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VOL. XXVI.

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tions when to kneel, stand, etc..... 0 60 Month of St. Joseph..... 0 60 " Mary Union with Our Lord Jesus Christ in His Principal Mysteries for All Seasons of the Year. By the Rev. Fr. John Baptist Saint Jure, S.J., author of "Treatise on the Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ," etc.... D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

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Irish American Newspaper

Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those who love me, For those I know are true, For the heaven that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit, too; For all human ties that bind me, For the task by God assigned me, For the bright hours left behind me, And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story, Who've suffered for my sake, To emulate their glory, And follow in their wake; Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages, The noble of all ages, And time's great volume make.

I live to hail that season. By gifted minds foretold, When men shall live by reason, And not alone by gold-When man to man united, And every wrong thing righted, As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion With all that is divine, To feel there is a union Twixt nature's heart and mine, "I'o profit by affliction, Grow wiser from conviction. And fulfil each great design.

I live for those who love me, For those I know are true, For the heaven that smiles above me And awaits my spirit, too; For the wrongs that need resistance, For the cause that lacks assistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that I can do.

WINIFRED,

COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

By LADY DACRE..

CHAPTER VIII. The virtue of her lively looks Excels the precious stone; I wish to have none other book

To read or look upon. The modest mirth that she doth use Is mixed with shamefacedness. . Attributed to Lord Rechford, Anne Boleyn's Brother.

Although they differed widely in politics, the Duke of Montrose was one of the persons whom Lord Nithsdale looked upon as a true patriot, and a young man of great promise. He was the grandson of the great marquis, and had been by Queen Anne lately raised to the dignity of Duke of Montrose.

The family of the Earl of Nithsdale was, through Douglas, Earl of Moreton, nearly connected with that of the duke; and also, through the marriage of Lord Nithsdale's sister, the Lady Mary Maxwell, to the Earl of Traquhair, with that of his young duchess, the Lady Christian Carnegie, daughter to the Earl of Northesk.

This double connection had assisted to foster a friendship which the opposite tendency of their political opinions might otherwise have prevented from attaining maturity; and consequently, when the young Duke of Montrose first brought his fair bride and cousin into Scotland, he failed not to present her to a family with which they were mutually connected.

The duke was a zealous supporter of the Protestant succession, and was at that period high in favor with Queen Anne. His youthful wife had shone as one of the most brilliant stars at her court; and gay, levely, and volatile, she had not failed to adopt the style and manners then in vogue; she was esteemed the most modish lady about the court : the furbolow of her petticoat was no sooner seen than it was copied; her commode attracted alleyes; the and I will let you kiss my hand upon it."

jaunty air of her hoop was envied by all the sex and she no sooner appeared in one of the small muffs which we see represented in pictures of the time, than all the muffs about town were cut in half.

She enjoyed the admiration she excited, as was natural to one who was aware, though not vain, of her powers of fascination; and there was a grace in the harmless coquetries, and a joyous good-humor, a frankness, piercing through the court air, which had become, as it were, second nature to her, that took captive the hearts of all.

The young duchess would sometimes rally Lady Nithsdale on her antiquated notions, her housewifelike avocations, her retired habits; she would try to persuade her to follow the fashion of the day, and would urge her to taste with her the exciting pleasure of being swifty borne by a spirited steed over bill and vale, dell and dingle; but Lady Nithsdale, unaccustomed to such exertions, would shrink from the very idea, and trembled when she saw her fair friend mounted on her palfry, and dressed according to the mode which has excited the indignation of contemporary writers, dash from the hall-door, like an arrow from the bow; then, turning gayly back, laugh at her timid cousin's Her hair, which was suffered to hang at some length upon her shoulders, was loosely tied by a scarlet riband, which played like a streamer behind her; her small hat was edged with silver; her dress was of green camlet embroidered with the same material; and a cravat of the finest lace completed the toilet of the elegants of the year 1711. The horse, as though proud of so fair a rider, seemed to share in her vanity: he was adorned after the same airy manner; and tossed his pretty head, as if ne despised the silken rein which hung loosely upon his neck.

Lady Nithsdale watched the party of equestrians as long as they continued in sight; and Amy. whose blighted hopes enabled her to give her undivided affection to her lady, and her undivided thoughts to her dress, had not allowed this opportunity to escape of enlarging her notions upon the subject of the prevailing mode. Presuming upon her favor with her mistress, she had stolen away from Annie Bell and Jeannie Scott, and glided to the oriel window of the hall, that she misht see the great London bride in her new fangled garb.

"By my troth, madame, but her grace is very fair and wears a goodly dress, and mounts a jennet, such as might befit a lady in one of my own bal-

"Yes, Amy," replied Lady Nithsdale, "the dress is strange but graceful, and well does it suit my gay and sprightly cousin: yet she must have marvel-lous good courage; I think I never could mount any horse, much less a pawing, prancing steed, such as delights her grace. It is strange thus to peril one's life for pleasure!"

"And yet, my lady, such a close-fitting jaunty coat as that would right well set off your ladyship's slender waist. Trust me, madam, but I should like to have the curling of your soft brown hair, and the shaking in a thought of powder (her grace's maid showed me the powder-puffs they use now), and the making it hang in just such ringlets as my lady duchase's" lady duchess's."

"Nay, Amy, such tlighty doings are not for me!" In the evening, when the company were sipping their chocolate, and the servants preparing the ombre-tables, the lively duchess again rallied the Lady Nithsdale upon her taste for staying at home. "Now we will put you upon your trial," she said, playfully tapping her with her fan; "and you, my lord duke, and the Earl of Nithsdale himself, and Sir Hector McGregor, and Mr. McKenzie, and my fair cousin Crawford, of Kilbirny, and young Mrs. Rose Scott, of Murdiston, shall sit in judgment, and pronounce whether I have not passed a more profitable morning than our demure hostess there! Now, stand forth, Countess of Nithsdale, and answer the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth !"

The Lady Nithsdale smiled, while a slight color mounted to her cheek a theing called into notice; but she professed her willingness to submit to the verdict of so goodly a tribunal.

" After our morning meal," resumed the duchess, which I grant you was somewhat to the credit of the housewife-there was no fault to be found with the bannocks, nor with the saffron-cakes, nor the honey, nor the marmalade, nor the Fignan haddocks, nor any of the other delicacies for which our good land of Scotland is renowned-after this meal, what were my lady countess's avocations?"

"Even such household duties as your grace must needs attend to when you reach your own castle of Kincarn. I visited the still-room, and gave the housekeeper directions for making of some mintwater, and some julep, and other simple medicines which the neighboring poor are used to procure at the castle. And, moreover, this is the season when the distilled waters for the year must be made; the elder-flowers and the roses are all in bloom."

"Oh, stop, my dear countess! This last employment was most vain and useless i for who could endure such homely scents? It is impossible now to use anything but orange flower water; so you have indeed misspent your time most shamefully! Now yon, by your own confession, did only one thing at a time, while I cultivated my mind and improved my beauty at one and the some moment. I studied Locke on the Human Understanding, while my woman curled my hair; after which I read two chapters on the properties of loadstone, and-I would fain have studied the mathematics, only my wicked lord"-and she shook her fan at the duke-" would not give me the lesson he promised." She put on the prettiest pout of her ruby lips, while her gay eyes laughed through their fringe of eyelashes, as she looked down her cheeks with a mock air of pettish anger; then raising them suddenly on the duke, she continued in a repreachful tone, "You know, my lord, you would not wish your wife to be quite out of the fashion; and every lady now talks of the mathematics, and speaks but in words with a Latin derivation; and I will learn these things too, in spite of you!"

The duke looked upon her wilh delight and love, while he replied, "Learn of our fair hostess how to make a sack-posset, Christian |"

"Not unless your grace will teach me the mathematics! Now promise, and it shall be a bargain,

The duke most gladly availed himself of her permission to imprint on the fair hand she extended more than one kiss.

"Nay, you are too bold " she a ded, withdraw ing her hand suddenly, and frowning for a moment while she expressed a perty anger in the eloquent, language of the far, by quickly opening and shutting the sticks so as to produce a somewhat sharp noise. "But, my lord duke, you interrupt the trial. Silence in the court! The Lady Nithsdale had not made an end, when If to my shame be it spoken, somewhat rudely interrupted her. Proceed, fair countess."

"I visited my children for a while, and then I practised to my new spinet some of the songs your grace showed me last night; for my lord loves sweet sounds so well that he will sometimes listen to such poor music as I can make."

"That is well. But now, fair countess. how did you pass your time while I, having duly attended both to my understanding and my person, now took heed to my health, by galloping in the fresh air, many and many a mile, over sweet heath and thymy downs ?"

"Why, after seeing my maidens at their embroidery, I wrote and despatched a letter to my dear sister Lucy, at Bruges."

"Uscless! still vain and useless! If your letter had been addressed to some court lady, who might have informed you in return of what color was Mrs. Masham's new hood, and whether the queen had yet adopted the fashion of my last commode whether her grace of Marlborough had yet left off the philomot-colored petticoat of which we are all so weary,—well! But what news can your devout sister send you from the dull convent?"

"Nay, your grace is jesting now! Every word that comes from Bruges, and tells me of the dear, dear friends of my childhood, is precious to me."

"I can well believe it." replied the duchess with a winning frankness; "for dearly do I love a letter from old Eupheme Stuart the sister of our minister at Ethy; and I would often rather sit and con over her prosy epistle than dress myself for a court ball. But you know, Lady Nithsdale, that all other considerations must give way before our loyalty to our monarch."

"Most true, your grace," answered the Lady Nithsdale, in a tone of voice which showed she thought of the "king over the water," while the volatile duchess watched her with a laughing and malicious countenance.

"Oh, my dearest countess !" she exclaimed, "do you know how you have patched yourself in a most factious manner! For Heaven's sake, remove that shocking patch on the wrong side of your face! it might lead to much mischief. It is an old saying, that extremes meet; and they say that some of the discomfited Whigs are even now plotting with the Jacobites. This is a season when it behoves every one to be most discreet in such tokens of sentiment and your imprudent patching might bring suspicion on your good lord."

"Does your grace speak of the mole on my right temple?

"Is it indeed a mole? I pray your pardon, dearest cousin. But this is very sad! quite a misfortune ! Do you not know we all of late express our political opinions after this fashion? may perceive I always wear a patch on the left side

of my chin, to evince my loyalty."

"If such be the case, my loyalty is born with
me, and cannot cease but with my life!" replied the Countess of Nithsdale, whose feelings were to strong and so devoted she could not jest or banter on the

"Treason! treason!" exclaimed the duchess: we shall have to put you on trial for still higher crimes and misdemeanors."

"A prisoner cannot be tried for two offences at once, and your grace has not brought the first accusation to an end," interposed the Earl of Nithsdale, somewhat anxious to give the conversation an-

"To tell you the honest truth, my lord, I thought the evidences seemed likely to go against myself, and I was not forry to drop the prosecution. We will let the judgment go by default ! Is that good law, my Lord Privy Seal, for you should understand these matters?" she continued, turning to her husband with an air of mock solemnity.

"You are a madcap, Christian!" replied the duke, who, while he half attempted to repress her lively sallies, listened to them with pleased amusement, and, like the mother of a spoiled child, looked round upon the company to see if they also did not applaud her wit and grace.

In truth, though she was somewhat the spoiled child of fortune, no one could wish her other than she was. What in another would have been frivologs or impertment, in her was graceful and most fitting. She was in the vein for playful malice, and with an air of mock penitence, replied, "Well, then. my lord, I will be most staid and serious. I will not play one single game at ombre to-night, but I will sit by my gentle cousin's side, and learn of her to ply my needle as good housewives and virtuous matrons should;" and seating herself on a low stool in the window, she fell to sorting and choosing shades of silks, till she had confused and mixed

them all. "I must look at you, fair cousin," she added suddenly, "to learn how I should begin; but methicks you have not chosen your colors with that taste which all admire in whatever else you do. Surely a white rose on that pale blue ground lack contrast: a red rose, or a tulip, or a piony, would better please the eye; a white rose is to my mind but a mean and insipid flower," she added, with a side-

long glance at Lady Nithstale.
"In my eyes it is the fairest flower that blows," replied the countess. "This stoolis for my mother; and well may the white rose be dear to the widow, and the daughter, of the Duke of Powis!"

"Well may it be dear, for it has cost you dear, or rather it might have cost you dear, had it not been for our gracious sovereign's clemency in restoring to your brother his estates. Now own, sweet coz, that never was Old England so great or so glorious as, she is at present; our navies triumphant, our armies crowned with laurels, our commerce flourishing, our colonies prospering, our negotiations successful,-anything else, my lord duke? for I often hear a recapitulation of our glories, and I ought to know them by heart."

" Nay, dearest cousin, I do not understand such communicated to the government; and, in truth, cannot loose us from our allegiance." "Nay, nay, constancy to a falling cause is treason,

not allegiance; for you know Treason doth never prosper. What's the reason That when it prospers, none dare eall it treason."

"Methinks, if any are guilty of treason, it is not those who, through weal and through woe-through danger and distress, at the risk of their fortunes and their persons-preserve their fidelity to the king of their ancestors!"

The Earl of Nithsdale turned a warning glance

upon his wife, whose feelings had for a moment outrun her prudence. The blood rushed into her face —her eyes filled with tears.

"Nay, dearest cousin, you are moved. Forgive my giddy bantering, and trust me, that whether Whig or Tory, Protestant or Catholic, Jacobite or not, I love you dearly; and if ever there should arise occasion to prove it, you shall not find your cousin Christian Montrose wanting." And she threw her arms around her neck, and embraced Lady Nithsdale with a warm-hearted frankness which caused their playful dispute to draw still closer the bonds of affection between them.

Although the earl would not have denied his attachment to the exiled family, he wished not to be unnecessarily forward in expressing his sentiments. He respected the sincere patriotism of the Duke of Montrose; he did him the justice to believe that it was from firm conviction that he was so strenuous a supporter of the Protestant succession; and it was no matter of surprise to him when, two years afterward, the duke retired from the ministry, rather than support the Earl of Oxford in measures of which his conscience did not approve.

CHAPTER IX.

Wighton's coming, Nithsdale's coming, Carnwarth's coming, Kenmure's coming, Derwentwater and Foster's coming, Withrington and Nairne's coming: Little wot ye who's coming, Blythe Cowhill, and a's coming. The Chevalier's Muster-roll.

The queen's health was now declining; and Lord Nithsdale, in common with many others of his party, looked forward to the chance of a peaceable restoration of the Stuarts.

His impartial judgment acknowledged that, under the rule of Anne, England enjoyed a more than common measure of prosperity; and, though she was not the rightful keir, still it was Stuart blood which ran in her veins. He augured, from her relations of the bardeness of the latest of the relation of the latest o silence upon the address of both houses of parliament, urging her to press the Duke of Lorraine and her other allies to exclude the Pretender from their dominions, and from her open disapprobation of the Elector's sitting in the house of peers as the Duke of Cambridge, or even taking up his abode in England, that her secret inclinations were in favor of her brother.

All these considerations combined to render Lord Nithsdale unwilling to disturb the tranquillity of his native land; and it was with satisfaction that he found month after month clapse without his being called upon to sacrifice either the peace of his country, or the principles of loyalty in which he had been brought up.

The moment, however, came at length, in which conflicting duties made it difficult for the most conscientious to preserve a fame untarnished, or so to conduct themselves that their motives should not be liable to misconstruction. If, in times comparatively settled, when loyalty and patriotism may and ought to go hand-in-hand, it is difficult for public men to steer clear of suspicion, we should not be too severe on those who were exposed to trials, and placed in difficulties, from which all are now hap-

pilv exempt. Queen Anne died; and it might have afforded a lesson to both the claimants to her throne, that she, under whom this country had ranked higher in the scale of nations than at any previous period of its history-under whom the British arms had been crowned with unexampled success—under whom no British subject's blood had been shed for treason that "good Queen Anne," the mild and merciful. sank a victim to mental anxiety, a martyr to the harassing dissensions of her ministers and of her confidential friends and favorites. But when was such a lesson of any avail? The prize was sought by both parties with unabated ardor, and Lord Nithsdale's hopes that the title of King James the

Third might be acknowledged were quickly blasted. The Duke of Montrose, true to the Protestant cause, hastened to Edinburgh, there to assist in the proclamation of the Elector, and the Jacobites lost no time in communicating with the Pretender.

Both pity and indignation had been roused in the Earl of Nithadale's bosom, when, upon the queen's leath, the King of France intimated to the chevalier that it was expected he would immediately quit his territories, and return to Lorraine; and when, on the other hand, the King of England refused an audience to the minister of Lorraine till the unfortunate exile was removed from his master's dominions.

That the descendant of a long line of monarchs should thus be hunted from country to countrythat the lawful sovereign of one of the fairest realms of Europe should not have where to lay his head, overcame all other considerations; and it was with zealous passion that he joined himself with the Earls of Mar, Carnwarth, Kenmure, and the other most ardent Jacobites. It was the generous impulse of compassion for the injured-indignation, reckless of the consequences, which prompted his conduct, rather than hope of seeing their efforts crowned with success.

While others were elated at the unpopularity of the king, whose foreign language, manners, and habits were not calculated to please the multitude, and who, by the favor shown exclusively to the Whigs, had indisposed the Tories, with whom lay the great mass of landed property, Lord Nithsdale perceived that the new monarch was determined, spirited, and active. While others relied on the secret assistance which Louis the Fourteenth, notwithstanding his engagements with England, afforded to the chevalier, Lord Nithsdale was convinced, from the effectual measures taken to defeat them, that the chevalier's designs must be by some means

things; but I know full well that adverse fortune the Earl of Stair, the English Ambassador at Paris, found means to discover, and transmitted to his own court, all the plans and intentions of the Pretender, while yet in embryo.

Not many months after the king's accession, some tumults and riots took place, which tended greatly to raise the spirits of the more sanguine; and ven to Lord Nithsdale himself seemed to augu. well for the ultimate result.

Those who celebrated the king's birthday were insulted; while on the following day, which was the anniversary of the Restoration, the whole city was illuminated, and its streets re-echoed with the sounds of mirth and rejoicing.

The government, aware that the spirit of disaffection was making considerable progress, adopted measures of some severity towards the Scottish Jacobites; they resolved that all who were in any degree liable to suspicion should be summoned to appear at Edinburgh, and there required to give bail for their peaceable behavior.

The Earl and Countess of Nithsdale were one evening on the bowling-green of their castle of Terreagles, watching the gambols of their children: the little Lord Maxwell, a stout, bold boy, was exerting all his might to drag one of the garden seats up the steep grass bank. He had turned it upside down; had stuck in it a tall staff, with a handkerchief for its streamer; and having christened it "his gallant vessel, the lloyal James," had laden it with all the bowls and bowling-pins he could find scattered about the grass.

The parents for a moment forgot the disputed succession to the throne, the claims of James the Third, the dangers which beset their country, the perils which awaited themselves—lost in the pride and delight of watching the enger-spirited boy, whose sua-burned cheek was flushed with the exertion, every muscle called into action, every sinew strained, as by turns he pushed, and dragged, and shoved his unwieldly plaything.

"He is a brave boy, is he not, my lord?" exclaimed Lady Nithsdale, looking into her husband's face, her eyes beaming with maternal pride; " ne will not bring disgrace upon the Maawellst Methinks he may one day fight as gallantly for his king and country as his ancestors have done before

"God bless him!" ejaculated the earl; and he turned half away, ashamed of the emotion which suddenly surprised him.

At that moment a servant approached, and delivered to him the summons issued by government, requiring his attendance at Edinburgh, there to offer bail for his good behavior, under pain of being denounced a rebel.

"Winifred, my love, the decisive moment is arrived," said Lord Nithsdale, turning to his lady with a sad, a serious, but a determined air. "I am here ordered to Edinburgh; a summons I cannot and will not obey. I am henceforward a robel to the existing government. The die is cast. Alas! alas! for this poor land! Let the event be what it may, ruin and desolation must fall on many. Blood must flow!—the bland of our country fred, it is an awful thing to take the first step which must inevitably lead to civil war!"

" Nay, nay, my lord; if our gracious prince but set foot upon his native land, all loyal hearts will at once acknowledge him. Was not his uncle's restoration bloodless? and was not the public mind less prepared for such an event than at the present moment? Oh, think more hopefully, my dear, dear lord! The 'rose of snow' will be triumphant vet!"

The earl shook his head sorrowfully. "I cannot join in the sanguine hopes of those who think this matter can be brought to a speedy termination. I tremble, Winifred,-nay, do not look at me as though you scarcely believed, and yet blamed me," he contined, with a smile in which there was little mirth. "I tremble for my native land: God knows I honestly and sincerely wish for its welfare. During the just and mild reign of the late queen, it would have gone hard with me to assist in any disturbance, for her people were happy; but now, when a stranger and a foreigner persecutes my rightful sovereign — when he is driven, like a hunted beast, from one land to another-when all the persons of note in the country are prosecuted. banished, or disgraced-when my honored friend and consin the Duke of Ormond's name and armorial bearings are razed from out the list of peers; his achievement as Knight of the Garter taken down from St. George's Chapel,-no, it is not in mortal man to sit down calmly under this tyranny! I should disgrace my name, my ancestors! Let the success be what it may, it shall never be said that William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale, proved false to the cause of his king through coward fear of the event!"

Lady Nithsdale watched his kindling countenance with love and awe: the color flushed into his pale cheek; his eyes, so full of care, gleamed from beneath the coal-black eyebrows.

"King James must succeed," she cried; "a few such spirits as my noble lord's must carry victory with them. Let the king but set foot in Scotland----'

"Yes, Winifred," he resumed, and an expression of care again stole over his countenance; " let the king come in person, and come quickly !-but, alas! he is in the hands of those who use him for their own purposes. I fear-but I scarcely dare own the fear to myself-that he lacks that decision, that boldness, that promptitude of action, which in such an undertaking are so indispensably requisite! Why is he not here even now? Why does not the Earl of Mar receive his commission? Yes, Winifred, I tremble. Should we plunge our native land in strife, should the 'rose of snaw' be indeed steeped in ruddie heart's bluid,' and should we fail in our object, shall we not have much to answer

for ?" At that moment the little Lord Maxwell came running to his parents, breathless and exulting :-"I have towed the Royal James to land, father; there she is in port!"

"Oh, take this for a good omen, my lord!" said. Lady Nithsdale, kissing the boy. Lord Nithsdale shook his head; but, bending over the boy, he kissed. him likewise."

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

SOLILOQUY OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTTS, BEFORE HER EXECUTION.

BY MRS. M. WARDE. To die! to die! O crownless Queen! Tis all that's left thee now; Thy kingdom and thy freedom ta'en, This one, last boon, hast thou! O mighty gift! above the pow'r

Of foes to grant or keep, I know thou it sent from Him, who gives "To His beloved, sleep!"

How fair thou wert, O life! how dear, When first I knew thy name! What golden lights from all sweet joys, Around me thronging came! And earth, how beautiful to me, Thy fresh and broad expanse, How like a dream of Henv'n it seemed In mine own sunny France!

France! Oh! the name another brings, One full of tend'rest pow'r-"Francis P—my lost, my proudly loved, Thou conqu'rest e'en this hour. Back from the grim clouds hov'ring here, Back from the scaffold's shade, My heart is turned to weep beside Thy grave—too early made!

List! canst thou hear me, as I kneel In spirit in its clay? My husband! will thy freed heart bend To take the words I say? I said them, when our lives were young And brightest hopes our own; I said them, when in thy dear voice I heard the death-pang's moan!

I said them, when thy ear was deaf E'en to my voice, and when I knew thy lips could never ope To answer me again. I said them, O my buried one! In many a dark hour since, And now, within my life's lost hour. I kneel to thee, my prince!

I kneel to thee, and tenderly I say them once again,

Dost hear, beloved? I love thee—yes, Thou'rt cherished now, as when Thy dear love in the sweet, old past, So proudly crowned me, wife, And in this worn heart's core I've kept Thine image all my life!

Scotland, farewell! proud, rugged land, When, from me, he was gone Thou, to my widowed heart wert all It dared to call its own! Home of my birth! I pray for thee, Armies of spirits brave, Whose deeds will shame the weakness of Thy Queen, that died-a slave.

My child! my child! God pity thec! Thy mother's heart doth moan, For o'er thy youthful brow there looms The shadow of a crown! Oh! may the pow'r that kings obey, Thee from that shadow save!

May never monarch's sway be thine, But thine—an early grave! Grave-my grave! God! I shudder now! Life fadeth at the sound; Death lays his dread, cold grasp on me,

I feel my spirit bound ; Down by a strong and galling chain, Whose weight is agony, Whose presence freezes all my hopes-It drags me-God-from Thee.

It drags me, where most fearful sights, In ghastly numbers throng Upon my poisoned vision! I To them a slave belong! There—fleshless bones, and glaring eyes, And bare, dead skulls, and these All set on me by lurid fiends, Who strive my soul to seize

Life! life! come back! thy terrors are Sweet happiness to this!

I love thee, life! I fear to die! Awful and alone, it is! o twill not fly, this vision dread-Dear Father, God, has Thou, Whom all my weary life I've loved, No comfort for me now?

" Our Father, hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come" to me! Thou'st saved me, great and loving God! Thou'st set my weak heart free! Oh! let that heart's last throb be praise To the Almighty name;

And let my life-blood speak the thanks These wondrous mercies claim Death! death! thou call'st, and lo! I come, Thou art not frightful now! To give my soul, most longing peace;

God's herald sweet, art thou ! To ease my weary, aching heart, Thou bringest Heav'nly balm; Crownless and kingdomless I was Freed, crowned by thee, I am !

LITTLE CATECHISM ON THE INFAL-LIBILITY OF THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

DESIGNED TO AID IN THE COMPREHENSION OF THE DOGMA.

(Continued from last week.)

IV.

DIFFICULTIES SUGGESTED BY REASON AND HISTORY. 1. You have now explained to me what Papal Infal-

Zibility is, and what it is not. I have a few more objections to propose in order to ascertain if you are capable of refuting the errors of our day on this point. What would you answer to those who say that God alone is infallible, and that every man is subject to error? Certainly, God alone is infallible by nature; but it is precisely this infallible God, who, according to

His own promise, assists His Vicar, preserving him from error and communicating to him a ray of His own Infallibility. Thus, for example, God alone can work miracles; He alone can read the future; and yet innumerable saints, by a special gift, have wrought miracles and prophesied.

2. But there still remains the argument that every man is subject to error, and that the Pope has the same Ziability?

When he speaks as man, he is so indeed; but when he speaks as Pope, in the name of God, he is not subject to error. When he so speaks, it is not man who pronounces, but God who speaks by his lips. We must always return to the first principle of his infallibility, that is, the promised assistance of the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of Truth; we will thus comprehend that the Pope cannot err when

teaching the faith and morality. 3. But you admit that the Pope it not impeccable ; in a word, he is a man, prone to human weakness. Might it not then happen that in dictating a definition of faith or morals he would permit himself to be guided by some human passion, or that caprice might influence his de-

cision? No; for God, who has promised Infallibility to the Pope, could not permit that, through passion or want of reflection, he should give an erroncous de-want of reflection, he should give an erroncous de-finition. We always return to His fundamental finition. We always return to His fundamental his nice particular of the parson and that its account of his "barbarous murder" was inpoint; the Infallibility is not founded on the his pig" numerous in the pages or orations of Eng. accurate—seeing that he still lived, and had never clad navy of Great Britain.

exclude study and research in Theology.

4. But there is no reasoning that can prevail against facts. Your reasons are excellent; yet history is there to demonstrate that in spite of their infallibility, some Popes have fullen into error?

It would be impossible for them to fall into error in teaching doctrines of faith or morality. This has never happened. Here is the essential point. All that has been asserted and repeated on the subject of other falls, other mistakes of Popes, has nothing to do with the present question. The enemies of religion may vainly seek among all the definitions emanating from the Popes, a single error in faith or morals, a single doctrine that should have been retracted by the Church. Not one can be found! You may discover in history traits that throw discredit on the personal conduct of some Popes, but it would be impossible to discover or to demonstrate a single fact which tells against their doctrinal definitions in matters of faith and morals. History supplies us with a magnificent confirmation of the doctrine of infallibility as defined by the Vatican Council. ۲.

PRACTICAL CONCLUSION.

1. The definition has been made: it only remains for Catholies to bow in submission. But is this difinition an advantage or a disadvantage? And first, was it necessary ?

Not only was there need of it, but it was a veritable necessity. After the storm raised against the Papal Infallibility, the definition was not only opportune, but absolutely necessary. Even apart anybody with whom you are in communication on the from that consideration, it was on many other grounds most useful and most opportune for the CLARENDON has chosen to do, and you may confidently as-Church. Before the definition it might be discussed in good faith; now the question of opportuneness is settled forever, as well as the question of the doctrine itself. The Council, assisted by the Holy Spirit, has pronounced. Who would dare to say that, although undoubtedly it defined an important dogma, revealed by God, it would, notwithstanding have been more prudent to be silent, and leave error full liberty to propagate itself?

2. But this blessed definition has given birth to discord and contradiction. See the conduct of certain governments, and the existence of the new heretical sect calling itself 'Old Catholics?"

So much the worse for themselves. The fault is there own. It is only too true that scandals must come, to distinguish true from false Catholics. Other Councils and other definitions have aroused even more violent contradictions and more formidable revolts. Jesus Christ was saluted by the holy old Simeon in the Temple as a sign of contradiction; it is thus also with His Vicar here below. The fault is theirs who turn to their own ruin a definition which, for them also, would have been an instrument of salvation, had they humbly submitted to it, instead of dashing themselves against the rock which Jesus Christ Himself established as the foundation of His Church.

3. Yes; Infallibility is a fine privilege for him who is charged with teaching truth to the world; but does it not weigh heavily on those who must submit to its de-

We should not speak thus, for the Pope did not receive the gift of infallibility for his own advantage, but for the good of the faithful. And is it not indeed an inappreciable benefit for the world to possess an infallible authority to teach it faith and morality?

4. But in setting forth so conspicuously the principle of infallible authority, do you not suppress the liberty of science, of progress, of modern civilization, of reason itself ?

We may dismiss these questions of outraged liberties, for these are not liberties, but licenses and the licenses of errors. Can such license ever be a benefit. And is it not, the other hand, a great gain for science, progress, and civilization, to have a living teacher who, in the name of God, combat error and teaches truth in faith and morality? That such an authority should have been solemnly defined is assuredly an immense advantage for individuals, for nations, for the Church, and for society.

5. I now understand that the decision having been delared nothing more remains for us to do but to submit to the Pope's decision, either through love or through force?

Let it be through love. Catholic obedience to the Pope should be entire, filial, spontaneous and affectionate. The definition of infallibility obliges us to gratitude toward God, who has given us a pastor infallible in faith and morals; of gratitude toward the Council, for having made us more clearly understand this great benefit of God; we likewise owe submission, devotedness and love to the Pope and the See of Peter, which is the chair of truth. To conclude, we owe a peculiar love to Pius IX., the Infallible Pontiff of the Immaculate Virgin-the Pope, who, after having glorified Mary by defining her Immaculate Conception, saw the Council of the

Vatican define Papal Infallibility.
Such are the fruits which, by God's grace, I hope that I have gathered from the instructions I have heard on the Infallibility of the Pope.

PALMERSTON AND THE PRIESTS.

No more instructive work has issued from the press than the so-called "Life of Lord Palmerston," which has just appeared. It is a revelation of the inner mind of British statesmanship, as regards Ireland. Let us remark that such revelation was extremely

required, especially by the Irish clergy, some time ago. They are far from being a vindictive class; they do not brood over their wrongs when these are passed, or seem about to pass; they have great Christian virtues, and amongst these charity is one of their eminent qualities. Unfortunately, they have to deal with British politicians, and in that occupation charity is not the quality likely to preserve them from their enemies. The utmost possible vigilance is required, and a very large amount of suspicion. They can no longer allow themselves (if they wish to be safe) to pass what is called a motives; they must pass a just judgment, and sometimes give credit for the worst.

They are in the position of men dealing with wild animals. It is a matter of life and death that they should keep their eyes upon every movement. and every glance of their companions, or they may be torn asunder.

They had forgotten this. They had forgotten that the "cunning of the serpent" was commanded as well as the "innocence of the dove." They went as doves to the den of the British Minister, and he plucked them.

For these reasons we fervently welcome the epistles of Lord Palmerston; they supply a revela-tion and a warning which will prevent the priests and the people of Ireland from being deceived by more plausible speeches for a generation at least. It was high time. Having emerged from the pains and penaltics of the infamous code, called Penal, and hearing all around them the enchanting words of toleration and liberality, seeing also in all the glory of his reign " the great Liberal Minister"the Irish Catholic clergy were lulled into a state of confidence. They had not the remotest suspicion that they were regarded as anything else than a Christian clergy, doing their duty as best they could, poorly paid, and unfairly treated. We speak of the great majority and the majority of the great amongst them. Were they not, indeed, told that the Estab-

tance of God, which assistance, however, does not exclude study and research in Theology.

Palmerston's Ministers—nay, spoken well of by himself? How was it possible for them to imagine, then, that he was, with the most intense and crafty purpose, holding them up to infamy at Rome, and blackening their characters to all posterity, so far as he could, as assassins and murderers? Impossible, no doubt-but, before you launch forth against Lord Palmerston's dcuble-dealing and diabolical hypocrisy, remember this—British politicians in later days have discoursed in public as politely as he, why not suspect them also of secret plotting?

There has been secret plotting. Time will show it. of that make now doubt-that much we may guarantee. The day of plots is not gone by with Lord

Palmerston, by any means. Let us now give a specimen of Lord Palmerston's

letters to his agent at Rome. It was dated Dec. 3. 1847, and addressed to Lord Minto—an individual whose name was well known at that time in Ireland. The "National Press" denounced his mission to the public. The Liberal-Whig Press censured the "revolutionary wickedness" of the National Press in daring to do as much. The Liberal-Whig clergy naturally enough thought the journals they read were honest and sensible, and that the National Press was wild and reckless at best, flinging imputations at dignitaries without just cause, and thereby showing its revolutionary character. And now what do those of then who survive think of this question? Let them read the following statements in reference to their character from the pen of the Great Liberal Leader" :-

My Dear Minto I send you a letter from Clarendon, the whole of which you may, I think, read to sure the Papal authorities that at present in Ireland MIS-CONDUCT IS THE RULE, AND GOOD CONDUCT THE EX-CEPTION IN THE CATHCLIC PRIESTS. That they, in a multitude of cases, are the open, and fearless, and SHAMELESS INSTIGATORS, TO DISORDER, TO VIOLENCE, AND MURDER, and that every day and every week the better conducted, who are by constitution of human nature the most quiet and timid, are being scared by their fellow-priests, as well as by their flocks, from a perseverance in any efforts to give good counsel and to restrain violence and crine.

This passage is hideous enough, at first view but further inspection reveals in the deep a yet deeper pit. Just let us examine it a little, with re-

spect to two or three points. 1. What Clarendon was is tolerably well known, He was undoubtedly a political miscreant of the darkest dye, who stopped at nothing to carry bis point. He caused letters to be opened in the Postoffice. But he did much worse. He employed the creature Birch to revile and culmniate, in the World newspaper, of Dublin, the leaders of the Irish people, more especially the Young Irelanders, who were denounced as Communists and Socialists; week after week Birch and the Viceroy had interviews or communications, when the latter gave instructions to the former what nick-names he should call, what new slander he should utter, what trick he should try to alarm the clergy and respectable classes in reference to the conduct and intentions of those who were trying to protect Ireland from the evils of misgovernment.

Clarendon being such a man, is it not plain that he did not keep within the limits of probability when the object was to defame the Irish Catholic clergy? We must assume that he painted them in pretty black colours so that they would have been unrecognisable, if they had seen the picture. But even that was not enough for the English Premier. The Viceroy, living in Ireland, was unable to paint the picture dashingly enough: his imagination, reckless as it was, seemed limited by the circumstances of his position. Hence Lord Palmerston's hint-nay, direction and command-to his Roman agent, to "go farther than Clarendon," Clarendon, perhaps, found his official despatch would appear in a Parliamentary paper, and reveal what a rogue he was whilst he lived, and thus spoil his play—Palmerston had no fear that his private cor-respondence would appear in print until after his death. And then he knew that English public opinion would not rebuke his memory, whilst the lrish Priests might rage in vain—he would be in a region which such as he have made "too hot to hold" good Irishmen.

In simpler language, the English Premier might hav-said-"Our Viceroy in Ireland is too wary to invent the slanders we require-you may do the work safely-so go forth at once and tell the Pope's Ministers that Irish priests are all murderers, in act or desire. Tell him that if there happen, by any rare accident, to be mild-mannered men amongst them, that they are frightened wretches who dare not mutter a word for fear of their savage flocks and their savage priestly brethren." Such, in plain terms, is Lord Palmerston's order to his minion Minto at Rome. Great men have uttered memorable sayings. Napoleon wrote-" Activite, activite, attivite;" O'Connell used to repeat-"Agitate, agitate, agitate." Somebody else has cried-"Educate, educate, educate." What cry was this of the natorious Premier's? Nothing else than-"Calumniate | calumniate | calumniate ?"

Now, what were the priests about at this memorable period? How did they conduct themselves? there any colour at all for the infamous slanders flung upon them. At that time Ireland was suffering from the sore affliction of an artificial famine. The potatoes had been blighted and rotten in the ground; but there were plenty, and to spare, of grain and meat in the land. Its fertility had not disappeared—Ireland was still a fruitful mother still could nourish her children had her hands been free to feed them, and the food she had laboured to produce been left her to give them. But it was otherwise arranged, and the nation had been stricken with famine and fever. Where were then these Irish priests-where? Ah, when the English Premier was refusing to send out an idle vessel to carry there the gift-grain of America, the Irish priests were ministering by the side of the famished, subject. The whole Irish Hierarchy were, as a fever-stricken people, and sharing their humble means with the hungering poor. At the sad christchardable judgment," and give credit for the best | ening and mournful deathbed, hastening over the bleak moor, crossing by night the dreary mountain, enduring sleet and storm, the Irish priests, true scions of our Irish race, faithful apostles of the doctrines of Christ, wended their weary way, undaunted by misery, unchecked by the fear of disease, ministering to the afflicted and sparing their own that they might share with the suffering.

These were the men whom the English Premier

confident'ally informed the Roman Court were "THE OPEN, AND FEARLESS, AND SHAMBLESS INSTIGATORS TO DISORDER, TO VIOLENCE AND MURDER!"

He considered that outrageous calumnies which had no chance of belief in Ireland, which dared not even be published in Ireland-but which were well talked over in England, were matters of common acceptance in official circles in England-he considered that the officially-concocted slanders might be credited at Rome, when delivered by an English agent, it a noble lord," on the authority of another "noble lord"-the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland. It is well, very well to know with what ferocity we have been calumniated by England at Rome.

In order to give circumstantiality to his account, and thus enable Lord Minion Minto to impose more readily on the unsuspicion of the Roman Ministers, Lord Palmerston cites some fictitious cases, which can, of course, stand no scrutiny in Ireland. They were doubtless taken from the same Orange Tory

science or virtue of man; it depends on the assis-, lishmen? Were they not complimented by Lord been assaulted. But even as Lord Palmerston states the case, its flimsy character is apparent. We do not think it worth while to insist upon this part of the subject-what we wish particularly to point out is the opinion entertained in England regarding Irish priests, and that at a time when our clergy undoubtedly exhibited traits of devotedness shown in no other country, by no other clergy whatever. Remembering that fact, read this :-Major Mahon, who was shot the other day, was denounced by his priest at the altar the Sunday be-

fore he was murdered. He might have been murdered all the same if the priest had not denounced him, but that denunciation, of course, made all the people in the neighborhood think the deed a holy one. The irritation and exasperation thence growing up in the public mind against the Cutholic priesthood is extreme and scarcely anybody now talks of these Irish murders without uttering a fervent wish that A DOZEN PRIESTS MIGHT BE HUNG FORTHWITH, and the most EFFECTUAL remedy which has been suggested, and which seems the most popular, is that whenever a man is murdered in Ireland THE PRIEST OF THE PARISH SHOULD BE TRANSPORTED. A MORE GENER-ALLY POPULAR PROPOSAL WOULD BE THAT HE SHOULD BE HUNG, and many who clamour for martial law fancy, I have no doubt, that by martial law this latter process

could be adopted. Do not waste your breath in exclaiming against the abomination of this extract-but make it clear to your minds that it is the composition of the 'Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland"-in other words, of the English Government. It was the English Government which wished "that a dozen of Irish priests might be hung forthwith"—it was the English Government which considered it would be "the most effectual remedy" to transport or hang the priest of the parish-it was with the English Government itself that those ideas were popular." That is what Irish priests must take care to recollect.

It was not the individul Palmerston who was moving in the matter. He had no personal agency at Rome, so far as we know. It was the English Gov-erement which was using all its apparatus of foreign agents—part paid by Irish taxation—to caluminate the Irish prests as murderers and to make the world believe that every decent man in Iretand as well as Great Britain wished to hang them.

Do you thing the inference a forced one? Then read this extract, in which the Queen's Minister gives open and deliberate expression to his desire to get a priest hanged. The state of crime in Ireland at that period had been proved by Daniel O'Connell to be far less grevious than it was in England, where constantly murders of the foulest kind were perpetrated :-

I really believe there never has been in modern times, in any country professing to be civilized and Christian, nor anywhere out of the central regions | him desire to divorce his lawful wife, Catharine, of Africa, such a state of crime as now exists in Ireland. There is svidently A Deliberate and ex- refusal to pander to his appetites, and the conse-TENSIVE CONSPIRACY AMONG THE PRIESTS AND THE PEASANTRY TO KILL OPP OR DRIVE AWAY ALL THE PROPRIETORS OF LAND, to prevent and deter any of their agents from collecting rents, and thus practically to was begotten in adultery. Incidentally we arrive transfer the land of the country from the landowner to the at an immense amount of information regarding tenant. I trust, however, that some of these murd- Cardinal Wolsey, and, though he was by no means erers will be taken; some, indeed, have already blameless, it is made as clear as daylight that his been apprehended, and if evidence can be got character was totally different from the one comagainst them, the hanging of a dozen of these miscreants monly painted; that he was, in the noblest sense, in a row may have some effect in deterring others the best friend Henry ever had; that "diplomatic from following their example, AND IF WE COULD | fiction" is alone responsible for his supposed con-BUT GET A PRIEST IN THE LOT it would be like a nivance with Henry's adultery, as well as for the patmigan in a bag of grouse, or a pied or ring necked pheasant in a battue - Yours sincerely,

PALMERSTON.

We have no fear that these expressions will not be taken to heart by the Irish clergy, nor any dread that they will be lightly forgotten by them or by the Irish people. But this is not all; they must both revolve the matter over in their minds and scrutinize it in all its aspects.

Firstly-It is to be noted that the Irish people were at that very period wonderfully quiet. Is pal point so far as Catholics are concerned, but ne this merely our assertion? No, every historian has acknowledged that the moral influence exercised over the masses by O'Connell was amazing, and altogether without parallel: all his energies had been devoted to drilling and disciplining them to peaceful ways, and it is confessed that he was thoroughly, perhaps too thoroughly successful.

Secondly-The people were not merely quiet; hey showed a spectacle of sobriety displayed other nation, at that epoch. equally emphatic import-one which has been admitted by all writers. Who, indeed, forgets that Father Mathew, that new apostle, who might have stood among the Twelve of old, had extended his sway over the whole island, and that all the land present Master of the Rolls (Sir George Jessel) has was under the sovereign beneficence of his peerless

Thirdly-Whilst we have (happily) these arguments of world-wide admittance to confute the the expense of that which is a fact. No one object-English Premier, be it recollected that he knew the state of the country as well as we do-knew that "moral force" reigned-knew that Temperance ruled—and that with this knowledge he instructed the English agents to utter the most foul and atrocious calumnies against the priests and people of this country.

Fourthly-Recollect where the English agent resided to whom such special instructions were sent: We will not outrage our feelings by asking was he was at Rome, and he was ordered to fill the cars of the Pope's Ministers with these foul slanders, in order to alarm his Holiness for the state of Christianity in Ireland, and to induce him to issue a mandate against the Irish priests—and when we say "priests," be it noted that Bishops were included in the calumny by the English Premier, For what grosser brand could be placed upon these Christian overseers than to declare that the clergy under their care were "open and fearless instigators of murder?" It was equivalent to saying that the Bishops heard them inciting to murder, since they did it openlyand tantamount to declaring that the Bishops did not stir a finger to restrain them, since they were fearless"-and since it was required that the English Government should appeal to Rome upon this matter of fact, impeached to the Pope by the English Government as aiders and abetters of assassination.

Fifthly-What was all this but a repetition of the conduct of the English Monarch Henry II., when he complained to Pope Adrian that the Irish Church and people were sunk in such a state of barbarism that it was necessary that he-the murderer of St. Thomas A'Becket, Archbishop of Canterburyshould be commissioned by his Holiness to chasten, to purify, and to "ameliorate" it? Palmerston was the new Henry, and if an Irish priest or prelate were not murdered by his minions, it was plainly because they lacked daring, not because his words lacked stimulus.

What is the moral we would draw? We leave

every reader to draw his own moral : and conclude with an epigram written in the language of ancient Rome, which may be read in modern Rome, with profit when dealing with English politicians. A Pope said of some fair-haired Anglo-Saxon children who he saw at Rome, that they would be "Not Angles but Angels, if they were only Christians." Referring to this saying an Irish poet, whose verse is found in Hardiman's collection, pointed out the peculiar species of Angels to which The Englishman (typified by Palmerston) does truly belong: Anglicus angelus est cui nunquam credere fas est,-Cum tibi dicit ave, velut, ab hoste cave.—Dublin Irishman.

THE BRITISH NAVY .- Mr. G. J. Reed, in a letter, maintains that there are only twelve ships at the present moment which constitute the seagoing iron-

THE MOTHER OF THE REFORMATION. A Great deal of history has been made during the last quarter of a century, and most of it has been very delicately cooked to suit the various palates partaking thereof. The published summaries of the twenty-five years commencing in 1851 and reaching down to last January sufficiently prove the cleverness of the historical chefs, while many of the manufacturers must be fairly flabber. gasted at the recorded versions of events that have passed under their very eyes, while being moulded by their very hands. A great event cannot be concealed, but the circumstances can by mystified, the springs of action leading up to it may be covered up, and the motives causing it are easily distorted beyond recognition. When some two or three hundred years have passed away, the narrative of the period referred to, already thoroughly well-cooked by essayists and journalists, will come to be dished up by the historians, and our descendants will have some very pretty work in picking out the grains of truth from the mountains of fiction. We may be certain that Catholics in the future, as ig the long past, will get the worst of the process at the outset, and it will not be until after weary years of misrepresentation that they will be able to clear the memory of their ancestors; nor will they be in a position to do it at all until after many a fierce battle with the Powers of Darkness, urged on by the Father of Lies. Some such struggle is going forward this present moment of writing, and it refers to one of the most absorbing periods of England's history. There are two stories of the forced apostacy of

the nation under the Tudors, Henry, Elizabeth, and Edward; and, while Protestants ascribe what they are pleased to call the glorious Reformation to the infamies of the Church, Catholics place those infamies to the right account in the ledger, that of Henry VIII. Our opponents, working through false historians, represent the secession from the Faith as the result of conviction; we say that the birth of Protestantism first shone through Boleyn's eyes; and it would appear, as shall be presently shown, that the Faithful are right, the unfaithful wrong. An experienced hand, Mr. J. S. Brewer, M.A., re-An experienced hand, Mr. J. S. Drewer, M.A., received permission, when Lord Romilly was Master of the Rolls, to dig out, from the buried pile of literary treasures in the Public Record Office, the true story of the reign of King Henry VIII.; and he has just produced from the only trustworthy sources virgin sources also-his fourth volume, which is, practically speaking, the official account of the Reformation. Its accuracy cannot be impugned, and it is needless to say that it establishes in the main the Catholic version of that great event. The Records do away altogether with the theory that Henry thought of splitting off from Rome until the fact of his falling into lustful love with Anne Boleyn made when ensued the contest with the Holy See, its quent schism which has lasted from that day to this. Anne Beleyn comes out as the true mother of the Reformation, Henry as its true father, and it equally suppositious aid of the Bishops of Lincoln and of Tarbes in France; and that to the statesmanship of the great Cardinal is to be directly attributed the elevation of England from the second into the first class of European Powers. But Wolsey would not consent to the King's proposed crime in respect to Anne Boleyn; his fall from power was the immediate consequence; the crime was completed, and the "glorious Reformation" forthwith sprang from the foulness of it. This is the princione need be surprised to hear that Mr. Brewer has produced from the Records "a multitude of other thinge hitherto imperfectly known, or unknown altogether."

From this we can see how history has been, and in all probability will continue to be, dished up for politico-religious purposes, and we are sorry to have to expose a damning fact in connection with Protestantism and those hines of This is a fact of been treating. While Mr. Brewer was producing his first three volumes, he found no opposition whatever to his labours; when he had to tell the truth about the Reformation, a clamour was instantly raised for the stifling of that truth, and the been persuaded by the ultra-Protestants to restrict such men as Mr. Brewer in their labours, in a manner that is intended to maintain what is fiction at tapped the right spring whence has flowed out Protestantism; the moment the discovery was made it became necessary to strangle it at any cost; and we are sorry to learn that a man occupying such a high office as does Sir George Jessel should lend his countenance to the transaction. He and his Protestant instigators seem now to see the evident necessity of giving a new reading to a grand old maxim, and of crying out, not "great is the truth and it shall prevail," but "so great is the truth against us, that it must be kept back."-Liverpool Catholic Times.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Belfast Corporation has adopted a petition in favor of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. Mr. T. D. Sullivan has consented, in answer to a

request from the citizens of Tuam, to deliver a lecture in that town at an early date. The death is announced of Mother Mary Clare

O'Brien, Superioress of the Convent of Mercy, Nenagh. Thirty Home Rulers voted with Mr. Osborne Mor-

gan in favor of his Burials Bill. Last session 25 members supported the Bill. The Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, of St. John's College,

has been appointed parish priest of Dungarvan, in succession to the late Very Rev. Father Halley. The Irish Times says :- " During the last week the waters of the Shannon have risen considerably,

and large tracts of land, comprising thousands of acres, are under water." LATE DR. KEANE, -A crystal memorial altar has been recently creeted in the eastern transept of Fermoy parish church in memory of the late Dr.

Keane, Bishop of Cloyne. MOUNT MELLERAY ABBEY .- The Abbot and Community of Mount Melleray have acknowledged the receipt of a very valuable Library, presented by

Mrs. Sutton, of Victoria-road, Cork. A VALUABLE EWE. - A ewe gave birth to five lambs on the 3rd March, at Carragrigue, near Nenagh, the property of Mr. Wm. Carroll, 14, Marystreet, Dublin. Four of the lambs are ewes and one

a wedder. All are alive and likely to live. Lord Justice Christian proposes a scheme involving the suppression of the four lesser Irish Equity Judgeships and the concentration of all Irish Equity business in three Courts of First Instance in the

CONVERSION OF THE SISTER OF VISCOUNT MASSAREENE. The Hon. Mrs. John Ross, of Bludensberg, daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Massareene and Ferrard, has been received into the Catholic Church.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 31, 1876.

The Commissioners of National Education have, on the recommendation of J. Molloy, Esq, head inspector, and J. W. Greer, Esq., district inspector, awarded the second Carlisle and Blake Premium (amount £6) to Mr. Patrick J. Heavy, teacher of

The Commissioners of Stephen's Green, Dublin, agreed on Wednesday, at the instance of Sir Arthur and Mr. Cecil Guinness, to accept their offer of a large sum of money for the ornamentation of the Green, and to place it in the care of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the benefit of the general public.

FATHER O'KEEFE.-A presentment has been made by Father O'Keefe to the grand jury for £200 for malicious injury to his premises at Callan. The presentment was opposed by Mr. M'Mahon for the Callan ratepayers. Father O'Keefe swore that the injuries equalled the amount claimed. The grand jury allowed £150.

DIOCESE OF KILLALOR. - Rev. Martin Maher, C.C. has been transferred from Kilmurry Ibricone (Miltown Malbay) to Cloughjordan. The Rev. Denis O'Brien, C.C., has been removed from Cloughjordan to Monsea. The Rev. John Scanlan, C.C., has left Templederry to replace the late Rev. Patrick 9'Meara at Kennitty.

Cardinal Cullen, in his Lenten pastoral to the Catholics of Dublin asked for prayers for the Pope and for Ireland, that the country may be preserved from materialism, infidelity, and from sedition and revolution. He says that Catholics who join in Freemasonary, Fenianism, and Good Templarism, or encourage such societies, shall be excommunicated from the Church.

Science and Aut in Ingland.—The Royal Irish Academy has decided to co-operate with the Government in the measures necessary for the estab-lishment of a National Science and Art Museum in Dublin, provided that the independence and usefulsuch measures, and it is willing to consent to the transfer of its antiquarian collections, commonly known as its Museum, to the Government upon conditions - which secure to the Academy the guardianship of them in the future.

Mr. Butt as a Tactitian.—Mr. Butt's last stroke of policy is a masterpiece. He decreed that every frish bill to be introduced by a private member this session should bear, instead of, as is usual, two names only, four or five belonging to the brigade, have obtained possession of nearly all the Wednesof English business .- Vanity Fair.

Kinsale is beginning to assume the busy aspect of the fishing season. The fleet is commencing to muster, and active preparations are in progress for carrying on the trade. Nets and all necessary gear the prospects of the season are increasing, and notwithstanding the statements that the mackerel have favored the south coast of England, there is sale harbor.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of Down and pressed his strong belief that the hall would do good work by lectures, by associations, by teaching in the arts and sciences, by healthy and sober amusements; and he added that, although every one would be at liberty to chose his own politics, he was sure that they would be racy of the soil, to the honor and advantage of native land, as also diffusive of true charity, without the slightest sacrifice of Christian and Catholic principle.

trees contrary to the order or arrangement of the landlord. On Wednesday a second batch of tenants, six in number, were, the correspondent says, turned out at the Peninsula of Melmore. Report, he adds, has it that their offence arose from gathering seaweed or cutting turf in their own land in opposition to some order of or agreement with the landlord .-A force of 20 bailiffs and 20 police attended the eviction of the tenants and the levelling of the dwellings. There were present at this sad scene a great number of people, but though deeply stirred they did not in any way interfere with the authorities .- Freeman.

What a well-doctored balance sheet is to a suspicious, shaky public company, a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's speech is to the people of the United Kingdom. In both the best possible representation is made of a radically bad state of affairs, and both are equally unreliable. The Lord lieutenant has been making a speech at a banquet at the Dublin Mansion House, and, as a matter of course, represented Ireland to be in a most prosperous, satisfactory condition. We do not mean to say that the English nobleman who receives £20,000 for allowing himself to be called Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, wilfully misropresents facts. Not at all. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is a mere ornament. He is told that so and so is the case, and whenever he speaks in public he tells the people of the United Kingdom that such is the case; the sad practical experiences of the inhabitants of Ireland and statistics to the contrary notwithstanding.—Universe.

In his Lenten Pastoral, Cardinal Cullen, speaking on the subject of education, refers to the great efforts which had been made by the establishment of primary schools, seminaries, and colleges, in Ireland, but considers that much of the utility of the former was marred by the want of properly trained teaceers, the training schools already in existence not being suitable for Roman Catholics, inasmuch as they did not afford the scope necessary for devotional exercises or religious instruction. To meet this want an institution had been established on the Drumcondra road, under the supervision of the Vincentian Fathers, and having for its director one of the science professors of the Catholic University, and a mathematician of the highest reputation. To this institution he invited each parish to send one or two young men, sufficiently well educated and of natural aptitude for the instruction of youth, in order that they might undergo a course of systematic training. He urged the proparation and signature of a petition to parliament in favor of the moderate demands of Roman Catholics for intermediate education, and such a participation in the funds available for its advancemement as would meet their numerical requirements, and would not in any way interfere with the free exercise by members of all other persussions of their views and purposes.

GALWAY VERSUS LIMEBICK .- In connection with the movement to revive the Galway packet service Mr. James Spaight has put in a plea for Limerick, which he thinks greatly superior in every respect as a port of departure for the United States..... At Galway, he says, the steamers (if of proper size) must lie in an open and exposed roadstead, at a distance from the landing-place, and far away from the rail- former was a representative of politics and the lating station at the other side of the town. The left of religion; and both men would always be en- food, all the nourishment she had being from the of all his subjects. Then will the scheme of Prus-

loading and discharging, as well as the transfer of shrined in the dearest memories not alone of Irishpassengers must be carried on by means of tenders, while the necessary coaling from vessels alongside Foynes, on the other hand, the steamers would be (amount 20) to Male National school for the year 1875. in complete shelter at all times, with a railway station brought to the ship's side at the head of the pier, which requires but the extension of a timber jetty to make it perfect. In the essential provision of dock accommodation, while none suitable for such ships exists at Galway, we have at Limerick a floating dock of eight acres in extent, 70 feet width of entrance, and 21 feet depth of water, to which the steamers after landing passengers at Foynes might occasionally come up to discharge or load, opening into a graving dock of 430 feet long, in which several steamships of 1,500 tons burthen have within the last few years found ample accommodation for inspection and repair," and he also appeals to the decisions of several official committees in favour of the Shannon.

MR. BUTT'S LAND BILL -The honourable and learned member for Limerick has introduced his promised land bill, which is to receive early discussion. A brief sketch of this important measure will, no doubt, interest our readers. It contains resisted. seventy clauses and is divided into three parts. The first part proposes to extend the protection of (Lincolnshire) have committed for trial a boy of 11 the Act to all holdings which are subject to the custom of tenant-ight. The landlord is not to be able to refuse arbitrarily a transfer to the tenancy, but must accept as new tenant the person approved of by the court before which the case comes on. The second part of the bill provides that a new lease shall not break the continuity of title necessary to support claims for improvements. The surrender of the right to claim for improvements shall not be implied, but must be distinctly set forth, and even then shall not be binding in leases of less than thirty-one years, except for valuable consideration. This would prevent harsh landlords ness of the Academy be not injuriously affected by from gaining anything from a hard bargain driven (as is too often the ease) with a tenant in difficulties. There are clauses which protect the occupying tenants of a middleman, who has power to let part of his land, from being disturbed without compensation for improvements. In disputed cases the county judge (called in Ireland the "chairman") is to call in the assistance of referees or a jury to assess the amount of compensation. The third part of the bill proposes to give a tenant who is entitled to compensation, power to serve notice of a claim and thus he more than doubled the chance of one for such compensation, and until this claim shall of the godfathers' names coming out in the ballot be decided it shall be a bar to any ejectment profor days. By this astute device the Home Rulers ceedings. Arbitrators who may be called in to decide between landlord and tenant are only to allow days in the session, to the almost entire exclusion the value of improvements sanctioned by the chairman.

LORD F. GODOLPHIN OSBORNE ON HOME RULE.-

Last week Lord F. G. Osborne delivered a very interesting and eloquent lecture on Ireland and the Irish, in Seymour Hall, Portman-square, Loudon. are in readiness, and it is anticipated that operations In the numbered seats we observed the Earl of reduced to destitution she gradually parted with will commence immediately. The reports as to Gainsborough and the Lady Edith Gainsborough, her clothing. During the past fortnight or three Allan Henry Belliugham, Esq., Lady Frances Lindweek she had slept under the shrubs in Bury Measay, Count d'Albanie Stuart, Rev. Father Tylee, the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Robert found since Thursday week, without anything to and some of the visiting guardians had required good reason for believing that they are shoaling Montagu, Major Prendergast, Major Gordon, G. eat or drink. She is now in the workhouse, but is rather extensively at present in the vicinity of Kin- Blount, Esq. The Rev. Father Christie, S.J., was present, and was as usual indefatigable in advancing the interest of his cherished work on behalf of Connor, lectured on the 24th ult., at the opening of the Y.M.C.A. In the course of his lecture, the the new Catholic Hall, St. Mary's, Belfast. The noble Lecturer sketched the leading characteristics "Right Use of Reason" was the theme of his lord- of the Irish people, and then went on to speak of ship's lecture, and he treated the subject in a most delightful, learned, and instructive address. He exagainst the will of the Irish nation (applause). In dwelling particularly on the political and secret organisations which had from time to time existed in Ireland, he said that the United Irishmen were a most loyal body, specially called into existence for the purpose of reforming the Parliament, and it was by the force of circumstances that they were driven to be less loyal. Coming to Home Rule, his Lordship said that he considered there should be no EVICTIONS IN COUNTY DONEGAL.—A correspondent of the Derry Journal writes to that paper that a right that Ireland had to manage her own affairs, number of evictions have lately taken place on the Donegal property of Lord Leitrim. On Sunday last, at Bunlin, near Millfred, a respectable widow the Union. Rebellion was fomented (said the women named Was Alone with herein the Union. last, at Bunlin, near milited, a respectable widow lecturer), bribery to a great extent was practised, the following list of the more serious cases of column, and three cottier families were evicted, the the respectable was by such means, and against the will of lision which have taken place at sea from the 1st the respectable with the respect ren, and three conder samules were evicted, the the people, that the Union was brought about. He of December last to the 19th of February:— trees contrary to the order or arrangement of the then alluded to the great evils which the passing Gironde and Louisiane foundered: Siliatria and of the Act of Union entailed on Ireland, and to prove that Ireland was entitled to self-government, he quoted largely from the daily press and from great authors. The Times wrote :- "The goodness or badness of a Government should be estimated with reference, not to abstract rules, but to the opinions and feelings of the governed." Was it not a maxim of English law? asserted by all free Englishmen, that "nations have a right to have governors of their own choice." And here again the Times writes :- "The destiny of a nation ought to be determined—not by the opinions of other nations, but by the opinion of the nation itself. To decide whether they are well governed or not, or rather whether the degree of extortion, corruption, and cruelty to which they are subject, is sufficient to justify armed resistance, is for those who live under that Government—not for those who, being exempt from its oppression, feel a sentimental or a theological interest in its continuance." Again the noble Lecturer quoted largely to prove the tremenduous drains which were made on Irish resources, and which necessarily contributed to the impoverishment of the nation. At the time of the famine there were for absentee rents 138 millions sterling; for taxes 46 millions, for money sent out from Ireland to purchase English manufactures 46 millions -in all, these three great drains amounted to 230 millions! Was it possible for a country to be prosperous under such a state of things? The Times. writing on the 26th June, 1845, said "The facts of Irish destitution are ridicuously simple—they are about too common-place to be told. The people have not enough to eat. They are suffering a real, though artificial, famine. Nature does her duty. The land is truitful enough. Nor can it fairly be said that man is wanting. In fact, man and naturetogether do produce abundantly. The island is full and overflowing with human food. But something ever interposes between the hungry mouth and the ample banquet. The famished victim of a mysterious sentence stretches out his hand to the viand, which his own industry has placed before his eyes, but no sooner are they touched than they fly. A perpetual decree of sic vos, non vobis condemns him to toil without enjoyment. Social atrophy drains off the vital juices of the nation." How unjust then it was for the press or people in England to denounce Home Rulers as disloyal subjects. Nevertheless, this was done. In speaking of the late Burnley election, where a Home Ruler was returned to Parliament, a writer in the Times said he hoped 1877 would convert Burnley into a loyal borough "(bisses). Again, a Liverpool paper, the Courier, which calls itself a Conservative organ (though he, a Conservative himself, did not hold its doctrines) writes: "Mr. Rylands has gulped down conscience and made a plunge into Home Rule. It is the first time that loyal Lancashire has coquetted with veiled sedition. He was willing to assail the integrity of the Empire, provided the effort was rewarded with the sweet voices of the Irish Brigade." In a most able and eloquent manner did the noble Lord proceed to deal with his subject, which he said was too comprehensive to be treated in one lecture. He upheld the moral force used by O'Connell, and drew a parallel between the Liberator and the no less Irish Saint Patrick. The

men, but of all other right-minded people. In conclusion, he dwelt on the wit and humor which characterised the Irish people, and as an English-man he admired and loved them on account of their many sterling virtues. A warm vote of thanks was paid to the noble lord for his very able and interesting lecture. - Catholic Times, March 3rd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Leeds Amphitheatre has been burnt down, The estimated damage was £30.000.

Documents relating to the proposal to construct a bridge to connect France with England have been laid before the French Government.

It is proposed to build a new infirmary for Bolton, by subscription. Two munficient donations of £5000 have deen received by the committee. It is to have a special ward for sick children.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.-The South Yorkshire coal owners have given notice of a reduction in the wages of the miners of 15 per cent. It is to came into force in April. In all probability it will be

A Young Monster.—The Boston magistrates years of age, named William Harrod, for the murder of another boy aged 10 years. He was further charged with causing the death of a little boy 5 years old, by pushing him into a pond. On the latter charge he was remanded.

THE NEW LONDON CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL -The subscriptions for the proposed Catholic Cathedral in the archdiocese of Westminster are coming in freely. It is proposed the place a special box in aid the building fund. It is expected that the foundation-stone of the Cathedral will soon be laid.

FALL OF A CHAPEL CEILING .- On Monday morning, a considerable portion of the ceiling on the north side of St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel, Liverpool, fell. Had the accident taken place a few hours earlier, it is not improbable that a serious catastrophe would have occurred. It will be remembered that it, was in this Church that the awful panic took place a few years ago, by the cry of "Fire" and during which many lives were lost. We understand that Father Nugent has offered the use of the League Hall to Father Duggan, while the church is undergoing repairs.—United Irishman, March 11.

A SHOCKING CASE OF DESTITUTION AT EXETER.-A girl, aged 18, has been found embedded in mud in a meadow, in an apparently dying condi-She had but one thin ragged garment tion. on, and she was in the last stage of exhaustion. Her hair, which hung in tangles, was clotted with It appears that she was an orphan, and that being not expected to survive her terrible exposure.

DRUNKENNESS ON SUNDAY AT LIVERPOOL.-The opinion is expressed in Liverpool that something may be done to check the drunkenness and crime for which this town has of late years become notorious. The mayor of last year having refused to call a town's meeting for the consideration of the licensing question, chiefly on the ground that Parliament had just dealt with the subject, a vigilance committee was formed to enforce against publicans the existing provisions of acts of Parliament bearing upon infringements of licences. The committee have done their work zealously, and confirmed the belief that there is room for something to be done. A meeting was held in St. George's Hall on Saturday, the mayor presiding, to consider what can be done to check drunkenness on Sunday. The attendance was very numerous, and a resolution in favour of total closing on Sunday was carried almost unanimously.

A STORY OF THE SEA .- The Liverpool Post publishes Gironde and Louisiane foundered; Siliatria and Latona foundered; Leopard and Blanche badly damaged and beached; Paraense and sailing vessel, name unknown, fate doubtful; Liguria and Ponsolines foundered, and five men missing; Clutha and Tororus foundered ; Caid and Quevedo foundered ; Milton and Loire foundered; Gronsvaer and Dante foundered, and 22 lives lost; City of Brooklyn and J. Mille, foundered, and three lives lost; vessel, name unknown, and Harvest Queen foundered and about 30 lives lost; Dunluce Castle and Fitzmaurice badly damaged; Statesman badly damaged. and Mexican badly damaged and returned to port; Ranjanttlancha foundered, and Bangkok, foundered; Cambria and Dragon, foundered; Ann Webster and Galliot, name unknown, foundered and crew drowned; sailing vessel, name unknown, and Eugene foundered; Finchale and John Pegg foundered; and crew drowned; Franconia and Stratholyde foundered, and about 41 lives lost.

CARDINAL MANNING ON PUPERISM.--Cardinal Manning preached recently to a crowded congregation in the mission chapel of St. Mary's Holly-place, Hampstead, on behalf of the new school building in connection with that chapel, in which about sixty buys and girls are educated. The Cardinal said that England, the richest of all countries, had upon it a stain and a shame not to be found in countries which Englishmen assumed to despise, he meant pauperism, an intense demoralised state of poverty. Poverty in itself was an honourable state. But pauperism was something altogether distinct from poverty. Fauperism was that wrecked condition of men and of families out of which there was no rising by any effort of their own. And what did it come from? It would take too long to endeavour to say. One reason he would state; the overwhelming prosperity of the rich, the closeness of the hands and the hearts, and the ignorance in which the rich lived and died of the state of the poor who lived and died round about their dwellings. The possession of wealth and prosperity generated a selfishness and an unconsciousness of the sufferings of others, so that men were wrapped up in their own daily indulgence, and were forgetful of those who were in want.

STRANGE, IF TRUE .- The Manchester Examiner reports that much curiosity has been excited it Culcheth, a village near Leigh, by the announcement that a girl, who had not spoken for about for four and a half years, had recovered her accustomed powers of speech. The following, it says, are the leading points in the extraordinary affair. Five years ago Ellen Sudworth, then a girl of eleven years of age, daughter of William Sudworth, shoemaker, was taken ill, was soon afterwards confined to bed, when she ceased taking food, and in a few months gradually lost her voice. From that time until last week she remaimed speechless, her parents, who are respectable working people, believing their daughter had become absolutely dumb. Prior to the recovery of her voice she had been unable to open her eyes-so state her parents-for at least ten weeks; and the girl's own statement is-and in this also she is partly confirmed by the inmates of the house—that the recovery of her speech and the strength to open her eyes were preceded by a shock in the head, which was followed by bleeding from the eyes and nostrils. During the girl's long illness it is affirmed that she has partaken of no solid

moistening of her lips with wine, brandy, &c. Frequently, strangers believed her to be dead, as breathing was all but imperceptible, though she affirms that she never during the four years and upwards once lost a perfect consciousness of what transpired around her. Dr. Sephton has attended at various times upon this girl, and, so far as he has been able to arrive at a conclusion, he believes the case to be one of hysteria.

THE LATE VERY REV. JOHN CAMERON.—Our obituary last week, contained a name which should not be passed by without a word of notice. To many of our clerical readers who have made their studies in the Scotch and English national colleges in Valladolid, the name of the venerated Rector of the Scotch College brings back many memories of bygone days, amongst which the recollection of an acquaintanship with the highly gifted and learned, although modest and unassuming, old man are amongst the brightest. Shortly after his ordination in 1814, Father Cameron was appointed Vice-Rector of Valladolid, and, having taught in that position till 1833; he was, upon the death of the Rev. Alex. Cameron, created rector of the college. In this capacity he carned the esteem and affection of generation after generation of students, who were no less impressed by his accurate learning than they were won by the fatherly interest with which he entered into all their wants and feelings. The esteem entertained for him was not confined to the inmates of the college; successive bishops of Valladolid constantly availed themselves of his learning and prudence in solving their difficulties, and he acted as spiritual director to various religious houses in the city. It was not till last year that the bishops of Scotland would yield to Rector Cameron's frequent request to be allowed to retire. Since then he has been living in the college as rector-emevery Catholic church in London, for the pupose of ericus. Father Cameron died on the 15th ult., in receiving the contributions of those who desire to the 86th year of his age, and the 62nd year of his priesthood. Till the last he retained the full possession of his faculties, and received the sacraments of the Church with edifying devotion.—R.I.P.— Catholic Times.

LENTEN PASTORALS OF THE ENGLISH HIERARCHY .-Archdiocese of Westminster - His Eminence Cardinal Manning basissned his usual Lenten pastoral. On the subjects of the fasts his Eminence says :-In a benign spirit the Church has taken off for England the prohibition of which forbids the use of meat on certain days of each week. The rule of abstinence, therefore, remains on a few only of the forty days of Lent. Our forefathers had the will and the courage to deny themselves. They did not believe that meat is the chief food of man, or that health required it every day. They knew that some of the most powerful and robust races hardly ever tasted ment, and that life and health, and the highest development of physical and mental force may be sustained without it." Not unmindful of the mud intermixed with leaves, and, from exposure to other obligations on the faithful. His Eminence the cold weather, her feet had become frost-bitten. says that whereas 20 years age our orphanages says that whereas 20 years ags our orphanages contained about 200 children, they now contain about 2,000, besides 1,000 to 1,200 children in the workhouse and district schools of the metropolis, for whom provision ought to be made. Added to this, the Inspector of the Local Government Board that an Infirmary should be built, at Leyton House, for the boys' infant school. Touching other sub-jects of charity, the flock are reminded of the victims of persecution in Germany:—"Ten thousand of the priests of Germany have been robbed of the living which the laws of their country explicitly secured to them in compensation for the spoliation of the past. To take away their scanty income was an injustice as well as a cruelty. We will say no more on this topic now as the fact should be fully made known to you on the Third Sunday in Lent. For the present we will only enjoin on all who, during this Lent season, shall seek dispensa. tion from the obligation of fasting that they give alms. If they cannot tast, this at least, they can do—not to obtain such dispensation as by purchase but, after obtaining it on its own proper motives, to give evidence to their own conscience and to the Church that they do not seek such dispensation out of a lax or self-sparing mind. We enjoin them to send such alms to our vicar-general, that we may add it to the collection now being made by certain of our laity to relieve the hard privations of the devoted and suffering clergy of Germany."

DIOCESE OF LIVERPOOL.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, while prescribing the abstinences, points out the necessity of fasting mere dietetic restrictions, but is to be extended to all other physical excesses, such as drunkenness, avarice, unruly passion, revengefulness, and the other failings which afflict our kind. Husband and wife should be mutually forbearing, and neighbours tender to each other's faults. As to the instruction of children, his Lordship's words have a permanent significance :- "Teach them to pray, and show them by your example how to pray, with fervour, with regularity, with perseverance. Let them learn its value by your fidelity to its practice at home; and let them learn how holy is God's house by the respect with which you enter it. From the first, mould their dispositions, and direct their inclinations; curb their desires, correct their passions. Be not misled by the maxims of this world, and by the spirit of this age, which tells us that children must be indulged, and must not be thwarted. Listen rather to the teaching of God himself; Withold not a correction from a child; for, if thou strikest him with a rod, he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with a rod, and deliver his soul from hell.' Alas, how many parents do we find who have lived to regret that they did not correct their children when young! How many children who, like St. Augustine, might say: 'You care not, father, what sort of character I should grow up, or how I should retain my innocence, provided I was an eloquent orator. The briers of my passions overtopped my head, and there was no hand to weed them out.' Yet in this correction, reason and religion, and not passion, must be your guide. If here tofore you have been remiss in the care of your children, during this Lent resolve to begin to do your duty better for the future."

DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM. The Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne has issued lengthy pastoral, which is largely devoted to au expose of the sufferings which the Church has sus tained in Germany. His Lordship charges the British press with suppressing details of the persecution, this nation, in common with others, standing in awe of the "strong and successful military power." Ever since the rise of the Prussian Monarchy into an important kingdom, it has assumed hostile attitude to the Catholic Church, and in more recent times it had been enabled to wield a ruinous influence through the gradually assumed control of every existing institution by the State. The late war, with others preceding, raised Bismarck to such a height of power and influence that everything in the kingdom was made to bow down before him. This extraordinary man had no sooner established the new German Empire, which he had proposed to raise at the cost of blood and iron. than he roused his energies for a new war with the peaceful subjects of his own Sovereign, and aimed at nothing short of the destruction of the Catholic Church of Christ. What has been so often and in so many lands attempted will succeed at last—the Catholic Church will be prostrated, the power of the Pope will be cut off, and these seven mil-lions of Catholics will have no other religious authority to obey than that of the State. Like Baby-lon, and like Rome under its pagan Cæsars, the Emperor will be the head and pontiff of the religion

sian drill be completed. The ecclesiastical authority of the bishops is usurped and made subservient to the temporal power; prelates have suffered fines imprisonment, and plunder of their goods, and priests are fined and deposed for obeying their bishops; students for the priesthood are compelled to attend universities where infidelity prevails, whilst education is everywhere broken up and usurped by the State. Their charities have been sequestrated and their religious communities, which rendered such services to the wounded soldiers during the late war, driven into exile. The bishops and priests Dr. Ullathorne says cannot, submit to these iniquitous laws, as it would amount to apostacy, because they assail the very root of the Church's constitution. They will not, however, be starved into the desired submission, but endure in patience till God brings deliverance. The pastoral concludes with a call for sympathy, and prayers for the faithful, and directs collections to be made for the relief of the most necessitous priests and sufferers.

DIOCESS OF NOTTINGHAM.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, in his pastoral, deals with modern Liberalism, Freemasonry, and other societies which are antagonistic to the Church and against those he warns his flock. In an especial manner is the design of the Church's enemies revealed in the effort to secularise the education of the young, and here therefore there is the most pressing need for watchfulness. To secure greater general efficiency in the Catholic schools of the diocese, it has been resolved to appoint an experienced priest as ecclesiastical inspector. Pecuniary help is needed for this object, and the faithful are considently appealed to. The pastoral also contains a sympathetic reference to the Church in Germany and asks subscriptions for the persecuted and plundered priests.

MOCESE OF BENSIAM.

The Lord Bishop of this dioces: being absent, in the East, the regulations of last year are revived. WESTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

The Right Rev. Dr. Eyre, Administrator-Apostolic confines himself to a prescription of the necessary observances, and an exhortation to fasting, prayer, and almsgiving.

UNITED STATES.

Fairs held for orphan asylum, at Providence and San Francisco netted 12,944 dollars and 10,627 dollars respectively.

A New York newspaper estimates that the crowded horse-cars in that city give steady employment to 1,000 pick pockets.

It has been estimated that there are three million unemployed men in the United States to-day, a waste of \$4,580,000 every day.

It is the proud boast of Father Healy of Gloucester, Mass., that not a week has passed since he became priest without from three to tifty taking the pledge through his influence.

The members of the Cathedral Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, Philadelphia, have contributed to the fountain fund nearly one-tenth of the cost of the great work.

The New York Herald is vexed that some writers should have such a "superficial knowledge of Irish history," and forwith proceeds to explain, upropos to a certain subject, that "whem Casar (presumably Julius) invaded Ireland, large numbers of Colts enlisted in his ranks, and it is very probable that Irish regiments were organised in Rome, where they were ordered to guard the Imperial Casar, be-cause of their superior courage. It must be confessed that the knowledge of Irish history is still so superficial, even among Irish sacants that not one of them has ever seen the record of the invasion of Ireland by a Casar. Where did the profound historian of the Herald get his information?

The Catholic census of the United States, writes the Liverpool Catholic Times, deserves more than passing notice from the Old World, where so much progress is unknown. Unfortunately the dioceses of Baltimore, Charleston, Portland, Brooklyn, and Nashville, have failed to make returns, and hence the list is incomplete. There is sufficient, however, to give a general idea of the strides which the Church is making. New York diocese has ville 6,300, the smallest. Boston, Chicago, St. also from sin. Self-denial is not to be confined to Louis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, vary in population from 200,000 to 300,000. New York has oaly 149 churches, as compared with 300 in Chicago, 253 in Milwaukee, and 201 in St. Louis; but it has to be remembered that some of the sacred edifices in New York rival the old continental cathedrals in extent and beauty. Wheeling, with 18,000 Catholics, has 50 churches, while Richmond, with 78,000 Catholics, has only 23 churches. New York has 301 priests, or 2 per church, but in general the priests and churches either balance each other, or the latter present the lesser number. LaCrosse has only 40 priests to 70 churches, while Natchitoches is in the still worse position of having but 16 priests to 70 churches. There are 33 theological seminaries, with .1273 ecclesiastical students. Philadelphia and Cincinnati stand at the end of the list with 118 and 113 students respectively. The colleges number 63. Academies and select schools are returned from every diocese and vicariate except Idaho. The worst position is occupied by Brooklyn, taking population into account but New York, with its 34 schools, supplies most of the requirements of the adjoining diocese. Philadelphia-which is foremost in most features-here stands at the head of the list with 35 academies, Boston has but three, a number equalled by Little Rock, Rochester, and Grass Valley. There are 214 Asylums and 96 hospitals. The statistics concerning primary education are specially interesting, and prove that the condition of many of the sees leaves a great deal to be desired. Returns are wanting from over a dozen dioceses, and those which have supplied statistics possess an aggregate of 1,645 parish elementary schools. Vincennes has 175, Cincinnati 140, Newark 84, Alton 80, and Chicago 72. Springfield has one per 15,000 population, San Francisco has one per 12,500, Providence has one per 12,000 Cincinnati has one per 2,000, Chicago has one per 4,000, Newark has one per 3,000, and Alton has one per 1,200. Thus it will be seen that there is a remarkable disparity in the facilities for youthful instruction afforded in various uioceses. New York returns 35,164 children as inattendance; Chicago, 25,000; Cincinnati, 23,895; Newark, 21,000; Philadelphia, 20,000; Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 17,000 each; and Baltimore, 13,872. The general size of American schools must be considered as throwing some light on their numbers.

The Holy Family Chicago School, bas 2,000 pupils; St Francis Xavier's, Cincinnati, 2,200; and St. Mary's, Jersey City, 1,115. Five Schools in New York diocese have upwards of 980 each; two in St. Louis have 1,200; six in Cincinnati have 1,000 and upwards; two in Philadelphia have 1,000 and 1,430 respectively; one in Cleveland has 1,000. The schools having from 600 to 800 pupils are numerous in every diocese, and indicate that the educational machinery is concentrated to a large extent-though whether greater economy is thus scenred, or even greater efficiency, depends very much on local and individual circumstances. On the whole the record is a glorious one. It proves to a demonstration that Catholics will yield to none in the laudable work of instructing the young, while—considering their means—they far surpass all others in the liberality with which they provide the necessary facilities therefor.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MARCH 31, 1876.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, March 31, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH, 1876. Friday, 31-Most Precious Blood of our Lord.

APRIL, 1876. Saturday, 1-Of the Feria. Sunday, 2-Passion Sunday. Monday, 3-St. Francis of Paula, Confessor. Tuesday, 4-St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and

Doctor of the Church. Wednesday, 5-St. Vincent Ferrier, Confessor. Thursday, 6-Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A long side of the announcement in some journals that a new Protestant Church has been blest in Rome, we ought also to find the statement that one of their churches was actually sold last week by auction. It belonged to the Evangelicals, and was situated near the Central Depot. It was purchased by Pius IX.

It is stated that the Congregation of Rites have reported against the canonization of Joan of Arc. We clip the following items of interest from telegraphic reports:--

A Cathedral is in process of erection at Canton, which is to cost \$3,000,000. It is reported that another quite as magnificent and costly, is to be erected at Pekin, and churches are springing up in nearly every important city in China.

Don Carlos inherited \$8,000,000 recently from his father-in-law, and he is thus enabled to pay the debt of \$1,000,000 which he owes in England. Hence the eagerness of his friends in London to obtain him a free passage to them.

A vote on the liquor question recently obtained by the temperance societies from the large cities of Ireland-namely, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick-resulted in 69,270 temperance votes out of 78,185; 8,915 being unfavorable to the

A crew from Dublin to the Centennial regatta has already been named, and includes the following gentlemen : Captain, G. H. Pentlam, the Barrington brothers, and Mr. Hickman. The substitutes are Mr. Lebath, who is said to be one of the finest amateur oarsmen in Ireland, and Mr. G. H. Pentlam,

Advices from St. Thomas to the 17th inst., state that the revolution in Hayti broke out at Jacamel on the 7th of March. As soon as the news reached St. Thomas, Hayti, Generals Borand, Canal, and others, chartered the Danish steamer "Thyria, Jacamel. President Dominique has declared the port of Jacamel closed, proclaimed a state of seige in Eastern and Southern Hayti, called out the national guards, and at last accounts was marching on Jacamel at the head of his army. The insurgents in Jacamel are led by General Tacins.

The Centralsweig of Berne informs us that "In the Commune of Noirmont, in Switzerland, there has not been a priest seen for over a year. On Christmas day an old priest came there to say Mass, at the request of the numerous Catholics who had been deprived of the right of hearing Mass. The good clergyman was the vicar of Chaux de Fonds, a neighboring village. Mass was said in a stable because the church is confiscated. In the midst of Divine service a manacting by order of the syndic of Berne, entered the stable, and penetrated within the altar railings, where he was heard to cry out: "It is the duty of any priest before saying Mass in this canton to abtain permission from the government to do so. As the vicar of Chaux-de-Fonds has not done so, he must immediately cease his prayers and follow me." Mass had to be stopped, and the priest was led off to the syndic's palace, where he remained all day and night. The next day the syndic saw him and told him to return to his village and never show his face in Noirmont again. So much for religious liberty in Switzerland in the year of grace 1875."

LONDON, March 21 .- The Pall Mail Gazette's Berlin special has the following details in the matter of the Bishop of Paderborn :- The Bishop's unexpected departure from Holland was occasioned by a demand from the Prussian Government to the Dutch Government for either his extradiction or expulsion. The demand was promptly acted upon, the Dutch Minister of Justice giving the necessary orders at once to the State Procurator, who called upon the Bishop, without stating any reason, to quit the kingdom within a fortnight, and threatning extradition if he failed to comply. The Bishop left on Saturday, and proceeded to England, whence he has already formally declared that he intends continuing to conduct the administration of his

FAITH AND INQUIRY.

We are constantly informed by those who have no faith, that the Catholic Church prohibits inquiry; that a blind submission must be given without waiting to sift the reasons for accepting any dogma, or declaration of the Holy See. What more common in the pulpit and press than to hear invectives against the mental slavery of Catholicism. In many cases these stereotyped utterances arise from misunderstanding. Few really know what that faith is which is pleasing to God. The majority of our separated brethren hold faith to be convictions which arise either from prejudice or erroneous reasoning. These convictions change as more light or study dispel previous impressions. Deeper inquiry causes greater difficulty, and the man who depends on reason alone, either in ignorance or erudition, has no certainty for his faith. But the Catholic faith has all the consolations of certainty.

and all the privileges of inquiry. Faith is a gift-it comes from God-it relies on His word and is unchangeable; but the motives for faith are within the sphere of human reason.-It is false to say we oblige the unbeliever to give blind obedience to the teachings of the Church .-We tell the troubled soul to invoke, by earnest prayer, the grace of God, but, at the same time, to weigh and examine the evidences of revealed religion. When once the light of faith beams on the soul, the door is for ever closed against doubt, but not against inquiry. The convert must ever "be ready to answer for the faith that is in him:" he must according to his ability or his profession, in- as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the City of trench that faith with the outworks of human Ottawa.

science. Hence he will not grope in the dark; around his faith will shine a light that will guide or less in contact with every science, and so far every faculty, and gives to each a wondrous energy.

Facts are against the assertion that we Catholics are forbidden to inquire. Were they forbidden to inquire, those giant minds of the early Churchthose mighty speculatists, as well as practical teachers, from Clemens Alexandrinus and his disciple Origen, down to St. Augustine, who closes the illustrious line of the ancient Fathers. Had they no bold investigation, those subtle dialecticians and deep thinkers-a St. Anselm, a St. Thomas, a St. Bonaventure, an Alexander Hales, and other great doctors of the mediaval times? And since the revival of letters, what a wondrous combination of learning, eloquence, acuteness, and depth of thought in a Suarez, a Pascal, a Bossuet, a Fenelon, a Malebranche; and in our own age, what great thinkers and writers have adorned the Church in France and in Germany, while Italy and Spain have furnished a most remarkable contingent .--The catalogue of illustrious divines and philosophers fostered by the spirit of inquiry would fill a volume. It is contrary to our innate love of conspiracy among the piests and the peasantry to knowledge to be trammelled with an obligation of kill off or drive away all the proprietors of land, to ignorance. Faith is, therefore, the guardian and prevent and deter any of their agents from collectguide of inquiry; it alone can lead the mind to of the country from the land owner to the tenant. truth and certainty.

THE MINTYRE CASE.

The report of the Governors of the Hospital in the case of McIntyre, has been published in pamphiet form and is not as satisfactory as might be ex pected. The management of the Hospital has been sustained in all points, and to our reading the statements and affidavits of the committee of St. Pat. rick's congregation have been practically ignored The matter was reduced to three questions which

runs thus : 1st. Was the Committee of Management justified in passing the resolutions on the 10th Jan., by the evidence which at that time was in existence with regard to the McIntyre case and which was then

laid before the Committee? 2nd. Is there anything in the evidence subsequently procured and laid before the Governors which would render necessary any reconsideration

of the resolutions of the 10th of January? 3rd. Will the Committee consider the question of recommending the Board of Governors to adopt under the authority which they possess, regulations to govern in future the admission of visitors into the hospital and the rules which are to govern them whilst in the hospital?

The first of these questions was carried in the affirmative. It must be remembered " the resolutions of the 10th January," contained unwarranted strictures on the clergymen of St. Patrick's, and the Co nmittee that thus decided their own case, exceeded their powers by forming new regulations not found in the bye-laws. These points were brought forward by Messrs. Murphy and Mullins; nevertheless the whole insult and the whole action of the administration which displayed a marked prejudice and sectarian feeling in its resolutions, were endorsed by this Committee of inquiry.

Then comes the second question equally carried in the affirmative. The strong statement of St. Patrick's committee, the affidavits of witnesses. and the unequivocal statements of Fathers Leclair and Singer, are thrown aside under a resolution that in reference to the second question the Committee consider it would answer no purpose to enter further into a discussion upon the merits of a case now passed out of their control." We don't understand this mode of seiling a dispute where the principles of fair play have been violated.

The report further says :-- It is perfectly clear because of Father Dowd's letter and Father Leclair's affidavit that McIntyre was a Protestant, etc.

"From these facts it must be beyond dispute that the charge made against the officers of the Hospital of an attempt to proselytise in behalf of Protestantism is utterly groundless."

The fact of McIntyre being a Protestant was never denied-but as a Protestant he sent for the priest and the priest was refused to see him. The Doctor took his religion, his conscience and his salvation into his hands for twenty-four hours when death ended his trouble in this world. If any change had been made in the young man's conscience-the

priest was entitled to hear it from his own lips. Finally there has been a bye law passed by this Committee which places the power of repetition of this unprincipled action, in the hands of the medi-

cal superintendent. Read the following. 2nd. That every patient admitted shall be requested to state his or her name, sex, age, religion,

birthplace, residence and disease.

3rd. It shall be the duty of the House Surgeon to obtain these particulars, and to have them properly entered upon the usual card and have it affixed to the head of the bed in which the patient

This record to be treated as conclusive unless and until the patient voluntarily requests the House Surgeen to make any changes in the card, such request to be made in the presence of at least one other resident official of the Hospital, as a wit-

The medical superintendent can receive the desires of the patient, but what is to force him to act immediately on that expressed wish. The surgeon may be a bigot, he may be an enthusiast in his own belief and if his zeal would induce him to delay the execution of the desired change, there is nothing to prevent him from tampering with the wishes and the conscience of the dying patient.

In our next issue we will give in full the statements of the St. Patrick's Committee.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John Brennan, of Perth and Mr. S. Kelly, of Almonte, have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities.

William Henry Twohey, professor, formerly of Tingwick, has been appointed Principal of the College of St. Michel of Bellechasse.

Mr. Richard Devlin has kindly consented to act

WHAT WE HAVE TO BEAR.

A life of Lord Palmerston has been published in h m through every difficulty, and solve the intrica- London, by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., and in it In the middle ages the stage was the pulpit of cies of his journey through the ever increasing is produced a letter from the defunct bigoted predevelopments of science. Theology comes more mier to Minto, the British agent at that time in its blighting influence on the morality of Europe, Rome, requesting him to represent to the papal from cramping the human mind, calls forth its authorities, that during the thrilling scenes of the famine in Ireland, the priests were instigating the people to all kinds of disorders and bloodshed. We will quote a few extracts from this lying infamous letter, that impartial readers may judge for themselves the depth of bigotry when speaking sublimity of virtue, our stage is now a days conof Ireland, he says :--

> "You may confidently assure the Papal authorities that at present in Ireland misconduct is the rule, and good conduct the exception, in the Catholic priests."

Again he writes :- "The (the priests) in a multitude of cases, are the open fearless, and shameless of murder, jealousy, and intrigue, form the basis in instigators to disorder, to violence, and murder, nine cases out of ten of modern tragedies. When and that every day and every week the better conducted, who are by constitution of human nature the most quiet and timil, are being scared by their fellow-priests, as well as by their flocks, from a all the attractions of luxury are paraded in the perseverance in any efforts to give good counsel and to restrain violence and crime."

"I really believe there never has been in modern times, in any country professing to be civilised and Christian, nor anywhere out of the central regions of Africa, such a state of arime as now exists in Ireland.

"There is evidently a deliberate and extensive ing rents, and thus practically to transfer the land I trust, however, that some of these murderers will be taken; some, indeed, have already been apprehended, and, if evidence can be got against them, the hanging of a dozen of these miscreants all in a row may have some effect in deterring others from following their example; and if we could but get a priest in the lot, it would be like a ptarmigan in a bag of grouse or a pied or ring-necked pheasant in

The blood runs cold to read those lying state ments from the chief of the British Government We dare not comment on them for our indignation would outstrip our prudence. When we remember the priests were the power that in the dictates of prudence and the love of peace saved England time after time from civil war, when we see them nevertheless thus maligned, can one wonder that all the retribution depicted in prophetic perorations should one day fall to the lot of our maligners.

It may be said the lying inuendos of Palmerston were the sentiments of a fanatical individual; we would it were so; but we shall be really surprised to find his statements are not endorsed and paraded in the columns of a false and bigoted press of Montreal.

A GOOD WORK.

There have recently arrived in this city, two Franciscan Nuns from Minnesota. The object of their journey is to collect some alms for the establishment of a house of their order in that distant mission. As the poor people in the district which they wish to serve, are principally Canadian and Irish, His Lordship the Bishop has given them permission to collect in this Diocese, and the following approbation has been read in the Cathedral

Church: -"The collection which will be made in this church (the Cathedral) will be to aid some nuns to build a Convent at Minnesota, a distant and very poor mission. This collection shall be made by one of the Sisters, who has been sent by her superiors with good recommendations, to appeal to the charity of the good Catholics of this country.

"Seeing this humble servant of God, you will extend to her a helping hand, considering that she is consecrated to God, in a religious order founded by St. Francis of Assisium, and St. Clare, who are so celebrated in the entire church for their heroic actions and especially in their love of pen-

"We invite you to give to this collection what you are able to aid a very poor community, also with the intention of asking God in his divine providence, to put an end to the evils that now so lamentably afflict our city and country, for it is well known the surest means of obtaining mercy is to be

"St, Francis of Assisium, founder of various orders of Franciscans, having once in his youth refused a poor man a charity, was so stricken with grief that he promised God to assist in the future any that would seek relief from him. It was this charity, afterwards, practised so neroically, that brought him the privilege of establishing the order which has given so many saints to the church and of which two of the humble religious have come amongst us to seek assistance.

"There is another motive that will induce you to assist cheerfully; it is the consideration of the sacrifices that these good sisters have made in coming so far to implore our aid and in going from church to church, from house to house; a work very disagreeable to one of a sex naturally timid and especially a religious.

"Finally, remember your alms, be they ever so small, will procure for you a share in the prayers and good works of these holy nuns."

Subscriptions addressed to The Franciscan Sisters, Care of the Revd. Mother St. Victor, Congregation of Notre Dame, St. Jean Baptiste Street.

HISTORICAL DRAMAS.

A sacred Drama entitled the Double Triumph was produced during last week at the Catholic Commercial Academy. The music, dresses and scenery were specially prepared for this piece, and the acting of the students was very creditable. The entertainment got up in honor of St. Patrick's feast, was a great success and reflected great praise on the

As the piece represented a scene of reality from incient history, it has attracted a great deal of attention, and in its warm reception by our contemporary press, we love to fancy it would not be impossible even in this sensual age of ours, to revive the moral and religious dramas of the middle ages. The drama is at best a fiction; a happy combination of possible contingencies; although truth and historical accuracy were adhered to in the scenic representations of the past, now history is distorted to serve the ends of party feeling and immoral tendencies.

The love of the theatre seems innate in man and attractions that fill them nightly with eager sightseers and seekers of sensation. It was the same in the days of Greece and Rome, modified to meet the progress of science and art and surrounded today, as then, with all the allurements that experience has proved so powerful in stirring the human passions.

The stage therefore like the press has a power of LES CHANSONNIER DES ECOLES. Authorized by the its own which may be wielded for virtue or vice. thrilling sermons, but since the Reformation cast it was purchased by the spirits of immorality and and it is now the strongest citadel of that power a devout people; instead of the heroic acts of some martyr or patron saint, which charmed with the taminated with the obscenities of the Divorce Court, and the shameless intrigues of unhallowed love. There is not a modern Drama of note, that does not make vice the pivot on which its muchinery must move. Illicit love, with its ramifications crime and immorality are decked out in the gold and gas light of scenic appliances, when shameless costumes of a degraded sex, what wonder that society deplores the ruin of her youth and the open prostitution that hovers around every large theatre, where wealth panders to a demoralized

Gerald Griffin, an Irish poet and novelist gave his heart and his talent, to a noble effort to regenerate the Drama of London and was near starving in the attempt. Similar efforts were made by great men in France and Germany, but they might as | For the TRUE WITNESS. well try to stem the returning tide with broken

Considering the luxurious tendencies of the modern stage and the danger to the fervid fancy of youth, the masters and directors of the inner life measure is rigid; rigid to the heart that loves the golden web that entangles it, rigid because of the sacrifice an inpate love for the drama involves.

Amidst the corruption of the secular stage, and the low standard of its morality, it is consoling to witness any efforts to show us what the stage was intended for in the encouragement given by the church to the religious drama. It is however to be regretted that the religious dramas in the English language, are strangely few and with some exceptions, painfully weak in scenic and dramatic power-We have only half a dozen passable English religious dramas. Surely the talent is not wanting Amongst the millions of educated and enlightened good people, in the colleges, in the villages, in the cities of the Catholic world, there are Miltons and Shakspeares like diamonds in alluvial soil. Can profane literature claim that she alone has the talent and genius of the human race? Is it not remarkably true that the Lords of science and literature, are belonging to the church which our enemies suppose to be adverse to education and scientific inquiry. How comes it then the Religious Drama is neglected? Either the stage should bo annihilated or we should supply the dramatic longing with moral food. The former is impossible and the latter practicable. We believe therefore Catholics should patronise and encourage the legitimate amusement of a religious and moral stage. Let the victuous and learned, bring all the withering power of eloquence and oratory to decry vice, and let the muse of the drama be the fairy queen of virtue, and let its effects on youth and society, be the moving of the passions which are the noblest in the soul. We therefore call for more religious dramas and for more encouragement to those who lend time and talent to their production.

REVIEWS.

DANIEL DERONDA,-The second number of this story is now published. The hero is introduced into view; a fair picture and wrapped with deep interest. There are some passages in this number of the story well worthy of the early fame of the author. The recontre on the Thames is dramatic and written with much descriptive power. Nevertheless, the book teems with immoral invendoesthe whole plot seems to be founded on the supposition of vice. In a few instances we noticed the feelings of the writer warped with the low prejudices of Protestant bigotry. We find passages characteristic of immoral tendency and anti-Cathlic feeling. If such writers as the authoress of Deronda cannot refrain from pandering to low popular prejudices, if they fancy slurs and calumnies indiscriminately flung at the celibacy and other Catholic practices the most seasoning spice for their concoctions, they cannot expect Catholics will encourage the sale of their works. Feeling the anti-Catholic spirit and immoral insiruation creeping up at times in this work, we don't recommend it as a good work for our young people.

GENTILISM - RELIGION PREVIOUS TO CHRISTIANITY -By Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, S.J. D. & J. Sadlier

& Co., New York and Montreal. The pen that gave us the crudite work on the 'Irish Race" has now issued a deep and philosophical work on the human race in general. The author goes back to the first links of the chain of humanity, and compares them with those he holds. as it were, in his bands to-day. He proposes to study primeval history in the light of modern research. Never was such a work more needed .-Philosophers, philologists, and scientists, who have nothing but reason to guide them, have fallen, of late, into some most absurd theories; and it is consoling to find amongst thousands of volumes of down-right nonsense, even one intrepid student of ancient literature, who fearlessly and ably sustains the theories most approved of by impartial research. Like a giant amongst pigmies, Thebaud slays the absurd philosophers of the Darwinian and Spencerian schools; we recommend those of literary pursuits who have been inoculated with the humiliating virus of Darwinianism, to read this treaties from a Christian philosopher. The information contained in this work shows a long and steady search through works of foreign literature now out ot print, the teachings and theories of the powerful minds of the middle ages, reproduc d in Thebaud s logical and lucid manner, add no inconsiderable weight to portions of the word.

It would not be easy to give a succient analysis of the entire work, but we would only ask the student of ancient history to cast his eye over the elaborate index, to see the interesting matters treated. The descriptions and peculiar surroundings of no matter how eloquently or forcibly we preach ancient idols, the developments of mythology, the against the modern theatre, it will still have the influence of the poets on ancient religion and the sublime contrasts of Christianity with the dark systems of primeval worship, all rush on the mind with historical accuracy on perusal of Gentilism. This is undoubtedly one of the most learned additions that we have got from the time of Schlegel, to the philosophy of history.

Messrs. Sadlier send this large and beautiful volume free by mail on receipt of price-\$3.00.

Commissioners of the Catholic Schools for the use of the schools under their charge. A. Boucher, Music Store, 252 Notre Dame St. Montreal.

This charming little collection of airs, adapted for the use of schools supplies a great want. There are similar works published but they are generally either too heavy or too difficult for the class they and it is now the strongest citadel of that power are intended to serve. This little work, however, which the Manicheans believed divine. Instead of from the distinguished professor of music at the the passion plays, represented amidst the tears of Commercial Academy preserves the golden mean. Some of the pieces are charming selections, easy and sweet, and not yet known in our English schools The music is taken with great judgment from some of the most eminent composers. The little work is got out in the neatest style. We hope the Editor will get sufficient encouragement to warrant him to continue the series as he promises in his preface. Thereare over 23 pieces in each number and sold at the very reasonable price of 25c. The piano accompaniment can also be had at the above named music store.

THE COMEDY OF TRADE; OR, EVERY MAN FOR HIMself, as recently performed at Ottawa, by a Spiritual Medium, Dawson Bros. Montreal Those who find interest in the recent debate on the tariff question, will find in this brochure some salient remarks. We may be mistaken but the impresssion made on our minds from a hurried glance over its pages, was that the Comedy of Trade is simply the sarcastic outpourings of some baffed politician. It is one-sided and fails to turn the opposite party into ridicule. Nevertheless there are some fine passages in this pamphlet.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND THE

Some weeks ago the Rev. S. M. Grant opened a series of lectures before the Y. M. C. A. His review of some "Questions of the Day" was exceedingly onesided. The Rev. George is the great Brahmin of the Presbyterian Body of Nova Scotia. Industry, ambition, and fair ability have brought him to the forbid the people to attend the theatres. Yet this front. An energetic and perspicuous style of speaking and writing makes him pass in the opinion of many for a profound philosopher and learned theologian. Doubtless he is a great man in his own judgment, the very flos et decus of society. The attribution of bigotry he would resent as an insult to his entellect and manhood. The eternal smile which plays upon his countenance supports his open prof ssion of frankness and liberality. Every jerk of his upper man is a protest against bigotry and tyranny. And yet in his late lecture he became the vehement apologist of tyranny and persecution. Strange as the psychological pheromenon is, it seems that the rust of bigotry has eaten deeply into the good man's soul. He occasionaly goes down to the country to preach and lecture. The fame of his available The fame of his excellences as a man and as an orator precedes him. The good Presbyterian peasantry look up to the great oracle with a sort of hyperdulian awe and reverence. 'Tis easy to see that George assumes before such an audience certain magisterial airs which a fine sense of humor restrains in the Metropolitan pulpit. He lays down the law with dogmatic precision. He prescribes his duties to the Lord with a kind of reluctant severity. He pitches into pope and popery with a sort of lofty condescension. As he becomes inflamed with rhetorical onstation, he actually foams at the mouth at the repulsive spectre which his lively fancy conjures up. In his late lecture the cloven foot of bigotry peers through his professions of liberality. I refer to his remarks about the suppression of the Society of Jesus in Germany. He indeed assures us that the Jesuits are admirable missionaries and teachers: but he challenges their admirers to explain how it is that their own people in every country have to turn against them at last. The connundrum would indeed be insoluble were its suppositum true. But it is not. It is not their own that turn against them; it is their enemies. When and where have their own people turned against them? Not certainly in Germany where the voice of their countrymen and of the Catholic World spoke out for them. A few infidel and immoral professors turned against them. Jews, infidels and the progressionists plotted against them at the time that the Emperor was decorating some of them with the iron cross—the proudest title in his gift for their services in the war. They were condemned without trial. No crime was proven against them. The vague charge of hostilify to the new Empire excited Bismarck's rage. He secured the passage of the decree of their banishment. They left their parishes and establishments amid the tears and lamentations of their flocks. Who turned against them? We all know how a strong Government can influence the public voice and manipulate votes. Bismarck set his agents to work. Petitions rolled in for the suppression of the Jesuits, but still a vaster number came to retain them. Thus the feeling of their countrymen proclaimed itself on heir side.

But what is the use to argue in their defence, when a Pope actually found it necessary to suppress the society? Yes, Pope Clement did actually issue a brief of suppression, not of destruction, as their enemies wished. Forced by a Bourbon faction the aged Pontiff did sign the brief with the same reluctance that George IV. signed the act of Catholic Emancipation. No body in the Church demanded or supported the suppression of the Society, it was a faction-a political faction represented by the ambassadors of France, Spain, and Naples that forced the Pope to sign the brief-an act which he deplored all his life after.

The difficulty is then quite easy of solution. The Rev. Mr. Grant, might as well have asked why the Jews turned against Christ. The causes which operated in the one case operate in the other. Truth excites hatred and opposition. The Jesuits bear the name of their Master, and they are the inheritors of his reproach. "If they have hated me, they will also hate you." In the words of the Apostle, they cap well say: "We suffer tribulation, but are not distressed; we are straitened, but not destitute; we suffer persecution, but are not forsaken; we are cast down, but we perish not" All that is base in this world—the impious, the impure, the seditious, the false brethren and the worldly wiscsuspect or hate them. It is impossible to misinterpret this agreement of the agents of the evil one: He does not waste his forces. Satan may sometimes make mistakes, but not of this kind. He knows his friends and his enemies, and does not confound them together. If he incessantly stimulates heretics, infidels, and all who follow his banner, to rage against the society of Jesus, it is probably because he recognizes in it an adversary There is no such alliance of our modern Herods and Pilates against any human sect, or confederation as against the Churchand the Jesuits. The instinct of such men does not deceive them. Your rationalists scientists and revolutionists oppose not Protestantism, they care not even to express contempt for it; they pass it by as if it had no existence; they have no-But they cease not to concentrate all their efforts against the Church and the Jesuits, because in them they detect a living and indomitable enemy which can neither be cajoled nor terrified. Your Beechers and your Grants never excite the hostility of the world. They love to "have their cradles going," an original weakness with the Reformers. jump astride every popular movement; and never care to oppose the current of popular opinion. They are of the world and the world heareth its own. They know too well how to swing into line with its ways, its thoughts and its spirit. - GAEL.

Halifax, N.S.

BISMARCK.

For the TRUE WITNESS. In the lecture referred to in my last, the Rev. G. M. Grant stood up for Bismarck's Draconian Code. Tis a great wonder that anybody who is not an infidel and who does not believe in the supremacy of the state God should defend such persecuting legislation. Men are in prison because they will not submit to laws which their conscience tells them

they ought not to submit to. The State made laws—laws affecting the consciences of fourteen millions of people, every third person in the Empire, and then accused the Catholics of violating the laws which had been made expressly to entrap them and subject them to fine and imprisonment. And yet men are found in our day who stand up an applaud Bismarck and condemn men who elect to s ry: God in chains rather than obey tyrants. One of the arguments which Mr. Grant adduces in justification of the odious legislation is that it affects the Protestants as well as the Catholics of Germany. In the country. But in aim, intention, in all the extent and rigour, it affects the Catholics only. When the laws were printed, the evangelical papers of Berlin, soothed the Protestants by the assurance Berlin, soothed the Frotestants by the assurance that the new laws were aimed at and would be en-forced only against the Catholics. The Protest-ants of Germany do not approve of them. Von G. rlach, a Protestant and a profound thinker condenmed them in language as strong as any "Ultramontane" could use. It requires very deep powers montant could use. It requires very deep powers of penetration to see that while the new laws strike at the inward life of the unchangeable, supernatural Catholic Church, they do not greatly affect the other more c'a tic systems. One can easily believe that they do not greatly affect that evangelical mummery, consisting of Luthero Calvinistic principles, and which was moulded and set up by the power and cunning of the King of Prussia. The May laws were framed with masterly ingenuity and aimed with d'abolical craft at the very inward life of the Catholic Church. They render her existence impossible in Germany. Let the Catholic Church obey them in the letter and the spirit, and Cathooney them in the local and the spirit, and catholicism would be extinct in the country in twenty years. For instance, everybody can see that the New Star Chamber which the odious legislation sets up in Berlin as a Court of last appeal in all religious questions, strikes at the very life—the head and the heart-of the Catholic Church, shuts out the jurisdiction of the Pope, and confers his spiritual supremacy to the State, that is, according to Catholic principles, makes the existence of the Church impossible in the Country. The power which the State arrogates to itself in the appoint. ment and displacement of the clergy strikes directly at the constitution of the Church. Were the Minister of State in this Canada of ours to interfere in the same way with the Presbyterian Clergy, what eloquent and indignant periods would burst from the lips of the Rev. G. M. Grant! The question is not whether Catholic principles are true or not In order to form a correct estimate of the Falk legislation, you should look at the laws as they are and then consider the principles and disciplinary laws of the Catholic Church, and you can see at once

how inevitable is the conflict—how the laws assault the spiritual domaine and inward life of the Church. Every religious system is the best judge of the nature and extent of its own spiritual jurisdiction. Now the Pope has condemned the Falck laws, declared they are aimed at the very existence of the Church, that they are null and void, and that Catholics cannot obey them. The Bishops of Germany regard them in the same way. Hence they imprisoned and deposed from their offices. And for what? For performing the ordinary and necesprofessors who were teaching heresy in Catholic Schools, for appointing priests to Churches; for providing for their flocks as they are bound to provide; for refusing to acknowledge in these acts that the spiritual supremacy of the Catholic Church resides in the civic Government of the country. According to the anti-christian legislation the State takes charge of the people, body and soul. The conscience of the people is to be formed by the To be educated in German philosophy, which, in regards the spiritual matters of his admistration, civil power, they are fined and imprisoned. In order to live and act the Bishops and clergy must bend to the civil supremacy and discard that of the Hence this legislation has made it impossible for any Catholic Bishop to hold his See. assert that the question of Papal infallibility had

against the Church was laid, before the Council was

assembled, in the secret societies and in the con-

spiracy of the fauntical rationalists of Germany.

When the apostasy of a few professors and a few

hundred laymen failed to split up the Catholics, as

it was hoped, Bismarck prepared his penal laws.

Why then, it is sometimes said, do the bishops not

break away from all connection with the State?

Bismarck would not let them. This is all the Church

demands in Germany and the world over, a clear stage and no favour. But the truth is, there is no

established Church in Germany. Before the pre-sent struggle the Catholic Church and the Evange-

lical Church were simply recognized in Prussia.

After the wars and conflicts that sprung from Luther's revolt, it was settled at the Peace of West

phalia that the Catholics should retain possession

of their churches, their ecclesiastical property, and

the free exercise of their religion under the supre-macy of the Pope. The First Napoleon invaded Prussia and took possession of everything. After the battle of Waterloo, Prussia received all her

rights, and the property of the churches, their laws,

and their old religious rights resting upon the land,

were returned into the hands of the Prussian Gov-

ernment. But the Government retained in its own

hands, and for its own purposes the old Church lands and the religious burdens upon land which had been held by the Church for a thousand years, and gave salaries to the Bishops and clergy as a small compensation in exchange for the vast property which the Church surrendered. In this sense alone was the Catholic Church an established Church in Prussia. The Government holds pos session of this vast property and with the cunning of the fabled wolf has made it impossible for the clergy to accept their own. MICROSCOPE FOR SALE .- We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Casella, London, England, with all

concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Quesec, March 24.—The public are warned not to be deceived into assisting one Ed. Chapman, who

modern improvements and necessary appliance for

has been aided for the last fortnight or more by the St. George's Society, but who turns out to be a lazy imposter. As he will probably move westward, it would be well to need him nowed. would be well to pass him round.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

SHERBROOKE.

Notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable, the celebration of the 17th, passed off most satisfactorily. At the hour previously indicated the members of the society assembled at the City Hall, and forming into a procession, proceeded to the Catholic Cathedral. The procession was led by the Union Brass Band playing the National tune, and accompanied by representatives of the St. Jean Baptiste and St. Andrew's Societies. The Procession proceeded along Factory, Belvidere and Market Streets, when it reached the Cathedral, where a High Mass was celebrated, at which the Bishop was present. Cercle Musical performed the music, which as usual was of a high order, reflecting the greatest credit on the choir. The Rev. Mr. Protestants as well as the religious communities in theory it embraces all the religious communities in Dignan assisted at the organ in his masterly and effective style.

The sermon was preached by the Zev. Mr. Mc-Auley of Stanstead. The discourese of the Reverend gentleman was eloquent. When the religious ceremony was concluded the procession formed again and proceeded along Convent Street, down King Street and reached the City Hall by Wellingten Street, where they disbanded and retired to their homes to assemble again at the Concert in the evening. The society is numerically strong, numbering about one hunnred and forty members, and will most likely increase, if conducted hereafter with that prudance which has hitherto marked its career and the administration of its affairs.

THE CONCERT.

The City Hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, with festoons of ever-greens, interspersed, with the names of those eminent men whose memory Itishmen delight to honor. Though the the night was very stormy, snow and wind being unpleasantly abundant, the Hall was filled almost to inconvenience, many having to stand during the performance. At 8 o'clock the hour specified, the officers of the society entered the Hall with their President Mr. D. McManamy and guest, took their seats, when the Union Band, in excellent style, played "St. Patrick's Day." After the first part of the programme had been executed, Mr. Howley of Montreal, addressed the audience. Mr. Howley's address was easy, natural, rising at times into quiet eloquence. It abounded with racy appropriate anecdotes, which gave zest to his speech. The audience was pleased, and this is no small compliment to any speaker. Young master Howley gave several recitations, which showed natural ability and much careful training. These recitations gave an agreeable variation to the performance.

During the evening the Union Brass Bauq played several pieces in a first-class manner, much contributing to the entertainment of the evening.

The large audience was highly gratified, and felt grateful to the Sons of St. Patrick, "for the feast of reason and the flow of soul," which had been so amply provided at this cheerless season.

LINDSAY. The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated in Lindsay in the Roman Catholic church. In the morning High Mass was chanted by Father Connolly, of Carden, and a sermon preached by Rev. Father Stinson, of Almonte. At half-past seven in the evening, the same gentleman delivered his lecture on "Plunkett and the Union," when the church was crowded to such an extent are fined, their houses stripped of their furniture, that it was almost impossible to obtain scats. The reverend gentleman spoke for nearly an hour, during which time he reviewed part of the history from boyhood up to the time when he represented English speaking boys of this institution. his people in the legislative halls of Ireland, his able debates before the Historical Society, his course in Trinity College, and the many nights he spent in the House where he was at some future on t Patrick which Mr. J. Howard delivered with civil power. The clergy are to be educated and imme to take a prominent part in I gislating for his great eloquence. Then followed a farce "New imbued with the spirit of the State. To be educated people; the manner in which I reland had been brooms sweep clean." After which a pantomime in schools where the professors are often infidels! deprived of her parliament. He maintained that their Universities, is nothing but rank pantheism that of any nation under the sun, but there were of laughter we must conclude the performance and a denial of a personal God. If the bishop will times, he thought nobody would deny, when it was wholly successful in their endeavours to render the not submit to this legislation, if he will not take an improperly applied, as was the case when the outh admitting the supremacy of the King in what rights of the Irish people were usurped. He adregards the spiritual matters of his admistration, mired Lord Plunkett's course in regard to the he will be im riconed. If the clergy execute the orders of Bishops suspended or removed by the noxious and ruinous to an enlightened nation; especially a nation like Ireland possessed of intelligence and wisdom enough to legislate on matters affecting the interest of that country. Grattan. Burke, and other prominent characters in history received due attention from the lecturer. Castlereagh, then Chief Secretary of Ireland was referred assert that the question of Papar Internative had anything to do with the persecution is a pure assumption. That definition made no change in the relations of Catholics to the civil power. The plct against the Church was laid, before the Council was little whether Ireland's prosperity was entirely extinguished. The prospects of the country were once. he said, as bright as any nation's on earth, but they vanished. He appealed to his audience if an intelligent nation like Ireland should not possess the same privileges as Canada, and if the people of Canada, as a free reople, would allow the Domini n Parliament to usurp the rights and privileges of the Local House at Toronto; he was of opinion that they would not tolerate it. This he compared with the action of the Imperial Parliament in regard to his native land, whose people were loyal, law-abiding citizens; but there is an Almighty power that shape the destinies of nations as well as the wards, 35. destinies of man, and in due time, he thought that power would give to Erin what her people have long been clamoring for, and which they are justly entitled to—an independent Parliament, thereby giving to a nation the rights and privileges of a free people. The Rev. gentleman is a very fluent speaker, possesses good delivery, and is the genuine type of an Irishman. At the morning service, as well as at the lecture in the evening, collections

were taken up, the proceeds of which amounted to over three hundred dollars. L'ASSOMPTION COLLEGE.

Friday, 17th, St. Patrick's Academy wished to add it voice to the concert of praise which srises from every part of the world, in honor of the holy patron of Ireland. There is not ing more beautiful or also more edifying than to see that wherever we see a son of the "Green Islo," there we find a man devoted to St. Patrick, and loving to decorate his breast with the ensign which bears the device so dear to the heart of every Irishman, "Erin go Bragh." The few Irish-American scholars of the college succeed. ed two years ago, with the assistance of the Prefect of Studies, in founding an English Academy, composed of Canadians and Irish Americans. They did not hesitate long on the choice of a patron fo: the new as o intion, and St. Patrick was elected unanimously. It was in order to celebrate the feast of this Academy, and at the same time to repeat a hymn of love to the great apostle of Ireland, that an entertainment was presented to the friends of the College, worthy by more than one title to attract the public's interest. I shall not undertake to describe all the beauties of an entertainment whose programme was so varied and which never-theless was so well executed. Let us say immedi-

order to perfect the scholars in the study of the English language, so useful and so convenient at present. What proved it to us, is, that those young centlemen imparted to us their learning with an act worthy of the applauses which they elicited. The entertainment was at the same time literary, dramatic and musical. The well-known air of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning prefaced us to three fine speeches which kept us suspended to the lips of the orators. Mr. V. Lamarche who first spoke made his debut as an orator, however he captivated his audience in discoursing on the "Providential mission of the Caradi n people," whose past, he said, is immaculate and whose future filled with t e finest hopes. For brevity's sake we will but mention that the speeches were composed with the Mr. McGrath and For; an spoke successively, the first on "Ireland's faith and the noble effort she made to preserve it," the second on the "Cross and the Banner," that is to say, on the attachment of his nation to Catholic teaching and the clory which the School of A. S. Carleton, D. S his nation to Catholic teaching and the glory which caused her many centuries of struggles and com-bats. These speeches delivered with art have been a real triumph for the speakers. The literary part terminated the drama so touthing of the "Young Captives," translated from the French by a professor of the college, made us see the misfortunes of two young lords falling into the hands of infamous robbers. The parts were perfectly rendered, they awakened in the audience an emotion which needs no comment. The principal actors were M M. Kenly, McGrath, Collins, Horgan, Falardeau, and Archambault. The two latter gentlemen are French Canadians, but they managed the English language with so much skill that the Hon. Louis Archambeault, who was present, can well be proud of his son's progress. Between the acts we had the pleasure of hearing two comic songs from Mr. T. M. Grath. It is lardly pos inle to present oneself with more grace than did this young gentleman; gracefulness and a melodious voice are two things which always please. Mr. P. Falardeau, the President came next to anticipate the feast of our beloved director, and to present to him in the name of St. Patrick's Academy, an address in which he expressed in true and closen terms, sentiments of a well-bred person. He entoned the hymn of gratitude which the scholars will be pleased to continue next Thursday, the day appointed to celebrate the feast of their kind Director. This Revd. gentleman showed himself sensible to these marks of esteem and seized th opportunity of congratulating the scholars on the success which they had just gained, and promised always to aid them in their generous efforts. Finally we were on the point of separating when the curtain arose in order to present us St. Patrick grazing his flocks in the valley of Kildare. It was a life tableau which was represented to us. and which spoke to many a heart. The applauses redouble I and the crowd dispersed carrying with them a tender souvenir of St. Patrick's day at L'Assomption College.—Com.

ST. TERESA SEMINARY.

The sons of Erin at St. Teresa Seminary, notwithstanding the paucity of their numbers have done honour to their glorious Apostle on this late celebration of his feast. Long before the happy day arrived did they anticipate with anxious bosoms the advent of the auspicious occasion. As the celebration was entirely restricted to indoor events the somewhat inclement weather without did not in the least mar our happiness.

The celebration of the day began by a solemn High Mass sang in the chapel of the college, by the Revd. Director S. Lonergan, Messrs Corbeil and Gauthier, acting as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir conducted by Revd. S. F. Sauve, sang in different parts Bordese's grand mass in a manner sary acts of their episcopal offices; for removing of his native land, with that feeling of patriotism duly creditable to its members. Messrs. Charlebois which is characteristic of the Irish race He said and Sauve, contributed in an especial manner to processors who were teaching priests to Churches; it was at first his intention to lecture on some schools, for appointing priests to Churches; it was at first his intention to lecture on some for removing priests from one church to another; religious subject, but had altered it to suit the sions of and spacious chapel resound with their for providing for their flocks as they are bound to occasion, and trusted his audience would find it sweet voices. These two gentlemen have ever inappropriate. He reviewed the life of Lord Plunkett deen manifested great attention and care to the

In the evening an entertainment was given by the members of St. Patrick's Literary Society. The deprived of her parliament. He maintained that deprived of her parliament. He maintained that "Laughing is catching," was represented. According the British Constitution was as free and as pure as ing to the numberless claps of applause and shricks evening interesting and amusing to the audience. The principal characters impersonating the various parts were Messrs, Eidson, Galvin, McGannon, O'Donnell, Lundy and Stebenne, J. Donnelly, P. P. Stebenne and McLaughlin sang with great success a beautiful trio composed by Mons. Sauve for the occasion. The Revd. superior concluded the entertainment by a congratulatory address .-- Com.

> CITY MORTALITY .- The number of interments at the Protestant Cemetery for the week ending the 25th, is given at 17; Roman Catholics, 69; Foundlings, 10. The causes of death are divided as follows:-Convulsions, 6; senility, 2; consumption, 5; Scarlatina, 2; dentition, 1; cronic debility, 8 stomach diseases, 2; brain diseases, 2, brain diseases, 3; diarrhom, 2; infantile debility, 2; stillborn, 2; pyemia, 1; lung disease, 1; diptheria, 1; pneumonia, 2; smallpox, 7; paralysis, 3; typhoid fever, 2; liver disease, 1; apoplexy, 1; dropsy anemia, 3; pericarditis, 1; gangrene, 1; cancer, 2; epilepsy, 1; heart disease, 1; croup 3; whooping cough, 1; bronchitis, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; premature birth, 3; cholera infantum, 1; continued fever, 1; dysentery, 1. The ages of the deceased are thus classified: between 1 and 10

> WHAT THE MEAT INSPECTORS ARE DOING .- During the year 1875 Meat Inspector Montmarquet seized and confiscated as being unfit for food 3,391 lbs. of beef, 1,241 lbs. venl; 372 lbs, of pork; 372 lbs. of mutton and 180 lbs. of venison; also 24 fowls. He also, during the same period, caused to be removed from different parts of the city the carcases of four cattle, three calves, thirteen pigs, and two sheep, all of which had died from disease or exhaustion. Inspector Moore in the year 1875 seized and confiscated as unfit for human food, 4,907 lbs. of beef, 1,888 lbs of veal, 935 lbs of pork, and 401 lbs of mutton. He says further that he could have confiscated a much larger amount if he was furnished with the means of removing it at once. At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's report, which is dated March 7th, he says : " There are many bulls, boars, rams and stags daily brought to this city for sale in a living state, and bought by the butchers. I have it from good authority that there were 24 bulls offered for sale in one day on the Viger market, and have also seen myself on several days many bulls, rams and young calves from f ur to ten days old. Out of every fifty calves that at this season of the year are offered for sale, not more than four of them are in accordance with the by-law."

Epp's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting,—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills, It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease the scene, filled us with admiration for their talents and their laudable energy. They showed us also, that at L / s omption College, no pains are spared in

selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Givil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Eprs & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48. Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Helena, A. F., \$1.50; St. Michel, W. H. T., 2; Arlington, D. O'L., 2; Perth, J. M.; Sorel, J. M., 4; Westfield, J. McC., 2; Huntingdon, J. H., 1.50; St. Sylvester, T. T., 1; Penetanguishene, W. M. K., 2; Ayton, H. A. McM., 4; Autigonish, J. F. C., 2; Lismore, Rev. A. McG., 2; Adaro, J. C., 2; Kirkfield, J. McD., 4; Cedars. Rev. A. L. C., 2; Depere, Wis., W. McJ. 1. Lucknow, P. M. 2: Dipper Harbor, C. D., 2; 4; Quebec, C A T, 5; Carleton, Rev E J D, 2; Guelph, J McQ, 6; Maynooth, J G, 2; Kirkhill, R D. 2; Cobourg, M G, 1; Mayo, A B, 1 50; St Philomene, J B, 2.

Per F F, Ormstown-Dewittville, W M, 1.50. Per D A C, Alexandria-A McG, 2; Lochiel, M

Per W K, Warkworth—Self, 2; M C, 2. Per J K, Fredericton—T G O'C, 4. Per P J S, Shediac-Self, 2; T C, 2.

Per J O'B, Inverness-A K, 75cts; Glen Murray H P. 1.50.

Fr. 150.

Per J M, Low—Miss M T, 2; Manitou, C J'C, 2.

F S, Ingersoll—Putnam, P B, 2.

Per D O'S, Picton—J F 2.

Per J B, Quebec—F G, 2. Per J W, St Mary's-Woodlam, T N, 1.50; St

Per L W, Kazubazua-1 H, 2; Maintou, D O'N

Per Rev J G, Gribbin-Self, 3; Mayfield, W H,2. Per Rev J G, Gribbin—Self, 3; Mayfield, W H, 2.
Per R E, Brockville—R McS, 2; P F, 2; J McG, 2.
Per J Gillies—Ottawa, W McK, 4; J M, 2; J H,
4; Mrs A, 2; W H W, 2; W McC, 2; M J, 4; M
F, 2; M P W, 6; K & R, 2; R E C, 2; R G G, 6;
Renfrew, M F, 2; P K, 4; F D, 2; J McM, 4; M E,
5; P K, 2; Arnprio., M H, 3; T H, 4; J H, 6; J
T, 4; T T, 5; J M, 4; P O, 1; Almonte, P R, 2;
H S, 2; E D, 4; P R, 2; S K, 3; P S, 2; Benny's
Corners, T H, 250; Perth, G N, 8; J McD, 5; W
W 2. E K 4. J O'L. 5; L P, 4; P R, 6; Hamlet. 2; EK, 4; JO'L, 5; LP, 4; PR, 6; Hamlet, OP, 1.50; Smith's Falls, JH, 2; Kingston, WP 2; WH, 2; PB, 4; MF, 4; Orleans, JT, 3; Kars JO'C. 2: Pakenham, MAL, 2.

Greenbacks bought at 124 dis. American Silver bought at 10 dis.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARK	ETS.—(Gazette)
Flour W bri. of 196 ft Follards	\$0.00 a	\$0.00
Superior Extra		5 25
Fancy	4 80	0.00
Spring Extra.	4.70	4.75
Superfine	4.40	4.55
Extra Superfine	. 4.95	5.05
Extra Superinc	1.00	4.15
Fine Strong Bakers'	4.80	5.00
Middlings	3.46	3.45
Middlings	0.00	0.00
City have fallinged!	2 478	2.50
City bags, [delivered]	0.00	0.00
Wheat.—Spring	0.00 0.00	0.00
Columnia White Whiter	0.00	4.70
Oatmeal	4 65	
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs	0.00	0.00
Oats	0.00	0.00
Pease, per 66 lbs	0.00	0.00
do afloat	0.00	0 0 0
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada	0.00	0.00
do do do U. Canada Lard, per lbs	0.00	0.00
Lard, per lbs	0.00	0.00
do do do palis	0.00	0.00
Cheese, per lbs.,	0.11	0.12
do Fall makes	00.0	0.00
Pork-New Mess		24 00
Thin Mess		22.50
Dressed Hogs	0.00	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel	00.00	00.00
Ashes-Pots	0.00	0.00
Firsts	0.00	0.00
Pearls-	0.00	0.00
BUTTERQuiet; 131c to 23c, accord	ding to a	uality
20112111	_	
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKE	T(Gl	obe.)
	\$1 07	1 12
do spring do	1 03	1 04
Barley do	0 63	0 80
Oats do	0 00	0 00
Pens do	0 73	0 74
Rye do	0 60	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	8 50	8 75
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	6 00	7 00
" fore-quarters	3 50	5 00
Mutter by corcess pur lb	8 00	9 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb Butter, lb. rolls	0 22	0 25
" large rolls	0 24	0 27
	0 20	0 22
tub dairy	0 16	0 18
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 15	0 17
" packed	1 50	2 25
Apples, per brl		0 90
Geese, each	0 60	1 50
Turkeys	0 70	
Cabbage, per doz	0 40	
Onions, per bush	0 95	1
Turnips, per bush	0 22	0 25
Potatoes, per bus	0 45	0 50
Hay	15 00	19 00
Straw	9 00	10 00 1

Potatoes, per bus	õ	45	0 50
Hay	15		19 00
Straw	9		10 00
Straw		••	. 0 00
THE KINGSTON MARKET (Rrit	ieh W	hig.)
FLOUR-XXX per bbl	500	t/s	6.00
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Family " 100 "	2.20		2.50
Grain-Barley per bushel	0.50		0.75
	0.56		0.60
Rye " "	0.70		0.71
Oats " "	0.3		0.38
Wheat " "	0.00	1	0.95
Fall Wheat	0.00		0.00
	4.00		5.00
MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	5.00		0.00
	0.00		0.00
ber to	0.00		0.07
Mutton per lb Ham " in store			0.15
1	0.0		0.00
1 1007	0.10	-	0.15
I Dacon			7.50
Pork	7.00		
HIDES-No 1 untrimmed	5.00		0.00
1	3 00		0.00
ponte			1.00
Calf Skins	0.25		0.50
Dekin Skins	0.00		0.00
Lambskins,	0.00		0.00
Tallow	0.04		0.07
Poultry-Turkeys, each	0.50		1.00
Gueso "	0.50		0.60
Ducks per pair	0.50) . to	0.60
Fowls per pair	0.30		0.40
GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag	0.01) to	0 60
Butter, tub, per lb	0.27	2 to	0.25
_ do _ print	0.24	1 to	
Eggs, per dozen	0.30) to	
Cheese, home made	0.08	3 to	0.10
Hay, per ton, new	8.00) to	
Hay, per ton, old	0.00	J to	00.00
Straw,	4.0) to	
Wood, Hard	4,0). to	
Coal, per ton, delivered	0.0) to	7.50
Wool, per lb,	0.0) . to	0.00
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ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE ANNUAL MEET. ING of the above \$0-CIETY, for the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, and the tansaction of other business, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, 3rd of

Rec-Sec'y.

APRIL, at EIGHT O'Clock. Notice is hereby given that it is intended at this meeting to move, that the Bye-laws be so altered that all Irishmen may be eligible to membership, and also to increase the monthly dues. SAMUEL CROSS.

N B-The Recording Secretary will be in attendance at the Hall on Monday evening at 7 o'clock to receive dues.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on

TUESDAY EVENING next, the 3rd April, it EIGHT o'clock, sharp. Full attendance is requested.

M. MacNAMARA, Rec. Sec.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

6

THE CELEBRATION AT ST. COLUMBA OF SILLERY.

Somebody once wrote a song in which he pitched into people for repining at their lot in life and to encourage them he made some verses which as well as we can recollect jingled to the tune of "For to-my feelings and sympathies with those that emanate morrow the sun will be shinning, although it is from your warm Irish heart. Ireland has chosen cloudy to-day." The embodiment of such a pleasant idea would have been acceptable to the good people of Sillery yesterday; but perhaps the day previous was too fair, too fine, too delightfully full of promises of golden sunlight and balmy genial weather for people to expect a continuation of it. The many town friends however of the Columbians were determined not to desert them, and from an early hour in the morning they drove out, heedless of the bitter wind which soughed and shricked through the trees in a way that reminded one of the

shrill hissing of the foam when a roller breaks upon the strand. The first indications of the national festival after leaving the city were to be found in the shape of petty combinations of flags over the entrance to the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Spencer Wood. Turning the corner and driving through Bergerville, more flamboyant and highly colored synamentation became visible; right across the Queen's highway were strings of flags of every natiob, and close by the school house and church as pretty and tasteful a triumphal arch as could well have been designed. In shape it partook of the Moorish character. When our reporter was passing through, several young ladies were, in spite of the gale that howled around them, putting the finish- seed had to be watered with martyrs' blood; in ing touches, in the shape of flowers, golden hearts, crosses, anchors, and other religious symbols upon large hospitality, and therefore flourished in spite In the several alcoves there were the evergreens. places arranged so that they might be occupied by appropriately dressed little children. Over the centre of the arch was a compart nent in which was a harp, also made of evergreens and flowers. The good people who have devoted so much of their time and ingenuity in the erection of this and seveand other arches on the proposed line of march will we hope have, on Monday next, an opportunity of the Neva, the Rhine and the Danube can be collected showing them in all the resplendent brilliancy which a fair amount of sunshine must give them. Passing through the picturesque district of the Bergeres and down Sillery Hill, where there is another sumptuous arch crected, gay with flowers, floating pennons and radiant bunting, the Sillery Church is reached. The sacred edifice ins been carefully prepared and decorated for the occasion. Over the high altar, and immediately under, that dark weird picture of Our Lord crucified, one of the most realistic, cruel, and powerful that we remember to have seen, waves the green banner adorned with the Harp of the Martyr nation. On either side float the flags of England and France, and from the column facing the public hangs the dag of the Dominion. Another conspicuous banner is that of the Hibernian Society—a vast field of pure green silk. The pulpit was draped most fittingly in a green silk flag which was embroidered with golden Shamrocks, a harp and the proud old Celtic motto, "Erin go Bragh." Notwithstanding the ex-ternal feud of elements, a large congregation were assembled by 9 a.m., and the solemn services of High Mass were at once commenced. His Lordship Rishop Persico, assisted by the Revd. Fathers Audet, Mayrand and Sarsfield, celebrated the Mass. The musical portion of the ceremony from its intrinsic merit, novelty, and the splendid voices of those who took part in both solos and choruses is worthy of special favorable comment. The flood of pure mellow voices that seemed to have a rustic sweetness and freshness, all their own, pealed forth so jubilantly that the sacred fane was instinct with harmony, and those within forgot the raging storm and were contented to remain where all was peace, concord and good will. Among the many choice morceaux that the talented willingness of the choir showered upon the congregation were Farmer's Mass in E Flat. The gradual, "Hibernia's Champion Saint all Hail!" air. The Harp that once through Tara's Hall solo by Miss McNeil and whorus by choir. At the offertory a beautiful anthem to the Blessed Virgin was sung by Miss Margaret Bogue. At the clevation of the Host the Tantum Ergo was sang by Miss Rocket to that most favorite of airs "The last Rose of Summer," in a style, which for evident love of the theme and is the theme which occupies the population correct startingly effective vocalisation could hardly of each town and hamlet. If we pass have been surpassed by an amateur. During communion Miss Power sang 'O all ye people God the vestiges and memories of Irishmen, Communion Miss Power sang 'O all re people God the hath made' very pleasantly. There were several and incidental pieces introduced with great effect during the service, for example, there were two Solos during the Kyrie, in which Miss E. Fitzpatrick and Miss McNeil took part. Then in the Gloria, where the voices of Miss Falardeau, Miss Fitzpatrick and Dr. Rochette were conspicuous. In the Agnus Dei Miss Hennessy and Miss Teakle took prominent parts. And in the soul stirring Credo, Mrs. Power, Dr. Rochette and Miss Fitzpatrick. The Solo of the "Hosanna" in the Sanctus was admirably given by Miss Cantillon. Strangers might well have thought in listening at first to the continuous outpouring of melody, that professional artistes had perhaps been engaged for the celebration, but the untrammelled fashion of their utterance, the absence of falsetto, and all the vocalistic tricks by which prima donne gain reputations, would soon reassure one of the fact that all was natural and therefore good. Amongst the earlier arrivals was a never-failing visitor, His Honor Lieut. Governor Caron and some of the lady memberss of his family; he was attended by Major Amyot, A. D. C. Of course the continued tempestuousness of the weather and the drifts on the roads prevented anything like a march to the church being attempted, but had it been fine, there is no doubt one of the most carefully prepared and costly pageants that this city has ever seen would have been the result. As it was the President of the St. Columba Society, J. Cantillon, Esq. and Messrs. Timmony and Connolly, Vice-Presidents, together with many of the members, and their band arrived during the service and took their places in the church. The officers of the society all wore the collars, badges and insignia of their calling. The texture was as a rule dark green silk or velvet heavily laced or embroidered with rich bullion and looked very handsome. The cortege, procession, cavalcade or whatever might have been its fittest name would have consisted of two pages dressed in green and gold as mounted Marshals; the children of the parish schools, a banner, the Grand Marshal mounted of the St. Columba Society, the Grand Master on foot, the flag and banners of the Society, the President, the Vice-Presidents (2), the Committee, twenty in number, the members who will carry two splendid banners-and the procession will be closed by troop of 22 Marshals mounted on horseback. It may here be mentioned that throughout the entire line of the contemplated march

dents honor We have been obliged to diverge from following the actual course of events as they occurred yester-day at Sillery Church, and must resume at the period when His Lordship Bishop Persico ascended the pulpit to preach the sermon de circonstance of which we append a summary.

(which will take place on Monday next), the French

Canadian residents, without a single exception, have decorated their houses, levelled the streets,

and done everything in their power to enhance and

contribute to the pleasure of their Irish friends and

co-residents. This is a most cheering and significa-

tive proof that within the limits of St. Columba de

Sillery, a social international and religious harmony

prevails, which does each and every one of the resi-

BISHOP PERSICO'S SERMON. Dear Brethren,-Last year when I addressed you from this pulpit, my remarks were confined to a panegyric on the life and actions of the great and glorious St. Patrick. This year I have not the same object in view-it is not necessary, his every exploit and good deed are too well known to require a mention. To-day I come amongst you to mingle for her day of rejoicing no anniversary of a civic national action or political event or victorious battle, but differing from the other nations of Europe she has selected the natal day of the blessed St Patrick, a day which the church has set apart for his special honor and glorification, and this selection is one that might be expected of a people whose entire national life beats in unison with the Chnrch Universal. It is a fitting question to-day to ask why Irishmen are so proud of this day, why everything seems to be centred in St. Patrick. The answer and cause may be found in the constancy and perseverance which have distinguished the race throughout centuries of hardship, oppression and malevolent cruelty towards the Catholic religion. The Bishop here in glowing and animated language described the arrival in Ireland of the Roman Priest Patricius, and the quality of inhabitants he found on the Green Isle. In manners simple and homely, with all natural characteristics and traits far less savage and more refined than was to be found amongst the unchristianized peoples of that time, the timid Hibernians accepted without argument or dispute the doctrines and teachings of the Saint This to him as a worker amongst men was a source of perpetual joy; elsewhere in Europe, the Gospel Ireland it sound a genial soil, warm hearts and a of all. Even at the remote period alluded to all nations were aware and appreciative of the refined civilisation and superior intelligence of Irishmen, and their archives contain memorials of their prowess both in doughty deeds and learned writing. From the plains of France, from the hills of Switzerland, from the shores of the Mediterranean from the gardens of Italy and Spain, from the banks of memories and relics of the great men who visited them from the Western Isle. The patient long suffering of the Irish people is another of their right to celebrate this bay with all honor to themselves. Ireland is essentially the martyr nation. She has been despoiled of her sons, her daughters exiled, her manufactures crushed, her religion interfered with, her soil awarded to the stranger, and her earthly all confiscated or made valueless. She has reached, through trouble and anguish, the degree of glory which make her worthy of Divine help. Yes, the Irish might well rejoice to know that, despite the 700 years of illusage and tyranny, during which everything that devilish malice and supreme power was brought against them to annihilate their spirit and trample down their faith, all was in vain; their religion supported them throughout. Bribery was resorted to, the services of the church were proscribed. It was made impossible for Irishmen to hold any office of emolument, and all that diabolical ingenuity could do was done to stamp out the pride and faith of the people, This treatment was not remitting but continuous, and when their unwavering constancy and belief is considered, one will not wonder at the exclamation of one of the old fathers of the Church-" Oh, Irish people! You are the most faithful adherents of the Church of God!" Yes, brethren, I repeat that you may rejoice in the fact of belonging to that race. other nation shares with you a similar history. All trials that human nature had ever contemplated had been visited upon them, but in spite of invasion, infidelity, schism, there was no apostasy. Faith, Hope and Charity were the inestimable gifts and the predominating characteristics of the Irish people. St. Patrick's day and its yearly celebration do not pass away like a dream; it is a day of mighty significance. The whole world resounds with the echoes of its festivities. In Rome, from the Holy Father himself down to the simplest clerk in orders is singing the praises of Ireland's patron saint. There the work of this great apostle was not alone acknowledged, but perpetually extolled ever since his canonization. And not only in the Vatican City but throughout the entire extent of Italy has the life of St. Patrick and the history of his good works the same may be said respecting the and length and breadth of Europe. Even in England now there was sympathy and support for the Irish Catholic. In the Colonies, however, it was where the loving feelings of patriotism and staunch nationality were best expressed and understood. His Lordship concluded a remarkably eloquent and appropriate sermon with a choice peroration, in which he spoke of the prayer uttered by St. Patrick himself during his aposto'ic career-" Grant, O Lord, that I may never lose the children Thou hast given me." The Bishop said this prayer had been granted, inasmuch as although 1400 years had

elapsed, yet the Irish had never been lost to the true religion. At the conclusion of the mass, the storm having in no way diminished, the large congregation dispersed to their several homes, disappointed that their elaborate and tasteful preparations had no chance of showing to advantage, but well pleased with the complete success—if such a word is

permissible - that distinguished every particular in the religious honoring of the great national day. THE CONCERT. At the Concert which was given in the evening,

at which were present many distinguished person-

ages, both lay and clerical, the Rev Father O'Far-

rell, of St. Joseph's Church, Levis, delivered the following cloquent address :— Excellency, my Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,-After the eloquent address of the worthy President of your Society, after the noble and patriotic sentiment, expressed with such happiness and success by my young and talented friend, Mr. Fitzpatrick, it would seem inopportune on my part to trespass any longer on your benevolent attention. I fear all I could do would be to throw discredit on a theme which they treated in so eloquent and satisfactory a manner. If, then, ladies and gentlemen, I venture to say a few words, it is because I am sure, before hand, of your kind indulgence; I know that the young Irish priest, is always certain to claim sympathy when speaking to his countrymen of the glory of their country, a glory brightened by the shadow of misfortnne, and coming forth purer from the bosom of sufferings and oppression. And as the well-bred son is not ashamed to speak of those to whom he owes his existence; neither should I blush to speak of my country. And why, ladies and gentlemen, should I be ashamed to speak of Ireland? Is it because misfortune has been her lot? No; misfortune is no disgrace, no dishonor. It is only those nations which have misunderstood their mission, those nations which have stifled the generous sentiments of justice and honor, to give way without restraint to the solfishness of their passions, that opprobrium has marked out with its eternal and indelible stigma. Alas! my friends, if misfortune had the great, the two deplorable privilege of excluding genius, of closing the heart to every noble and generous impulse; of extinguishing those sentiments by which man feels himself superior to the trials of fortune, I could say nothing to night of our country; I could only de-

never, make her prostitute her virtues. Yes, our country has had her glory and her mission; and it is precisely what some people seem to forget now the services rendered by her to the cause of civilization. On all sides we hear friendly voices who bewail the greatness of her misfortunes; but how very few deign to contemplate for a moment that phenomenon unexampled in the annals of history, the phenomenon of a nation who, persecuted, bent preserves, pure and sainless, the twofold treasure of

her faith and nationality. Strangers are generally inclined to consider Irethat under the rags of this slave beats a noble heart that a pure blood courses through his viens,celestial beauty illumnines his features, and on his brow sparkles forth the bright flame of genius. Ah! let them break asunder the chains of this slave; let them throw over his shoulders the royal mantle of her silent harp, suppressed in the distance of ages, awake from its slumbers, and by its sweet accents reanimate the echoes of her desolate mountains; in a word, let Erin diffuse among her own children all the riches, all the resources of her fertile soil; let her employ in their favor all the energies of the land, then, ladies and gentlemen, and then only, can they have a just idea of Ireland.

By three distinctive marks, we may judge of the real greatness of a nation, has she been faithful to divine faith bequeathed to her? Has she laid open to her offsprings the glorious fields of intellect and learning? Has she inspired them with that love, that invincible affection of herself, that sacred flame which we call patriotism. Her greatness is no longer a question, for faith, intellect, and patriotism, such is what honours a nation far more than power, riches or the laurels of victory. Faith, which binds the patriotism of earth to that of heaven, intellect, genius, which shines forth on the brow of all that is great, genius, which crowns with its imperishable brightness the works of man,patriotism which binds the hearts of many to one sentiment, patriotism which sums up all the wants, the efforts, the energies, all the glory of a nation. Ladies and Gentlemen, can we recognize these marks on the brow of our martyred nation? Let us open history, let us listen to the voice of mankind and they will both proclaim aloud that Ireland has not faltered in the days of adversity, and that the violent storm of persecution, has passed over her souls, a noble successor of the Apostle, in zeal and without fading the crown of her virtues, and that under the threefold calling of faith, intellect and patriotism, she has proved herself in no way inferior to other nations.

I will say nothing of the faith of Ireland, faith received through the glorious Apostleship of St. Patrick, faith so deeply rooted in the heart of the Irish nation, faith stronger than sufferings, than after his Lordship's good words to night, Ireland persecution, stronger than death itself. It would herself must feel proud of him, and claim him as require a more eloquent voice than mine to describe the seven centuries of gigantic struggle, the protracted martyrdom of a nation, ebbing forth its life-blood, and ready to die, sooner than to give up the treasure of divine faith, the noblest gift of God. Neither shall I speak of the intellectual glory of Ireland, of the sparkling genius of her poets, the splendid eloquence of her great orators; to others I leave this task; let me speak only of another glory of our country, glory which seems to assuage the heavy weight of her misfortunes; I mean the love her sons bear her, the genuine purity of their patriotism. Yes, this sentiment the noblest of the heart of man, this sentiment, without which genius is nothing, and virtue itself looses its dazzling splendour, we find it deeply engraven in the heart of the Irish people. Whether the Irishman is passionately fond of music or poetry, whether he delights in literary or scientific pursuits, whether he pours forth against his oppressors the fiery darts of his manly eloquence, it is always for the same object, it is always the sorrowful picture of dear old Ireland that animates his genuis; such is the only theme of his conceptions. Yes the Irishman loves his native country.; we all love Ireland, and I may say of each and everyone of us, those words which a modern writer applied to the great O'Connell, ' He placed Ireland as a heart in the very centre of his affections."

By country, the true son of Ireland means not honours nor riches, for riches are very seldom, his lot, and the road to honour is barred out against him. Neither is it the resources and interests of the land, for what should he care about interest that affect him not; nor is it these laws which tyranize rather than protect him? what then must be the objectof his patriotism? It is, ladies and gentlemen, a poor miserable hovel; it is, perhaps, a few feet of earth which aged father and grandfather before him cultivated at the sweat of their brow, and which they preserved at the price of a thousand sacrifices from the cupidity of a pitiless master.—His country -is the blood of his martyrs,—it is the remembrance of a glorious past; it is the hope of seeing Ireland one day as the poet sings: "Great, glorious and

free, first flower of the carth, first gem of the sea." Our ancestors loved their country when as yet, no stranger, no tyrant's foot had trodden over its fertile plains, they still loved it when they had to protect its coasts against the invasion of the Danes and Normans. They loved Ireland, those heroes who fell at Clontarf, beside the valiant Brian Boru. They loved their country and that glorious struggle of three centuries against the oppression of English Government; and if Rome which the genius of the great Hannibal had reduced to the brink of ruin, thought that it was only right to crown a defeated general, because he despaired not of his country should not, ladies and gentlemen, posterity crown the valiant efforts of our forefathers. For if they were defeated, if victory did not second their glorious achievements it is not that courage was wanting to their arm, or the flame of patriotism was extinct in their hearts. It only proves that treason, perfidy and cold blooded sagacity, obtained for our adversaries a victory, their swords would never be able to win on a fair battle-field. Let us ask of heroic old France if the Irishman is wanting in bravery on the field of battle. Let us rather see them at work, whether they fight for France or St. Ruth, for Spain under their fine general, or for the See of Peter; on the plains of Rancoup, on the ramparts of Lanfelt, on the slopes of Fontency, on the rugged heights of Castlefidardo, no swords cut deeper than theirs; and history is there to record their fierce onsets, their dauntless courage, and matchless discipline. The more recent history of war tells us that it was Ireland's sons who gave England her most brilliant victories, her bravest generals, and from Waterloo to the Crimea maintain. ed the glory of the English name.

See them again, see our fellow countrymen hastening to the defence of our glorious Pontiff Pius IX. You all know how they fought in that memorable struggle. Their place in the bloody battle of Castelfidardo, was where the heaps of slain lay thickest on the field of battle. They fought as brave men fight, conscious of a right cause; they fought as did their fathers at Limerick and fontency, and many a son of Ireland lying on that Italian plain, his life-blood ebbing fast, mingled with the prayer of the departing soul the patriot's last reflection, "Alas that this were for plore in silence her misfortunes, or shed a fruitless Ireland," it was for Ireland, ladies and gentlemen, tear over her unhappy lot. But, ladies and gentle- they died for their faith, for their country's glory

men, it is not thus; we may consider Ireland with and pride, and amidst the tears that fell in that confidence, for her long sufferings could never, no, native land they loved so dearly, sentiments of powerful consolation softened the grief of their fellow countrymen. They died nobly as Irishmen, they died gloriously as Christians. The God a day. We know better the wrongs of Ireland than of their fathers will crown them with a reward eternal, and their names will be enshrined in the legends of story and song.

The Irishman loves his native country when a cruel destiny compels him to bid a lasting farewell to his parents, friends and to all those he loves, to seek under another sky the means of existence, redown under the degrading fetters of servitude, has, fused to him in his unhappy country. The Blessnevertheless, stood upright and undaunted on the ed Isle of his forefathers is ever before his eyes. In ed Isle of his forefathers is ever before his eyes. In shattered ruins of her liberty,—of a nation that, his exile she is the sole object of his souveniers and after long centuries of oppression, still lives and conversations; and when death comes to close his weary eyes to the light of day, his last blessing is for his country. Oh, no, he never forgets his dear Ireland—Happy, O happy, those who in their exile and as a slave bowed down under the scourge of a find benevolent friends, a people always ready to pitiless master; they gaze on her from afar with alleviate their destresses, as the French Canadian sentiments of disdainful pity: and they reflect not | people. Here at least, in this fine Province of Canada we find a second country. On the hospitable shores of the majestic St. Lawrence, we find what we always desired for our country, what the Irish heart always loved; faith united to genius and patriotism. Here Ladies and Gentlemen we enjoy together with our French Canadian countrymen his ancestors; let also the sweet song of Liberty re- the inestimable gift of Faith; we may practice sound once more o'er the green fields of Erin; let our religion without obstacle or restraint. In this country every thing favours the development of learning and science. If the ardent aspirations of TO our heart sigh for liberty, where can we find it more desirable, surrounded with a purer glory than in the midst of this young nation who compelled their very conquerors to respect their rights; this brave and generous race, which inscribed on their victorious colours this noble motto: "Our institutions, our lanugage, and our laws." We Irishmen, we love glory; but if ever the day come, that the bravery of the Irish Canadian would be in danger of dying away, if ever he forgets the glorious achievements of his ancestors, let him question the majestic scenery which surrounds him; every object will bring to his mind the remembrance of warlike valour, and the echoes of Carillon and Chateauguay will tell him that the land he treads on is the land

> O my fellow countrymen, Irishmen of Sillery, you love Ireland, your presence here to night in such numbers, the grand and solemn demonstration of this glorious day, is more than sufficient proof of it-continue always to love your native land, poor forlorn Ireland, and be also united as you are to-day-love also your adopted land, and be proud of its prosperity and fine constitution. Love your fellow countrymen of every erigin and destinction; honour and respect your religion, and your pastors -and be happy and proud that God in his goodness gave you a spiritual guide, as pastor of your apostolical spirit, His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Persico. Let us all pray that God may preserve his Lordship for many a long day over your Churchfor we have all good reason to be proud of his Lordship—you as your pastor and guide; and I as my spiritual father; by his hands I was raised to the sublime dignity of priesthood and I am sureone of her noblest adopted sons. Oh Ireland may we be ever able to apply to you those prophetic words of the venerable Bede.

"Far eastward lies an Isle of ancient fame By Nature blessed, and Eriu is ber name Enrolled in books, exhaustless in her store Of Veiny silver and of golden ore. Her fruitful soil for ever teems with wealth. With gems her water, and her air with health, Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow, Her woolly necces vie with virgin snow, Her waving furrows float with bearded corn. And arms and arts her envied sons adorn. No savage bear with lawless fury roves, Nor rav'nous lion through the peaceful groves. No poison there infect, no scaly snake Creeps thro' the grass, nor frog amongst the lake An Island worthy of her pious race, In war triumphant, and unmatched in peace.

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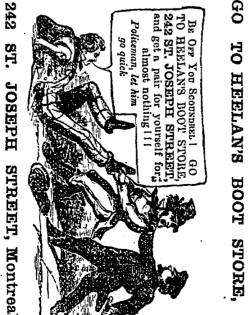
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INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 & 1875. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Quebec.]

Montreal 1st Ma 1875

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1.00

In the matter of ALEXANDER G. BURNS, of the City of Quebec, Bookseller & Trader, An Insolvent.
On Wednesday the tenth day of May next 1876,

the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said acts,

ALEXANDER G. BURNS.

Montreal, 21 March, 1876. INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 and 1875. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEENC, In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN SIMPSON, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

On Wednesday the tenth day of May next, 1876 the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act.

JOHN SIMPSON. Montreal, 21st March, 1876. CANADA. SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBRE, District of Montreal. for the

No. 1087.

DAME JOSEPHINE DE REPEENTIGNY, wife of FABIEN RENAUD, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a

The said FABIEN RENAUD, gentleman, formerly of the same place, and now of L'Origual, County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario,

District of Montroal.

Plaintiff ;

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, on the third day of March in URGEL A. DENIS. Attorney for Plaintin.

Montreal, 15th March, 1876. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 and 1875. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal. In the matter of James Higgins, of City of Montreal,

On Wednesday the Twelfth day of April next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES HIGGINS.

MONTREAL, ! March 1876.

PROVINCE OF QUEEE, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 969. DAME CELESTE TRUDEL, of the Parish of Mont. real, in the District of Montreal, wife of OLIVIER BENONI DURAND. Baker, of the

same place, judicially authorized to ester en jus

Plaintiff;

tice in forma pauperis,

The said OLIVIER BENON! DURAND, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been this day in-stituted against the Defendant in this cause. Montreal, 22nd February, 1876.

N. DURAND, Attorney for Plaintiff. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of GABRIEL L. ROLLAND,

An Insolvent,
The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and on Tucsday, the fourth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a con-

firmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 25th February, 1876.

ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY,
29-5

Attorneys for Insolvent. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. In the matter of EDMOND L. ETHIER, An Insolvent.
On Tuesday, the fourth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-

charge under the said Act. Montreal, 25th February, 1876. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY, Attorneys for Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. CANADA,

District of Montreal.

In the matter of PIERRE POULIN,

On Tuesday, the fourth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.

charge under the said Act. Montreal, 25th February, 1876. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY,

Attorneys for Insolvent. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QURBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH BELIVEAU, An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed

by his creditors, and on Tuesday the fourth day of April next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 25th February, 1876. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY, Attorneys for Insolvent.

Toronto March 1, 1872

Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to CONVENT

TERMS:

case of sickness

Uniform: Black and Plain.

Board during the two months vacation, if spend and closes at the end of June.

THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any

Charges, only one cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.



STRONG SILVER LEVER

(Warranted Correct Timekeepers.)



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675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. — [April 2, '75 Hotel and Family Ranges. REPERENCES: R. O'Neill, St. Francis de

Salle Street, A. Pinsoneault, Janvier M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr.,

Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Metropolitan Hotel,

OT ŭ BOOT

proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

West Troy N. Y.

USEFUL READING.

FLEAS IN THE BARN.—When a barn is infested with fleas, there is some cause for it that might be removed. Poultry will sometimes stock a barn with such vermin when they are permitted to roost in it. If hogs are kept under it, or manure is allowed to accumulate about it, vermin will gather and soon stock it. If any such cause as this exists, it should be removed. Then when the barn is empty in the summer, it should be well cleaned out, a quantity of hot clear coals should be placed on a heap of earth on the floor, and the doors being closed, a pound of sulphur should be burned upon the coals. After a thorough funigation the barn should be whitewashed inside.

ORCHARD GRASS .- Says a correspondent: I have had some five or six years' experience with orchard grass, and I look upon it as one of the best pasture grasses, if not the very best, in this region at least. It is as tenacious as, and much more abundant in the field, than the blue grass. As a hay crop I don't, as yet, think much of it, but my expenence in this respect has been small. It would probably pay pretty well as a hay crop for home consumption, if cut when the bloom first begins to show, and then again in the middle or latter part of September. The stems are too coarse and hard if left to the seed. Always sow in the spring, about the time of sowing oats, and always plow as for any spring cron and harrow in thoroughly. It is just as necessary that it should be thoroughly covered with soil. I always sow thirty-five pounds per acre when sowing alone; twenty to twenty-five pounds when sowing

ENGLISH ROLES FOR PRESERVING FRUITS .- The London Gurden gives the tollowing as the rules of the Royal Horticultural Society, for the preservation of choice fruit:-1. As the flavor of fruit is so easily affected by heterogeneous edors, it is highly desirable that apple and pear rooms should be distinct. 2. The walls and the floor should be annuually washed with a solution of quicklime. 3. The room should be perfectly dry, with as uniform a temperature as practicable, and be well ventilated; but there should not be a through draft. 4. Use the utmost care in gathering fruit, handling as lit-tle as possible. 5. For present use fruit should be well ripened; but if for long keeping, it is better, especially with pears, that it should not have arrived at complete maturity. This point, however requires considerable judgment. 6. No imperfect fruit should be stored with that which is sound, and all more or less decayed specimens should be immediately removed. 7. If placed on shelves the fruit should not lie more than two day, and no straw should be used. 8. Where especially clear and beautiful specimens are wanted they may be packed carefully in dry bran, or in layers of perfectly dry cotton wool, either in closed boxes or in large garden pots. Scentless sawdust will answer the same purpose, but pine sawdust is apt to communicate an unpleasant taste. 9. With care early apples may be kept till Christmas; while many kinds may be preserved in perfection to a second vear.

FATTENING CATTLE.—The cost of fattening cattle has been variously estimated. It is some years since Mr. M'Combie stated 12s. per week to be the expense for keeping a bullock when preparing him for exhibition. Since then the same authority has so far discredited his earlier statement as to confess that it is below the mark; 7s. or 8s. a week a few years ago was thought fairly to represent the cost of fattening bullocks, but such estimate must now be considered as behind the times. Mr. H. S. Hayward, when speaking before the Kingscote Farmer's Club on "iwo-year-old beef," thought the following example of feeding, with cost, to be worth quoting :- "The lot of 14 calves to which the account refers were parily purchased and partly fed upon the farm. Those purchased averaged 43s. a head, at which price they were all valued. The calves, with one exception, were calved between March 5 and April 18, the average date calving been March 17. For the first twelve weeks they were fed with 12 gallon of milk per day; for the next four weeks they had 1 gal. per day and 1 lb. of linseed cake, and were turned out to grass; they were then wencd, and the cake was increased to 13 lb. They continued on this fare till about Oct. 13, when they were housed at night, and got 11b. of rape cale added to the allowance of linseed cake : this was the winter's tare, with the cleanings taken out of the feeding cattle's turnip boxes, which was about a wheelbarrow load among the 14 calves. They were turacd out to grass May 18, and seven of them grazed on grass till near October 13, at which date they were shut up in open courts, with covered boxes for food and covered sheds for shelter; they got then an unlimited supply of white turnips and chaffed hay, and also 141b. of cotton cake. Swedes were substituted for the white turnips some time in December, and the extra foods were gradually increased. The average price which they fetched was £34 7s., at the age of 25 months. It is estimate that the total cost in feeding was £28 4s. 6d. Now, the average being 56 weeks it is evident that the cost per week from birth to selling must have been 10s. per head, while the return per week was 12s. 3d., bosides dung. Let us now endeavour to arrive at the cost of fattening bullocks under more ordinary circumstances. If dung is valued, then it is only fair to charge all purchased food and hay at market prices, because what is called "consuming" value is a lower estimate of value, the compliment of which is the manure value. The cost must vary with the diet, but if the following may be taken as representing a liberal allowance for bullocks intending to come out next March at 60 stone (of 14lb.), we can soon arrive at the weekly cost. We shall recommend 4lbs. of linseed cake and six pounds of meal, 56lb. of roots 6lbs of hay with chopped straw. This will probably not be given at first, but be worked up to in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. The meal and cake we pro-pose to value at 1\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., or £11 138 4d. per ton; the roots at 3d. per cwt.. or 5s. per ton; the hay at 9d. per stone, or 6s. per cwt.; and the straw chaff we shall not value at all. We also shall charge 5 per cent, per annum on a capital per bullock of say £22, as a middle price between buying and selling; and to make all safe, we shall charge 10 per cent, per annum on the same sum for risk. Lastly, we shall charge each bullock 1-40th part of good man's wages-say of 16s. per week. Gathering those items together, we have the following account of expenses per week against our fattening bullocks :--

	٥.	u.
28 lbs. of linseed cake and 42 of meal at		
1 d	7	31
34 cwt, of roots at 3d	0	102
3 stone of hay at 9d	2	3
15 per cent, per annum for interest and		1
risk on £22 for 13 weeks	1	3
Labor at above rate	0	5
•		

We shall be glad to be corrected, but from the above estimates it appears as though good liberal feeding will cost something like 12s. per head per week. If our bullocks can be made to lay on 12 stone, or 21lb. of beef at 10s. s stone, there is profit; but if they only put on one stone per week, which is not by any means bad work, they will be fed at a loss. Probably under such a diet as the above their progress would be indicated by a figure somewhere between 14lb. and 21lb. increase (of

DR M'LANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a greumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils di e; an re semicircle runs along the lower eyeid; the nose is irritated, swells, and somecimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdo-'en; bowels irregular, at times costive; ols slimy; not unfrequently tinged with

'd; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-; respiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough someares dry and convulsive; uneasy and dis-arbed sleep, with arinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

> Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

universal success which has atended the administration of this prepaetion has been such as to warrant us in *edging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Meditine to be given in strict accordance WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

r. M'Lane's Vermifuge

JES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY wany form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slight-

est injury to the most tender infant. Address all orders to

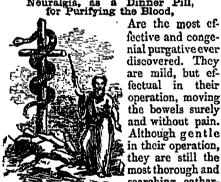
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P. S. Dealers and Physician ordering from other man Fleming Bros., will do well a write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. Mt Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pilks for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Verminge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Eryspelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Bilioueness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill.



Are the most cffective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation,

they are still the

searching cathar-tic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and

promote vigorous health. AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely with-stand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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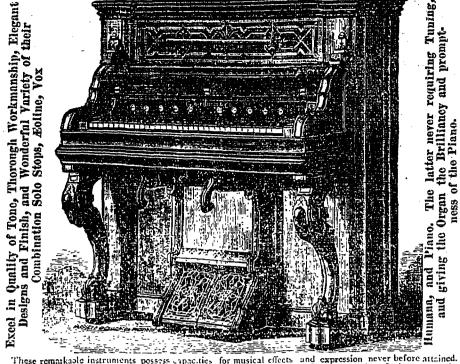
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DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontaric all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of the students committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established No student will be retained whose manners and

merals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-

day in September. and ends in the beginning of COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided

into two departments-Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Firs Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-

FERST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite-

ness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. BECOND CLASS.

sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music."

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

PRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar.
Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary
Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes),
History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Menta! and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution

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

Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Half Boarders, 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,... 4 00 1st Class, " 5 00

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

EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and

progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD,

Director. Toronto, March 1, 1872.

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MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN

MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES. IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

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

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons labering under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy over discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and seading it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARHABLE CURE.

Philadriphia. June 28th, 1867.

Seth Hance. Baitimore. Md.—Dear Sir. Seeing your advertisement. I was induced to try your Epidepit Pills. I was attacked with Epidepsy in July, 1888. Inmediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my limitly physician; was cupped and blied several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and wis severally injuried soveril times from the falls. I was affected so much that I tost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I comfidence in the confidence of the physical physical physics. I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 5th. 1885, and they we cert a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that it. Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 836 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY:

THERE A CURE FOR EVILEPSE?

The subjoined will answer.

GRENADA. Miss., June 20.—SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir:
You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epileptic Pils. I was the first person
who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son
was badly afflicted with firs for two years. I wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills.
His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabaina and
Tennessee ou the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always
recommended them, and in no instance where I have
a a chance of hearing from their effect have they recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, etc. . C. H. Gry, Grenada, Valebusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER DEMARRABLE . . . CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTGONERY, Texas, June 20th, 187.

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

B. L. Defreeds:

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial frequence respectable citizen of Grenada. Mississippi.

Seth S. Hange. Bultimore, Md.—bear Sir. I take great pleasure in relating a case of Episans, or First, cared by your lavaluable Pilis. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first estacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grow older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pilis he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those first. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Ligon.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postuce, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCE. 103 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, 83; two, 55; twelve, 82;

DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c.,

No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb.'7

P. DORAN. UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street.

Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses. which he offers for the use of the public at extremely

moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins

of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied or Liquors.

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For Freight or other particulars apply to:

For Freight or other particulars apply to: ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING

ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL,

McGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS. (Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.,)

MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY,

Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring. Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly executed. [ly.—Aug. 28, 1874 |

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MONTREAL P. Q.

W.P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IBON BOAT HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE

AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, School Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, School and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus in supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brag.
Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheel.

Buildings and Kanway purposes. Lacent Buildings for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheelt always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturen Bushing, and other Sections. of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullis, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c.

DOMINION LINE.



This Line is composed of the following FIRST. CLASS, FULL-POW ERED, CLYDR BUILT STEAM sures, and is in tended to per-

form a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUE. BEC and MONTREAL in STAMER, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in WINTER:-

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous a bringing out their friends. Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling

at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers. MONTREAL 3250 Tons (Building) ONTARIO3200 Capt Bouchette Dominion......3200 Capt Roberts MEMPHIS 2500 Capt Mellon MISSISSIPPI 2200 Capt Lindall Capt Laurencon TEXAS 2350 Capt Thearle QUEBEC 2200

Rates of Passage :-

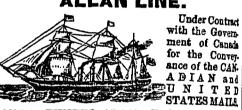
ST. LOUIS......1824 Capt Reid Cabin.....\$60 Steerage 24 THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the princt. pal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H.

Genestal and Dolzous, or. C. Brown ; in Paris in H. Genestal and Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordcaux to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. y. Kolle, 18 Sanctannæplads; in Bergen to Michael Kronn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 1 Frenchurch street; it Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liver. pool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Buildings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Mac pherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; andia Montreal to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO. Exchange Court.

April 2, '75

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Convey ance of the CAN. ADIAN and

1875-6-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1875-6 This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double Engine Iron Steamships:—

Vessels Tons, Commanders, Sardinian......4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. B. CIRCASSIAN..... 3400 Capt. J. Wylie. POLYNESIAN..... 4100 Captain Brown. SARMATIAN......3600 Captain A. D. Aird. HIBERNIAN......3434 Lt. F. Archer, B. N. B. CASPIAN 3200 Capt. Trocks. SCANDINAVIAN.....3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. E. PRUSSIAN......3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R. CANADIAN. 2600 Capt. Millar CORINTHIAN. 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. ACADIAN. 1350 Capt. Cabel. WALDENSIAN......2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. Phænician......2600 Capt. Menzies.

Newfoundland....1500 Capt. Myllns. The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINK (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Lock Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Portland :-

Moravian 18th March Circassian..... 25th Polynesian..... 1st April Scandinavian 8th Caspian..... 15th " Sarmatian 22nd " Moravian..... 29th Circasian 1st May RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL.

Special Reduction in Rates of Passage during the Winter months. Cabin \$87, \$77, \$57
(according to accommodation)
Intermediate\$40 00

tended to sail from the Ciyde, between Glasgov and Portland, at intervals during the season of

Winter navigation.

Berths not secured until paid for. Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bot tle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines

In Portland to H. & A ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERORUYCE OF E. DEPA & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns; it Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROOK; in Hamburg W. Gibson & Hugo; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLN in London to Montgomenie & Greenhorns, 17 Grace THERS, James Street; or to

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal Jan. 15, 1875