursue her designs against Austria, while Russia swallows some slices of Turkey; and if Italy keep on her good behaviour while this goes on, her good friend Bismarck will help her to absorb the Tyrol, Illyria, and Dalmatia. The Monde goes on to say that the organs of the new Italian Ministry are very reticent on this point; but the organs of the late party of power, having obtained an inkling of the negotiations, have not hesitated to speak out plainly. The Opinion, for example, has set itself to exposing the extreme delicacy of the position of Austria, and to advising that empire to "take the bull by the horns" by an immediate occupation of the Ottoman Principalities in insurrection. A fact which to some extent confirms the rumours afloat is that General Cialdini—the only commander who retains any prestige in the Italian army—has gone to San Rossore, he had long conferences with the King. The official journals asserted that his only mission was to make arrangements for assuming supreme command of the army, in the event of hostilities breaking out. In any case there is likely to be fire somewhere, when so much smoke is ascending.

St. Vincent de Paul.—The Courier de Bruxelles comments on the late celebrations of the centenary of St. Vincent de Paul, and after eloquently describing the wonderful triumphs wrought by the members of the confraternity, concludes as follows:—"St. Vincent de Paul is the great master of the 'hierarchy of souls,' and of the Christian order of the hearts, the intelligence, the marrow, and the life of society. To him was confided by God a mission of regeneration, the importance of which is beyond measure. To him it has been given to combat without resting for the overthrow of Liberalism and its congeners—free thought, free pleasure, and free morals. St. Vincent de Paul has almost covered the world with his missionaries, his devoted daughters of charity. Measuring his efforts by the necessities of the times, he has inspired for our day the conferences which bear his honoured name. These conferences are the great Christian reservoirs from which are drawn, hour by hour, the elements of salvation from the miseries of the age; and in this sense St. Vincent de Paul can be justly proclaimed as a promoter of all the great works of modern times. He is the bond which unites us all to Jesus; and there is no act of devotion or abnegation, and of renunciation which it is possible for us to make, that does not add a fresh wreath to his crown of glory. Therefore the joyous celebration of the third centenary of St. Vincent de Paul opens a new era for the holy Church of Christ. His disciples multiply as the stars of heaven, forming a sacred line against the brutal excesses of Liberal systems, and saving society from the overthrow which menaced it through the imbecile arrogance of Liberalism.

The cry of "war in sight" is again passing from mouth to mouth, and as the Government press, instead of calming popular anxieties, observes an ominous silence on the subject, people like this as a sign that this time the wolf is really coming. What makes a new German war not only possible but probable in the year 1876 is the favourable opportunity offered by the Eastern complication to the full realisation of Bismarck's political programme. It would be a great mistake to think that the Chancellor's task had been finally crowned by the creation of a German Empire; that was only a step towards the great aim. The final triumph will be one Germany under one Emperor, to the exclusion of all other sovereigns, and the union into one nation of all the German lands from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from the Vosges to the Vistula.

"So welt die deutsche Zunge Klingt, Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt," Where'er the German tongue resounds, Singing Songs to God in heaven.

Such a political result cannot, of course, be brought about without a new war ending in the dismemberment of Austria. This is exactly why people suspect Prince Bismarck of having advised the blind Austrian rulers to embark on their present fatal course of hostility to Russian interests, whereby they are to a certainty digging poor Austria's grave. For during a war between Russia and Austria, Germany would find the longed-for opportunity of offering her help to the Northern power, for which assistance she would be allowed to annex the German-speaking Austrian provinces. To crush the House of Hapsburg completely and for ever, Italy, urged on by Prussia would attack Austria from the South, and receive Istria for her services. In common with a great many of my countrymen, I fear that if the situation in the East should in the least become favourable to the plan attributed to Bismarck, we shall have a new war before the Turkish question is definitely settled. Several facts, which in ordinary circumstances might not have been suggestive of warlike intentions, now greatly tend to strengthen popular suspicions. I mean Bismarck's haste to get all German railways at his command, Prince Charles and Moltke's sojourn in Italy, and the completion in this year of the German armaments, which are said to be more formidable than they ever have been. However—Qui ritu verba.—German Correspondence of the Liverpool Catholic Times.

PROGRESS AND PROTESTANTISM.—The Paris Univers criticising the principles of M. Laveleye—principles very commonly held amongst those whose only object of worship is worldly prosperity—writes as follows:—"He (M. Laveleye) complacently points to the light shed upon the world by America, England, Prussia, and Holland. We search in vain for this resplendent radiance. America so far has only shone in the fires of her machinery, and Prussia in the flash of her cannon. What has either one or the other done for civilisation? What intellectual conceptions have they promulgated—what works have they produced? This much-vaunted Prussia, despite the enormous pillage of her recent victory, reveals nothing but misery out of the Catholic provinces. Has she done anything in the domain of letters and of arts except to place disciples of Voltaire in the academies? Where is her glory? Where are her annals, her monuments, her titles to nobility amongst the people? France alone—even the France of to-day, fallen though she is—has a history more grand than those of all the Protestant and schismatic States put together. To better establish his theories, M. Laveleye will only recognise history as far as it suits the convenience of his argument. He closes his eyes perversely to the influence which Catholicism exercised exclusively up to the sixteenth century, during which period it converted the hordes of barbarians, established the freedom of Christianity, and studded the soil with institutions for the preservation and spread of science and morals. This was true progress, arrived at by a path along which the Church, up to the sixteenth century, had travelled alone. Protestantism then came upon the scene, borne aloft on a spirit of revolt which Catholic influence had hitherto been able to subdue; it changed the conditions of the true civilisation, and set up a human standard where it had dethroned the Catholic ideal. The new religion undoubtedly developed an unprecedented ardour and activity in the advancement of material progress; and fuller scope was thus given to the spread of that material civilisation which M. Laveleye admires so much in the counting-houses of England, and the mechanical industries of America. In one sense, he is right. A nation may have a period of prosperity, under the influence of Protestantism, or of religious indifference. Possibly it is more easy to make a fortune with religions so accommodating as those of Luther and Calvin than with the religion of Jesus Christ. The evangel, has it not said in effect: "The children of the century are more expert in the conduct of their business than the children of knowledge?" Is it not necessary also to recognise that Catholicism has no place in temporal felicity? But when M. Laveleye boasts of the spirit of enterprise which distinguishes England, Holland, and the others, and when he sees in their Protestantism the secret of their wonderful aptitude for commerce and finance, he ought logically to place Judaism above even Protestantism, for the very reason that the Jews excel all other peoples in the faculty of acquiring wealth. So that the conclusion to be deduced from his own premises destroys the aim of his argument. But it is not necessary to conclude that Catholics are inferior to others in business aptitude. France and Spain have rivalled the world in colonising. Nowhere does there reside more genius, more restless activity of commercial life, than in the little Italian republics. Is it nothing that Christopher Columbus and Vasco de Gama, both Catholics, by their grand discoveries, gave a new field for the propagation of the faith, and a new direction to the path of commerce? Certainly, if all progress is to be industrial, if all civilization is to consist in the transformation of

the world into a vast manufactory, if all the strength and majesty of the nations is to be summed up in the counting of their batteries of artillery, if the degree of a people's culture is to be appreciated only according to the number able to read and write, then, indeed, the Catholic nations remain inferior to the others, for they have a higher ideal than this society without faith, and a destiny far beyond the concerns of a mere terrestrial existence. If France is deprived now of her military glory, and apparently fated to vibrate between despotism and anarchy—if Austria has come to have neither force nor unity, if Spain is but the plaything of revolutions, if Italy presents the image of impotence, it is because they have, in ceasing to be truly Catholic, lost the real source of their greatness, the true basis of their progress.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to "Alphabetical" in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON. Lawrence, Marion County, Ind. Cincinnati Times, Feb. 4, 1875.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME VIRGINIA ETHIER, of the Parish of Infant Jesus, said District, wife common as to property of ZOTIQUE ROBIN LAPOINTE, Cabinet-maker, of the same place, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff; vs. The said ZOTIQUE ROBIN LAPOINTE, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME ANNE SOPHE FRAHM, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of JOHN STREET, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff; vs. The said JOHN STREET, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of ALPHONSE PILETTE, of Montreal, said District, Grocer, Insolvent. On Thursday, the twenty-second day of June next, the undersigned will apply to this Court for his discharge under said Act. Montreal, 15th May, 1876. ALPHONSE PILETTE, per A. HOULE, His Attorney ad litem.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME PHILOMENE FAVREAU, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of ANTOINE BENARD, junior, coachman, of the same place, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff; vs. The said ANTOINE BENARD, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant. Montreal, 24th May, 1876. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. LUCY BISSONNETTE, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of EUSEBE MARTIN, carpenter, of the same place, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff; vs. The said EUSEBE MARTIN, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant. Montreal, 24th May, 1876. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME ABIGAIL E. HOLDEN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of HARLOW CHANDLER of the same place, Merchant, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff; vs. The said HARLOW CHANDLER, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause this day. Montreal, 28th April, 1876. GILMAN & HOLTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME PAULINE DREYFUS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of ZACHARIAH AUERBACH, of the same place, Merchant, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff. And the said ZACHARIAH AUERBACH, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause. Montreal, 12th April, 1876. KEER & CARTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

