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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

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NO. 25.

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

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. THE PAST. "Let the dead past bury its dead!" Ah, no, for he who thus has said Forgive that Memory's first, best power Is to revive a pleasant hour, And live it o'er again. When silvery hairs bedeck the brow, Of him, who lives Life's spring time now How oft will Memory's hand trace Of childhood many a cherished face Now buried in the tomb. And by its power that poor bent frame, Its childhood's years will fondly claim, And with loved sisters, brothers roam: A boy, once more, in the dear old home A vision of long ago. And the age dimmed eyes, again will glow The raven locks replace those of snow And the long long years of toil and pain Are all, all gone, He's a child again Sporting in joyous glee. Then who will bid us bury the past What though with clouds, it's oft o'er cast And thorns we've sometimes met Those clouds with silvery hues are lined The thorns, with roses often twined The past, then, don't forget. MARIE.

THE RAPPAREES OF THE WOOD.

A TRADITION IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. By Dr. J. T. Campion.

CHAPTER XIX.—THE SAXONS AND THE CELTS. As the pelting showers knock incessantly upon the surface of the earth until the flowers appear, so the urgent exigencies of a people clamoring for relief and defence, appeal to the men in the gap, until a leading spirit of the day appears and takes the vacant position in the van. Thus, Dermot O'Kelly, sen., appeared at the head of the assembled burghers, and having barricaded and fortified his own especial dwelling, and left it and its inmates, including Mother Lina and Angela, to the protection of his son, led the way to the Market Cross, situated near the tholsel, surrounded by flights of steps, and surmounted by figures of the tutelary saints of the town. Here he drew up with a long spear in one hand, and a formidable axe in the other, and leaning against the marble abutments was about to give his opinion and advice of what should be done under the pressing emergencies, when the great bell of the Black Abbey pealed out upon the air in the beautiful hymnal song of "The Angelus." Then the gathering multitude about him flung their arms on the ground, and falling upon their knees, hailed the holy salutation in loud vocal prayer, and, in anthem and response, made the High-street of the city echo to the sonorous strains of their devotion. The bell ceased, and the burghers arose, and gathered around their representative man. O'Kelly explained their situation, and the necessity there was of a perfect union amongst themselves to repel the fury and fanaticism of the English colony imposed upon them. For, whoever murdered this bishop, they should not submit to be plundered first and murdered after, and their homesteads given to the flames. And all this on the mere suspicion of a crime that their souls abhorred, a cold-blooded murder. They should march to the civil power, declare their detestation of the horrid deed, and offer their services for the discovery of the guilty party. So spake O'Kelly to his fellow-burghers in the spirit of manly truth and independence, with veracity in his heart, fearless devotion in his soul, and arms in his hands, the proper way for men to argue with their enemies.

They went, but the dominant body of Reformers, instead of receiving them in a fit and proper spirit, looked upon their presence and their explanations as merely proofs of their conscious guiltiness, and would then and there have exterminated them, but for the shining steel in their hands, and the resolution apparent both in their words and attitude. As it was they declared war upon the Irish Celts, denounced them as a group of murderers and savages (bless the mark!), and finished the conference by a flourish of drums and trumpets, which, so far from striking terror, only caused derision and laughter, and sent the burghers away, to garrison every house, to arm every man, to shelter every woman, and to defy all England and her myrmidons. The settlers sought for assistance from the Government creatures of all the surrounding towns, determined to immolate all the followers of the Pope in Kilkenny; and the burghers not behind-hand, dispatched trusty messengers, who scaled the city walls, and made their way to the open country, where they were commissioned to look for the aid of the Rapparees of Glory's Wood. By a strange coincidence the military Seneschal or Mayor of the city conceived the very same notion of endeavouring to secure the services of the Rapparees; and two accredited agents were deputed to repair to the stronghold of those bold pariahs, to offer rewards, promise immunities, and perfect terms, for the use of their reckless daring against the followers of the Pope in Leinster. The Irish desperadoes, therefore, who had hitherto been banned, denounced, and threatened with wholesale extermination, by one party, were now appealed to both by burghers and English settlers for their invaluable assistance and favourable recognition.

Any Irishmen should easily anticipate to whom the woodmen would lean in the coming strife—but the low English clan then transplanted into the country looked upon the Irish people as creatures greedy as themselves for gain, and reckless of all principle in the face of their own interests and gratification. They never dreamed of their ambassadors being sent back to them in disgrace, or their heads forwarded minus their bodies, after the English fashion, or of their being cajoled, or poisoned, or murdered, or flogged, or pitch-capped, or hanged—no, no—the mere Irish were supposed to be always ready to lick the fingers presented to them, and to be supremely tame and obedient at the sight of one of Harry's freshly minted golden sovereigns, or a grant of another man's few acres, or a fat place amongst the prosperous Reformers of the day. Therefore, was it that the patronising chief magistrate or Saxon Mandarin of Kilkenny had no hesitation in offering bribes, patronage, rewards and protection to the desperate Irish outlaws to cut the throats of their fellow-countrymen. In the meantime, Bishop Whammond lay waking—or rather cold, stark, stiff, and confined—in the state chamber of the episcopal palace. The royal crown was over his bier, and the keys and crozier were beneath it, like a true son of the new church, who had transferred his spiritual allegiance to the best account; and preferred the King and his officers for his guidance rather than the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome. Wolesey did the same and fared very little better—in fact King Henry VIII. made a very bad representative Pope, indeed—his true role being Herod, or Dives, or Julian. The illustrious Whammond was not buried in Irish soil—no, his precious remains were conveyed to Winchester, which had the honour of his birth, and was his lordship's native place. Happy Winchester! to possess within your glowing bosom the long cylindrical bone of the proto-martyr of the Reformation! No doubt, a Will-o'-the-Wisp hovers around the precious spot, throwing that sort of radiance over its circumference, evanescent, fitful, false, and fanciful, which so particularly lit the tortuous path that the martyr had chosen to follow during his transparent career upon earth.

CHAPTER XX.—ON GUARD.

When young Dermot O'Kelly found himself the accredited protector of his mother, and his meditated mother-in-law, in the barricaded house in Green-street, he thought that he was the right man in the right place, and that his father was a Solomon and a Solon for making him a David against the Philistines; so he strutted about the premises, looked to his locks and bolts, looked to his pinnacled windows, and took stock of the world abroad from the turretted breast-work on the ponderous old roof of his fortalice. Thus he fulfilled his duty as a son and a free burgher; but when he tramped down stairs, and found the little fascinating Angela waiting for him in quiet moon-like beauty, pensive from the absence of her father, and the necessity of seeking shelter under another roof, agitated and concerned that the danger now apprehended must emanate from her own countrymen; and deeply and grievously aware that her presence in the house of her benefactors must add to the vengeance of the English besiegers, should their attack prevail and prove a victory. Poor Angela trembled as her lover approached her—her spirit was gone—her joyousness vanished—new claims and old claims—new memories and old memories held combat in her heart. Would her father attack the house of her Irish friend and advocate? and how was he to know that she and her mother were under the roof and protection of the friendly and generous O'Kelly. Dermot looked at the sweet, blue-eyed, blonde, and graceful creature before him; innocence beautified the gentle expression of her countenance, and although care and anxiety rested on her brow, they only added to the effect of a loveliness that looked rare in the shadow, as the intercepted sunlight mixes gleam and gloom, until like two happy spirits they go hand and hand deliciously together. Dermot thought it was something to be constituted protector of such a charming little creature as Angela, and, therefore, he felt his heart swell, and his figure dilate, and the strength of a Hercules and an Ajax instantly incorporated in his arms. Duty, too, chivalrously took precedence of love; he was Angela's champion as well as her lover; he was now called upon to show her how he could shield her from all harm, and to win her further admiration and confidence by the disinterestedness of his present action. "Dear Angela," he said, looking into her eyes,

"your place now is between our two mothers. Darling Angela! good Angela! father has put me on guard over you all, and I must think of nothing else at present."

"Dermot! Dermot! I am miserable," sobbed Angela, "about father—about—about—about you and everybody."

And she leaned her burning head against his shoulder, and sobbed away convulsively through a feeling of mixed anxiety which she could not well define, but which was really made up of fear for her father, and love and admiration of her chivalric lover.

Indeed, it would have been hard for her girl's heart to refuse admiration to the gallant young Irishman who had won her affection from the first.

Look at him! with his fine, frank, handsome face, and beaming eyes; his long-flowing auburn hair; his lithe, tall, and graceful figure, set off with tight, fitting tunic; his silver-buckled brogues, and jauntily-tasseled barrad, not to speak of all the polished-ashen bow he held in his hand, and the quiver, full of arrows, that hung from his broad shoulders; the short, sharp scence that ornamented his broad belt about his waist, nor the little bit of green silk ribbon woven into a true lover's knot, that garnished the simple tie about his manly, sun-burnt neck, and which certain pretty nimble fingers had fashioned and formed not for him at all—as it were—but only to be snatched from her willing grasp, after being purposely exhibited as a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. A short arquebus would have been a better class of arms for our young hero, but the spring-lock was only just invented, and the new arm was in use with the king's soldiers alone, and even with them not much trusted as a weapon either of certainty or effect.

Angela admired her young soldier and protector with secret joy and delight, and as he strode away to take his dutiful position at the parapet on the house-top she followed him with her eyes and her affections, and then with her ears and beating heart until his steps died away in the distance, and the sound of the trap-door high above her told her that her young knight had mounted guard, and was looking out from the parapet wall for the approach of a threatening enemy or of an encouraging friend.

But the day passed away, and although groups of soldiers, armed with arquebus and matchlock, shield and spear, or the terrible arablast, condemned by the Pope for the cruelty of the wounds it inflicted; some helmeted and greaved, some mounted as hobbler, after the Irish fashion, as well as the civic guards, with halbert and sword, hackbut and bonnet. All was quiet, the burghers kept close quarters, their policy being to act on the defensive, to rush into no precipitate action, but to be on the crouch and ready for the onset when the ruthless enemy struck the first blow or offered the first insult. This solemn, silent, resolute mode of proceeding seemed to be quite understood and appreciated by the prowling English enemy.

Both parties felt that the outburst must be one of fury and utter extermination, and the leaders on both sides seemed to be resolved to let the matter mature to the utmost before the gage was thrown down and the red flood-gates of war flung open.

Little did those self-sufficient men-at-arms, who paraded the streets by the order of their superiors, imagine that instead of striking terror and creating intimidation that they only made the Irish fingers tingle to send a shaft into them as they passed, but were restrained by the rigid orders enjoined on them by the iron hands and cool heads of those who knew how to manage the Saxon enemy, and to cool their presumption at a fit and proper moment.

This stupid idea of striking terror always pervaded the policy of the English governors of Ireland. Striking terror by treachery, bribery, brute-force and tyranny, from the days of Owen Roe to the monster-blunder of the execution at Manchester; striking terror as if the Celt was to be stamped out by horse-hoofs, obliterated by drugged goblets, affrighted and not exterminated by the spiked gory heads of their brethren and swept off the face of the earth, or blown over it, or into it, by the inflated cheeks of a remorseless enemy. Ireland has survived the days of trial and persecution, her faith more steadfast, her spirit more aspiring, her nationality more alive; she is weighing down the balance, and in God's good time will achieve her position and independence.

CHAPTER XXI.—SABBATH FROLICS.

When James Dullard turned away from the last city gate, where he had been peremptorily refused exit, as we have already stated, he retraced his steps to the tavern. It was morning—Sunday morning—what matter. Why was he worried of a Sunday morning? Was he a murderer, a robber, or a Papist? Wasn't he a pillar of the Reformation? No, to be sure, he was not a minister; but he brought a lot of sheep to the fold for all that, and he didn't see, dang it, not he, why he shouldn't be made much of as well as another, and not to be balargued before the public on account of one of his own flock. Impressed with these fine feelings and sophisms, Master Jam sought out more the society of his associates, resolving "to make a day of it."

His fellow-potatoes, however, being well aware of the cause of his particular dilemma, made the day very uncomfortable to him; they knew the trouble into which he was dipped, and he became a regular butt for the jeers, uncouth wit, and merciless railery of all comers. Those men were his own English associates and friends, and, as such, understood perfectly well the relations between the henchman and his master; of their squabbles about monetary matters, and of the perpetual blister that the former kept applied to the latter, but which, latterly, did not prove stimulant enough for the feeble circulation of the purse of that indulgent patron. The woman, too, about whom Dullard was so much worried (as he complained) was an imbecile, and anything but a beauty, which fact afforded a still greater open and zest for ridicule and buffoonery, giving bitter point to every shaft on the occasion, and making "the rude, crude nature of the bated boor venue at every ally."

"Whammond ought not to be hard on Jem; for the first slip," said one.

"But Jem oughter not to pick out the flower of

the flock, and timplt the venus of the reformation," retorted another.

"And what aggravates the matter morer, her being the wife of the pious tinker, Giles Jenkins."

"It's all a blasted lie," roared Dullard, lifting a large pewter-pot of foaming home-brewed ale. "It's a fluke of the tinker's to risc the wind because he knows that Whammond and myself ain't pullin' together kindly."

"Ho, ho, ho," laughed a little tailor in the corner, who was discussing a small measure of usquebaugh. "Won't we hear another story in the court to-morrow—won't we?"

"Story or no story," fumed Dullard, "I'm not the chap to stand no badgerin' from no man, an' I'll turn ugly on any customer that goes it ahead on me to his likin'."

This curt announcement was made in so truculent a tone and with so dangerous an expression of countenance that the henchman's banterers thought it prudent to alter their mode of attack, and affect to chime in with the beat and humour of their ferocious companion and neighbor.

"Jenkins was always a skulker after the bishop," said the first speaker, but now in quite a different tone.

"Yes," chimed in another, "he has a long sallow face and kite's claws and a thundering voice, and makes a great clerk at the new service."

"And he carries all the gossip," added a third, "and tells all the scandale and gimracks and news of the town at the big louse on the hill. Jenkins is a bad un, I tell ye."

"And, by gemini! here comes Giles himself up the street with a big book under his arm and a white choker about his neck, and his face washed and his claws bleached and his hair cropped, with a neck like a crane, and a pair of feet like two powder horns," exclaimed the tailor, who commanded a full view of that part of the town from an open lattice window before him.

"Here he comes, here he comes!" cried several voices together, "You'd never think he handled a sawderin' iron in all the days of his life."

"He's going to early church," chimed in the tailor—"drag him in here until we have a lark out of him."

Upon the word they pounced upon the tinker, and paraded him at the tap, despite of his manly and strenuous opposition.

Dullard glared at him with the grin of a hyens. But Giles was a tinker every inch of him, and heeded no more the menacing look of his adversary than a weasel would a rat.

"Dem this foul play," cried Giles; "and although I am a Christian man, my mother was a gipsy, and my father a Cornish man—so, drop me, or I'll mark some of ye before we're for parting."

Here the heroic tinker dragged of his choker, flung his book into the bar, denuded himself of his outer jerkin, and baring a pair of long, lank, gamboge-tinted arms, invited any one of his cowardly assailants to "come on!"

"Pitch into him, Dullard! You thief! now you have him for the value!" roared the mischievous little tailor.

"Go in and win, Jem," shouted the whole delighted assembly.

"Any man but that villain," objected Giles Jenkins; "he'll drop into other hands, by-and-bye."

"Villain, from you," cried Dullard, throwing his pewter tankard at the challenger first, and then driving at him head-foremost like the charge of a buffalo.

Jenkins was game, and as cool as a cucumber; he had sinew and bone, too, and as to hardihood, you might as well be battering at a clothes horse. At least this was the estimate of Giles's attributes as assented to by the English congregation to which he belonged. Giles, moreover, had judgment and tact, and that amount of self-confidence and self-possession which his craft possesses to this day, so that instead of waiting to resist and rebut the charge of the infuriated son of Crispin, he suddenly sprang aside and let his opponent expend his strength, his energy, and his skull upon the jamb of the tavern door. The shock was tremendous, so much so that any skull less thick or less petrous must have gone smash like an egg-shell, but Dullard's head was real Saxon, such as poor Mac-Helleran would have snatched at, as a type; and it only sounded and rebounded and was still, but the scalp gave way on all sides, and the blood followed the concussion like lightning after thunder, and the body of the incautious assailant lay senseless and stretched at full length upon the saw-dust floor, as inglorious a heap as anybody might dislike to see upon a merry Sabbath summer morning.

"Devil's cure to you, quarrelsome bully," cried one of the fallen man's former friends.

"Bravo, Giles, my man," echoed another.

"Hurrah for the guild of tinkers," echoed a third.

"Take a pull out of this flagon," invited a fourth.

"Hurrah for Whammond's bull-pup," screamed the little tailor.

This last compliment seemed to have taken the taste of the victor tinker, for he nodded at his eulogist and said—

"Thank ye."

he struggled into his trailing overcoat, buttoned it up to his throat, and incontinently prepared to depart.

"Swop the summons in the morning," charitably suggested the softened heart of the imbibing little tailor.

"I'm blowed if I do," retorted the tinker. "Although I have no 'whet' against Jim there; but my woman is an idiot. She took to the 'blue ruin' in the old country, and turned stag, but the usquebaugh in Ireland finished her off, and so I'll get rid of her, and Jim can have her as soon as he likes, and my curse along with her into the bargain."

An uproarious guffaw followed this characteristic philosophy of this amiable brazier, and the little tailor was so delighted with his wit, sense, and vivacity, that he lovingly offered him the remaining heel-*tail* of his measure of usquebaugh. Giles made a playful lunge at him, by way of a friendly refusal, and the facetious stichy "putting the left" as a jolly rejoinder in kind, the converted tinker departed to wait upon his reverend patron in St. Canice's, and to fulfil the nasal duties in his office with all theunction which a heart like his must feel, where merit and reward tread on each other's heels, and embrace each other on the threshold.

The hapless soot, Dullard, who lay that Sabbath day on the floor of a reeking tavern, was not always the abject wretch he then appeared to be. He was, once, a very decent tradesman, in England, holding a neat little shop, as buskin, sandal, shoe, and boot-maker, and moreover, was looked upon as such a proficient in his business as to secure patronage and orders from several persons of rank and position.

His wife and daughter, too, turned out very spicily in those days, and accompanied the present degraded man to all the places of amusement and recreation when business permitted.

On such occasions, James Dullard presented a very different appearance to his present exterior man. He wore a good cloth jerkin, belt and buckle, a smart velvet hat, and long pointed shoes, turned up at the toes; carried a handsome, ornamented quarter-staff; wore his dark-brown hair long as a cavalier's; had a port, Cockney air, and a certain amount of jaunty swagger that made him pass off for a man well-to-do in the world, and with a little cog, too, in the corner for the pretty smiling spster who ornamented his home with her beauty.

But when the "Defender of the Faith" showed the cloven foot and the goat's horns, and the odious ravening after sin and sensuality, and when premiums were offered for disciples for the new order of things; when a new church was wanted, and a new clergy, and new adherents and followers; when a bounty was to be had for proselytism to the fresh schism, and money, and idleness, and sin were the baits for the human prey, James Dullard, as well as others who loved their ease, particularly when garnished with gold, highly approved of the king's notions of things in general, and of his acts of robbery, plunder, and sacrilege in particular, for such sources promised to be permanent, as they did not proceed from the royal treasury, and were sure to be dispensed and divided with a most liberal hand, and so he became a soldier in the new reformed corps, and "went in" for as many of the good things of this life as could be secured in the general scramble.

The new corps was, indeed, a bad 'un to the backbone, and was composed of as motly a crew of adventurers as ever Jack Falstaff commanded—the scum of the *purities* of England, from London town to the Saxon borders.

Dullard, to be sure, marched in the van, and under the immediate shadow of the brand-new manufactured crozier; but he soon became blood-poisoned by his associates, and by the mother of all vices. Trade was thrown aside, new habits contracted suitable to the new calling; "blue ruin" became the order, not of the day, but of morning, noon, and night. Unpleasant traits of character began to develop themselves freely, and to become so unsanctimonious, so unbecomingly disfiguring, that when Bishop Bale was hunted out of Kilkenny, with a bloody comb and a cadaverous aspect, it was thought a good mark of generalship to send the ecclesiastical soldier, Whammond, and his whole "plant" to fill up the undesirable void.

James Dullard went from bad to worse in "The Marble City" until he became a rather exacting draw upon his reverend patron's purse, then a respectable looking attendant, and lastly a disgusting bully. Those degrees and gradations ebbed and flowed gradually, until, at last, they came to a climax by an increased greed for gold, and the supervision of a new crime which promised the reformed soldier and itinerant prelate a lucky chance of getting rid of his troublesome creature and most exacting neophyte.

CHAPTER XXII.—ESCAPED.

The day had waned away, and the evening far advanced, when Dullard shook off the effect of his long potatoes, and the concussion of his added brain, after his contest with Giles Jenkins, the tinker.

It took a little time before he perfectly understood the general state of affairs around him, and the particular *fez* in which he himself was wilfully involved. His head throbbled (no wonder), his limbs shook, his frame trembled, he blundered a bit, too, through utter nervous prostration; he had been lying on a damp floor, and had not tasted food, of any account, for the last forty-eight hours.—He looked about him in his bewildered depression, and saw that it was the dusk of the evening, and that all his companions were gone. They were not "lovely companions," whether present or absent; neither was James, by any means, a type of "the last rose of summer." At first he thought of pulling out his little, bright, sharp blade, his paring knife, and writing a receipt for his forfeited existence, but his courage failed him; or else the devil reserved fire, and let him off free for the present. Then he looked towards the bar; the landlord sat there grimly enough, and evidently without exhibiting the least interest or sympathy; there was a stare, that was all, it might have been an inquisitive one for the shivering wretch instinctively plunged his hands into his pockets with an expression of doubt and alarm, but immediately his countenance reassumed a comparative repose; and, stepping up to the bar, he deposited a coin thereupon, and shovia

it a bit with his thumb, awaited the result in dumb silence. "Dumb as a fish," said Mr. Dullard, emphatically. "All that again!" said Mr. Dullard, emphatically. "The pewter was repositioned, and before the beads on the surface had disappeared the big blubber lip dipped into its contents, and the busy top began to feel a great deal better, and to find himself in a mood to consider and review what was owed to his friends and to the world.

His wrongs stared him sternly in the face; and the harsh treatment he had received at all hands, as well as the battered condition that he found himself reduced to, aroused all his bitterest feelings and animosities. The landlord, too, was not contentive—he disliked his rude customer, who injured his house by his squabble, and only answered his several queries by gruff monosyllables.

He took up his measure of liquor and sat down on a bench to brood over his troubles and to decide upon some mode of action to avert the trial and expose of the coming morrow. The city gates were not yet closed—the curfew-bell would not ring until nine of the clock—there was always a soldier guard on the Sabbath night, and those only spearmen. He could steal down the Black-Abbey lane, hide easily and securely behind the buttresses that supported the great walls on either side, and when the sentinels were boozing away in the guard-house, and gossiping with their fellows, with all the indolence of idle officials, pass to prevent him with a well-timed rush to pass the forbidden barrier, and trust to his luck and his speed for his future enfranchisement.

Determined to make his way out of the city jurisdiction at all hazards, he loosened the long thin blade in its sheath, which he kept concealed under his jerkin, and tightening his leather belt about his waist, proceeded upon his venturesome expedition. The moon was just rising, and the great shadows were as dark as he could wish them to be. [TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

The Catholic Directory for 1876, edited by Rev. W. A. Johnson, secretary to Cardinal Manning, and published under the sanction of the Catholic authorities by Messrs. Burns and Oates, gives the following information and statistics of the Catholic Church in Great Britain:—The ancient hierarchy ended in England with Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, who died in prison in 1534. After an interval of fourteen years the English Catholic were placed under the care of archbishops till 1623, when Pope Gregory XV. appointed a vicar apostolic, and it was by such dignitaries, who were bishops with foreign titles—in partibus infidelium—that the affairs of the Church in England were conducted till the erection of the hierarchy by Pius IX. in 1850. In 1688 Innocent XI. divided England into four ecclesiastical districts, which were further increased to eight by Gregory XVI. in 1840. The English hierarchy consists of thirteen sees—namely, the archbishopric of Westminster and the twelve suffragan dioceses of Beverley, Birmingham, Chilton, Hexham, and Newcastle, Liverpool, Newport and Mernevia (St. David's), Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, and Southwark. The two senior bishops in order of consecration are Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport and Mernevia, and Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, who are both Benedictine monks and whose appointments date from 1840 and 1846 respectively. The latest consecrated bishop is Bishop Bagshawe, of Nottingham, a member of the London Oratory, who was raised to the episcopal dignity in 1874. In England and Wales there are one cardinal archbishop, one archbishop in partibus, 16 bishops, 1,772 priests, and 1,081 churches and chapels; which give an increase during the past year of 52 priests and 20 places of worship. The three most flourishing dioceses, judged by the number of priests and churches they contain, are Westminster, Liverpool, and Southwark. There are in England and Wales 215 monastic communities. In addition to this the dioceses possess colleges, industrial schools, charitable institutions, and politico-religious associations. In Scotland the ancient hierarchy ended with James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, who was exiled, and, though reinstated by James VI., never returned to his see, but died in Paris in 1603. The Scottish mission afterwards remained chiefly under the care of the English archbishops and vicars apostolic till 1653, when Pope Innocent X. incorporated the Scotch priests into an independent body and freed them from English supervision. The first vicar apostolic of Scotland was appointed in 1649. In 1731 the country was divided into two ecclesiastical districts, and in 1827 was further partitioned into three, which still exist, and are governed by an archbishop and two bishops with foreign territorial titles. There are in the three districts 244 priests and 233 churches and chapels; a slight increase upon the figures of last year. The Catholic Church in Ireland consists of four provinces—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam—at the head of each of which is an archbishop, and the provinces are again subdivided into twenty-eight dioceses. The whole British Empire, including dependencies and colonies, consists of 12 archbishoprics, 71 bishoprics, 36 apostolic vicariates, and 7 apostolic prefectures. At the present time there are 124 Catholic archbishops and bishops holding office in the British Empire. The peerage contains the names of 36 members of the Catholic communion, and the baronetage 47. There are seven Catholic members of the Privy Council, and 50 Catholics have seats in the House of Commons. The Directory also gives some information about the Catholic hierarchy, at the head of which stands his Holiness Pius IX., whose full style is, "Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church." The Sacred College of Cardinals, when its numbers are complete, consists of 70 members—namely, 6 cardinal bishops, 50 cardinal priests, and 14 cardinal deacons. At the present moment, however, there are but 57 cardinals, of whom 49 were created by Pius IX. during the pontificate of the present Pope, too, 109 cardinals have died, of whom he created 55. Pius IX. has, therefore, raised 104 ecclesiastics to the cardinalate during his reign. The Catholic Church also numbers 12 patriarchates—seven of the Latin, and five of the Oriental rite. The total number of sees throughout the world which acknowledge the jurisdiction of Rome is 889 and the total number of bishops, according to statistics published in January, 1875, was 1,163.

A work of supererogation—A negro washing his face!

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The days of old were days of might In forms of greatness moulded, And flowers of Heaven grew on the earth Within the Church unfolded. For grace fell fast as summer dew And saints to giant stature grew. But one by one gifts are gone, That in the world abound. When it within the Church's walls Was willingly surrounded, And weary nations scarce a-bide The thrill of power unanctified. A blight has passed upon the world, Her summer hath departed, The chill of age is on her sons, The cold and fearful-hearted. And sad, amid neglect and scorn, Our mother sits and weeps forlorn. Narrower and narrower still each year The holy circle groweth, And what the end of all shall be, Nor man nor Angel knoweth. And so we watch and wait in fear— It may be that the Lord is near! Rsv. F. W. FABER.

GRATTAN'S LAST APPEARANCE IN THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Among the recent contributions to Irish literature is a Historical Study of Grattan by John George McCarthy, M.P., which has received the highest encomiums from the reviewers of the Irish Press, and from which we quote the following description of the first night of the debate upon the Union:— After a day of feverish anxiety, as the chill-winter clouds closed in, and the members were assembling, College Green became covered with a sea of upturned faces, lit by the flickering of a thousand torches—by the flashing of a thousand emotions. Many were the comments, grave and gay, of praise and scorn:—"Come, Mr. M., you were paid this morning; give us a tenpenny bit to drink your health." "Success to you, my Lord E.—It was you made the good bargain, and it's a credit to us all; you did not stir your country too cheap!" "Three cheers for Sir William, boys; he bargained to be a Lord when there's to be no Lords at all!" "Here's Harry D—G—, boys. How much did they mark on your brief Harry?" Castlereagh was almost shielded from popular scorn by the superb beauty of his wife; but when Lord Clare appeared, many a fist was clenched, and groans reverberated like muffled thunder. The groans were changed to cheers, wild, loud, and high, as Plunket reared his noble, and glorious little Curran flashed his dark eyes, and Kendal Bushe, and Saurin, and Gould, brought the greatest names at the Bar of Ireland. But there were sad gaps in the popular ranks: Lucas had long since passed away. Flood's tall form was smouldering in the grave. Charlesom's princely presence would never again meet mortal eye. And the greatest of them all—first in genius, first in services, first in the heart of Ireland—Henry Grattan, was not even entitled to enter the House of which he was the pride. He was believed to be lying on his death bed in Wicklow. Some wild rumor had, indeed, run, that he had been on that very day returned Member for Wicklow, and that, before the debate was over, he would appear to save, if man could save, the liberties of his country. But this rumor was deemed too wild to be seriously believed. Inside the House all was tenfold excitement. The students of Trinity College held their accustomed places, serried rank on rank, in young enthusiasm. The galleries were thronged with the beauty and fashion of a capital where beauty and fashion were famous; and the ladies themselves showed by the colors they wore that they were not only spectators but partisans. Behind these rose many a row of eager faces, and many a form on which shone the stars of the Peerages of both islands. The members thronged the House below in the splendid full dress of the time. At first, the Ministry did not show their hands. The Viceregal speech from the throne made no mention of the one subject which was on all lips. The mover and seconder of the address were equally reticent. But Sir Lawrence Parsons forced the Ministerial hand. In a stirring speech he moved an amendment declaratory of the resolution of Parliament to support the independence of the nation. Then came the debate. "Every man," says Barrington, "assembled on that night inspired by his subject." Gentle George Pousonby astounded friends and foes by a display of intense power and passion. Even Castlereagh was eloquent. Bushe and Plunket made speeches which became historical. The grey morning began to dawn, and the debate to languish, when a great sound of popular tumult was heard from outside: the debate stopped; cheer rung above cheer, until all Dublin seemed to be cheering. George Pousonby and Arthur Moore (afterward judge) glided out. They soon reappeared, supporting a man in the uniform of the Volunteers, but wasted by illness, pale and suffering, white as a ghost. It was Henry Grattan. It was indeed he. Government had kept back the writ for Wicklow until the very day on which Parliament had met. But that very day it had been sped by willing hands to Wicklow: the voters were ready; the return was made after midnight; Grattan sprang from his bed; his wife parted from him believing they would never meet again; feet horses bore his carriage fast; and he was there: there to fight his last battle for the land he loved. As he entered, the whole House rose and uncovered. As he tottered to the table and took the oaths, Lord Castlereagh and all the Ministers bowed low and remained standing. For a while no sound broke the silence, except the sounds of convulsive sobs from the galleries. But as the grand old tribune rose to address the House, there burst forth a long wild cheer that answered well the cheer without, and was well re-answered back again. Scarcely, however, had he risen when he fell back again into his seat exhausted. Then he asked leave to address the House without rising. "And then," says Mr. Lecky, "was witnessed the spectacle, among the grandest in the whole range of the mental phenomena, of mind asserting its supremacy over matter, of the power of enthusiasm and the power of genius nerving a feeble and emaciated frame. As the fire of oratory kindled, as the angel of enthusiasm touched those pallid lips with the living coal, as the old scenes crowded on the speaker's mind, and the old plaudits broke on his ear, it seemed as though the force of disease was neutralized, and the buoyancy of youth restored. His voice gained a deeper power, his action a more commanding energy, his eloquence an ever-increasing brilliancy. For more than two hours he poured forth a stream of epigram, of argument, and of appeal. He traversed almost the whole of that complex question; he grappled with the various arguments of expediency the Ministers had urged; but he placed the issue on the highest grounds; the thing (he said) the Ministry proposes to buy is what cannot be sold—liberty." When he at last concluded, it must have been felt, that if the Irish Parliament could have been saved by eloquence, it would have been saved by Henry Grattan." But it could not be saved, and the vote was adverse.

THE GRATTAN DINNER IN LONDON.

On the evening of the 6th of January, the inauguration of the Grattan Monument, in Dublin, was celebrated in London by a banquet, which took place at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, and of which only a meagre paragraph, reached by telegraph two weeks ago. The dinner, though called an anniversary, was, in fact, a testimonial to the memory of Henry Grattan, and was attended by about forty Irish gentlemen resident in London, and belonging to the various professions. The chair was taken by Mr. J. C. O'Connell, M.P., Vice-President of the London Home Ruler's Association, and the Vice-Chair by Mr. Thomas Quinn, M.P. Among the other gentlemen present were: Mr. F. O'Donnell, Mr. W. O'Neill, solicitor; Mr. F. O'Driscoll, Mr. Maitland Barry, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. J. C. O'Connell, Mr. J. F. Goulding, Mr. Robert Murray, and Mr. O'Byrne.

Shortly after the commencement of the banquet—Mr. Goulding rose and proposed that the chairman should send a telegraph of greeting to Mr. Butt, presiding over the dinner in Dublin that night. This suggestion being approved by the company, the Chairman addressed the following telegram to Mr. Butt, M.P., at the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin:—"Irishmen assembled at dinner in honor of Grattan, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, send cordial and fraternal greetings to their brother nationalists at the Grattan banquet in Dublin."

At the conclusion of the dinner, the Chairman rose, amid hearty applause to propose the first toast, "The Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland." The toast, he said, was one, perhaps, that was more a memory than a fact; but he did not think there was one person sitting at that table who did not feel that Ireland was that day, both there and in Ireland itself, and in other parts of the world, struggling with fair hope of success to render the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland not a sentiment but a reality (cheers). He would not further urge it upon their attention. It was enough; that it was their desire to be loyal as long as they could, but it was also their firm determination to win legislative rights for Ireland (cheers).

The toast was received with acclamation. The Chairman again rose and said:— He had now to propose the toast of the evening—"The Memory of Henry Grattan" (cheers). They were gathered there that night to celebrate the memory of perhaps the purest patriot and the greatest son in many senses that Ireland ever had, and he confessed it was with no little difficulty that he stood up to speak to the memory of Henry Grattan. He belonged to the group of great men of this world to whose names panegyric would be false. No one thought of panegyricising Alexander the Great or Julius Caesar or the first Napoleon, nor would anyone venture to panegyricise Grattan (hear, hear). But his difficulty was greater. He could not now enter into the history of his time, and he was sure there was not one there who was not familiar with that history—a history of the struggle of a nation against oppression that was most monstrous; what he most desired to draw their attention to was what he believed to be the most important of the few political lessons which they might learn from the career of Henry Grattan for their own guidance. No matter how their nationality might be cavilled or sneered at, Grattan's first lesson taught them never to despair of their country. If they looked back to the time when Grattan first entered the Irish House of Commons (1755), they saw that he entered it at a time when their country was prostrated and degraded. They were too full of the glories of their own time, and had better look to the facts. They were degraded in many ways. They were impoverished by restrictions which were imposed for the discouragement of Irish trade. They were tied down, and three-fourths of the population were subjected to laws, penal, gross, and so infamous as had never before been known. In that condition did Grattan find Ireland, without a hope of her resurrection apparently; yet, by his earnest, powerful eloquence, and his honest patriotism, within a few years, in 1782, he lifted her people to a state of prosperity, dignity and national independence (cheers). He said then that in that fact they had a most valuable lesson for Ireland. Whenever they were tempted to feel downcast because they met with disappointments, or because they might have troubles among them, or because they might have an apathetic they should remember—and it had been proved many times—that the national spirit of Ireland had not been crushed out of her in the days of Grattan, and that her spirit was stronger to-day than it had been ever since the Union—(cheers)—and with respect to that matter, it might be well to meet one of the points usually made against her by many honest English persons, and by the English press. They said to them—"Don't be continually looking back to your history; don't be raking up old grievances; don't be opening old sores." But how else were they to act for their own welfare, than by looking back to the past, recognising and deploring past mistakes, and resolving to avoid future disasters by avoiding past errors (cheers). And when they looked back to that period, with more than the power and the genius that at length raised Ireland into a great and prosperous people, they had gained a great lesson which they must carefully treasure (cheers). But in the same career there were other lessons to be gleaned that were not so pleasant. Grattan trusted too much to the British Minister. There was no doubt that an Irishman who had 100,000 "Volunteers" at his call, who had raised his people to the full tension of national honor, and who had the ear of a Senate such as had not been equalled since that of Rome, might have obtained better terms than he made, and might have obtained also sterner guarantees for their observance (hear, and cheers). And why did he not do it? It was because he was too generous and too trustful, while Pitt pursued a course the most vile and most degrading. It is a fact that British Ministers from the earliest times, when dealing with England will act on the highest principles and from the most patriotic motives; but the moment they come to deal with Ireland, they seem to forget all those principles and they look only to expediency, and adopt any means, no matter how disgraceful in the interest of England. There is no skirking the fact. It is in that way that Ireland lost a great privilege that had been won for her. I will not weary you by talking about the Union. We know how it was procured—we know it was procured by violence, by bribery, and by the most widespread corruption. Even English writers the most opposed to Ireland acknowledge that the means employed by the British Minister were most infamous, and the lesson you learn from the fact is this—put not your trust in any foreign Minister, but get all the guarantee you can, and always suspect his intentions no matter how friendly disposed he may appear to you. He would say a word now on religious toleration. In the days to which he was referring, it was unknown; but Grattan, a Protestant in a Protestantism persecuting age, had the greatness of soul to rise above the prejudice and the bigotry of his time, and to teach the great lesson of toleration (hear, hear). Acting on that principle he induced a Parliament of Protestants to do for the Irish Catholic party more than the English Parliament did for them twenty years afterwards—(cheers)—and more than that; but for the endeavour of the British Minister to upset the people, Grattan would have won Emancipation forty years before it was won in England. He thought it was an overwhelming answer to those who taunted them by saying, "If we give you legislative independence you will be cutting your own throats." To such a taunt he thought he might reply, "Let us alone, and we will settle our

religious differences calmly." But he would say further on matters how they would differ among themselves, they were all resolved to stand up for their common country. There was another fact in Grattan's history and a pleasant one looked at from an English point of view. How did Grattan win the legislative independence of the people? He won it in a large degree by his eloquence, and also by raising the feelings of the people, but he won it still more by the Volunteers (cheers). He won it more by the support of the troops gathered upon the front of the Parliament House, and those who talked to them of Constitutional rights should see in this and other things how like them withheld their rights until they had those whom they oppressed to resist. It took the defeat of an English army before the people of Limerick (hear, hear) took the Volunteers to earn the legislative independence of Ireland, and in this, our time, it had taken an outbreak of over-ardent souls to win something like the Land Bill. There were lessons then, and serious lessons, to be learned from the life of Henry Grattan; but if they to-day had no Volunteers, they must remember that they had a power which Grattan never had. They had the electoral power, and, more than that, in London they had a demonstrative power which Grattan did not possess. They would put that power in place of the "Volunteers," and he doubted not they would soon bring what they demanded from those by whom it was withheld (cheers). Grattan was admired even by the Constitutional party in England. Did they find for his remains any other resting place than that at Westminster, where they laid the honored dead? Was not his statue—the statue of the moderate Grattan—the first they saw on entering St. Stephen's Hall. But yet Grattan never truckled to a British Minister. When he assailed the Ministry, in what terms did he speak? He remembered one passage in which in the Irish Parliament he denounced the Ministry for having pursued a policy diametrically opposed to the interests of the country. He said—"What have you done? You have gone to hell for your policy and to Bedlam for your discretion" (cheers and laughter). That was the moderation of Henry Grattan. They had heard too much nonsense about that, and he hoped that in the coming session they would have much less of it. Grattan stood up for the national liberty of Ireland from the beginning to the end of his career and because he did so constantly and consistently he won the admiration of foes as well as of friends. He was proud to say that the national spirit which Grattan had evoked, and which it had been sought during the past 75 years to crush, was still strong and powerful in Ireland, and it was still strong to the words he uttered with his last breath—"Keep knocking at the Union." The Irish people, or a great majority of them, were following his advice, and when they talked of the memory of Henry Grattan he thought that if he could hear them now nothing would more please him than to know that they were that night honoring his memory. The people of Ireland were still following out the great lines of independence which he laid down for them and were still struggling, and would struggle to the end to make once more that great reality which he first created for his country in the year 1782 (loud cheers). He now called on them to drink in silence to the memory of Henry Grattan.

The company, upon this invitation, rose from their seats and drank accordingly to the memory of the great statesman. Mr. O'Neill proposed the next toast—"Ireland a Nation." The toast was enthusiastically drunk, and then ably spoken to by Mr. O'Byrne. Mr. Goulding next proposed "A Domestic legislature for Ireland" which was similarly honored and spoken to by Mr. O'Driscoll. "The Home Rule Members of Parliament" and "The Press" were the remaining toasts, and the party then broke up.

THE IRISH IN SCOTLAND.

A Glasgow paper, the North British Daily Mail, has been greatly angered by a passage in the recent published report of the Irish Census Commissioners. The passage referred very briefly to the question of the relative morality of the Scotch people and the Irish who reside among them. The Irish Commissioners were not the first to bring that question into the pages of a Census Report. They have not been the aggressors in this matter. They state plainly their belief that the subject is not one which can properly be discussed in such official Returns as they have to deal with. It was the Scotch Census Commissioners who commenced the game by publishing in their Report a very offensive and unjustifiable allusion to the Irish in Scotland, and all the Irish Commissioners have done is to repel the accusation, and show, by reference to the figures of the Scotch census, that the brightest spots in Scotland, from a moral point of view, are those in which the Irish element predominates, and the darkest are those in which the Scotch element exist without any Irish admixture. It is because they have done this in a most effectual manner that the ire of the Glasgow journal is excited. "Well, we have only to say that if Scotchmen wish to avoid such unpleasant discussions their statisticians should refrain from provoking them. The old saying concerning those who live in glass houses should be remembered in 'North Britain.'"

There is no denying the truth of the figures regarding illegitimacy in Scotland, to which reference is made by the Irish Census Commissioners. Those figures are found in the tables of the Scotch census. Out of their own mouths the "North Britons" are convicted. The Daily Mail gives up the case on that point, but blames the "Romish" priests for the superior virtue of the Irish folk. "We need only remind our friends," it says, "that, for reasons of their own, the Romish priests systematically encourage very early marriages among the Irish peasantry, and that the spectacle of a couple in their teens, about to begin life, with scarcely enough of wealth to pay the priest's fees, is one of every-day occurrence among the Irish population. Such improvident and reckless marriages are a fruitful source of poverty and wretchedness, but it must be admitted that to a considerable extent they remove all temptation to the indulgence of licentious habits." How very wicked of those "Romish priests" to save their people from sinking into the slough of immorality in which so large a proportion of the Scotch people are so willing to spend their lives! But all the blame, or credit, as one may choose to regard it, for this state of things need not be given to the priests. It accords with the Irish nature to prefer marriage to a state of concubinage. An honest man is valued by Irishmen and Irishwomen, and long may it continue so.

But the Daily Mail says this reference to the statistics of illegitimacy is a drawing of "a red herring across the path, in order to divert attention to the real point at issue." It is to a different class of vices, it says, "that the Scotch report refers." Indeed! And why not to this class also? The Scotch commissioners, it appears, wished to deal lightly with the Scotch falling; they desire to maintain a prudent reticence on that point; their virtuous indignation referred only to what they desired to exhibit as especially Irish vices. How very creditable was this line of conduct to the Scotch Census Commissioners! The Daily Mail undertakes to push home their charges against the Irish residents. It says: "It is a fact which admits of no denial, or doubt that an overwhelming proportion of the occupants of our poorhouses, our asylums for the destitute, our police cells, prisons, and bridewells, are Irish Roman Catholics." It is a recent parliamentary return shows that from the 1st of January to 31st of December, 1875, there was a total of 34,182 criminal prisoners in the Scottish jails. 10,740, or

more than a third of these were Roman Catholics. Inconvertible terms in this case for Irishmen. Of the Roman Catholics or Irish population in every English criminal prison, of the remainder only in every 732 belongs to this category. That is the whole case against the Irish prisoners very worst aspect. Let us now see what is really wrong. Either the Daily Mail does not know how to deal honestly with statistics of this kind, or it does not choose to deal honestly with them in the present case. It will be evident to any intelligent and fair-minded person that the criminality of the Irish in Scotland should be compared, not with that of the Scotch people taken as a whole, but with that of the Scotchmen of their own class and condition in life. Everyone knows that in all countries the nobility, the proprietors of large estates, the professorial classes, the merchants, the wealthy traders, and other well-to-do folk, are less apt to get into work-houses and jails than the poorer folk who are employed at rough labor. Now, the Irish in Scotland belong for the most part to this last-named class, and it is no way wonderful, or no stigma upon them, if the percentage of pauperism and destitution which they yield is larger than that drawn from the general population of the country in which they reside. The same argument applies to what are called crimes of violence. And there is a further reason why, in the ordinary nature of things, crimes of this description should reach a higher proportion amongst the Irish residents than among the general population of Scotland. There is amongst the Irish people, in Scotland, and in England, an exclusivity of proportion of adult males. Crowds of them are men who went to those countries in quest of employment of the hardest and roughest kind, and, consequently, there are fewer women, fewer children, and fewer persons of extreme age than in any equal of the average population of Great Britain. It is, therefore, unfair to compare the per centage of crimes of violence yielded by a class which is largely composed of working men with an equal number of the average population of Scotland, including all their aristocrats, ship-owners, manufacturers, lawyers, schoolmasters, old men, old women, and babies, not excepting the illegitimate ones. We repeat that if any comparison is to be made in these matters, it should be between the Irish in Scotland and Scotchmen of the same class and condition in life. And, after all, we deny that the quarrels and assaults of working men stain the moral character of a people to anything like the same degree with that which is the prevailing sin of Scotland. We do not expect the editor of the Daily Mail or the Scotch Census Commissioners to share our Irish views on this subject. They may have peculiar reasons for looking upon their national failing more leniently than we Irishmen are inclined to do; but until they can come before the public with very much a cleaner national record than is furnished by their own census tables, they would do well to abstain from delivering pharisaical lectures on the misdoings of other peoples, claiming for themselves the character of being supremely virtuous.—Dublin Nation.

THE UNITED STATES NOTE TO SPAIN.

A despatch of Secretary Fish to Minister Cushing in Madrid, sent on November 5th last, in reference to the Cuban question, has been made public. It recounts the friendly efforts made by the United States to restore peace to Cuba and the forbearance of the former when forbearance was hardly possible. The presence of slavery and the destruction of a commerce in which the United States is interested are alluded to as matters of complaint and as a reason why Spain should restore order. But the opinion is expressed that the Madrid authorities are incompetent to do this, and the sequence is that the people of the United States cannot be expected to tolerate such a state of affairs without the assured prospect of termination even at the expense of terminating it themselves. Secretary Fish states that still the President has the feelings of most sincere friendship towards Spain, and is equally reluctant to adopt any measure which might injure or humiliate the ancient ally of the United States. The despatch concludes as follows:—"The President hopes Spain may spontaneously adopt measures looking to the reconciliation and speedy restoration of peace and the organization of a stable and satisfactory system of Government in the Island of Cuba. In the absence of any prospect of the termination of the war or any change in the manner in which it has been conducted on either side, he feels the time is at hand when it may be the duty of other Governments to intervene solely with the view of bringing to an end a disastrous and destructive conflict and restoring peace in the Island of Cuba. No Government is more deeply interested in the order and peaceful administration of the island than that of the United States, and none has suffered as has the United States from the condition which has obtained in Cuba during the past six or seven years. He (the President) will therefore feel it his duty on an early day to submit the subject in this light and accompanied by the expression of the views above presented for the consideration of Congress. This conclusion is reached after every other expedient has been attempted and proved a failure, and in the firm conviction that the period has at last arrived when no other course remains for this Government. It is believed to be a just and friendly act to frankly communicate this conclusion to the Spanish Government. You will, therefore, take early occasion thus to inform that Government in making the communication that it is the earnest desire of the President to impress on the authorities of Spain the continued friendly disposition of this Government; and it has no ulterior or selfish objects in view, and no desire to become a party in the conflict, but is moved solely by imperative necessities of proper regard to its own protection and interest and the interest of humanity, and as we firmly believe, the ultimate interest of Spain itself."

The Empress of Japan cautions her young friends about "talking loudly on the street, like the vulgar American girls." A woman is composed of two hundred and forty-three bones, one hundred and sixty-nine muscles, and three hundred and sixty-nine pins. A boy in New Haven made a sensation for a short time by quietly transferring a card bearing the words "take one" from a lot of handbills in front of a store to a basket of oranges. A young woman, who inquired in a Lebanon, Ind., book store for "God, Morals and Gentle Men," was informed by the proprietor that he had never seen, as there was no call for them, now-a-days. The few people of Florida who have been grievously saved over summer are beginning to bestir themselves as the cool weather comes on and invite all the rest of the world to come down there and live. A Curious Invention.—Among recent curious inventions is the application of the Camera Obscura to a railroad car, imparting to the travelling and wondering beholder a moving and miniature picture of the country through which he passes.

A volunteer New Orleans reporter, who wanted "just to try his hand," he said, "on the graveyards," brought in the following: "Near the entrance of the cemetery stood the Greek mausoleum of the fire company. No—its gorgeous and brilliant decorations showing that the gallant boys do not forget that their departed comrades are still bravely battling with the fiery elements in another world. The young man was not engaged.

The other day an engineer on the Central Road had to stop his train near the Junction, and pull a drunken man from the track, the fellow having laid down and fallen asleep—"You fool, you!" shouted the engineer, "suppose you had been run over by the train?" "You (hic) fool you!" stammered the inebriate, "s'posin I'd (hic) run over your blessed old (hic) cars?"

It is a fact which admits of no denial, or doubt that an overwhelming proportion of the occupants of our poorhouses, our asylums for the destitute, our police cells, prisons, and bridewells, are Irish Roman Catholics. It is a recent parliamentary return shows that from the 1st of January to 31st of December, 1875, there was a total of 34,182 criminal prisoners in the Scottish jails. 10,740, or

THE PARTING.

The following sweet and pathetic stanzas, says the Buffalo Courier, never appeared in print at this side of the Atlantic. Their author, Patrick Quinlan, from Tipperary, left the Old Land in the summer of 1870 to try his fortunes in the New World. That he loved his fair motherland, the tender sentiment expressed in the appended lines will show. Poor fellow, he yearned even while sliding out of Cove harbor to get back to the green hills again. The hope will never, alas! be realized, for green grows the grass above his lonely grave to-day, upon the banks of the broad Mississippi. Of how many an Irish exile might the same sad words be written!

Air—"The Bells of Shandon."

Oh, sad and lonely, My true love only The parting cometh Ashore, to me, For tried full early Is love that rarely A heart united; old land, to thee! But leagues can never The fond tie sever, In lands wherever I'm doomed to roam, Kind thought will hover Of days long over And woe-ful tales of my Island home. The waves before me May never restore me Back to the landscape I love to view, The ties that bind me, To scenes behind me, One look in homage I'll give to you. Let memory place it, Where time can't chase it, Or trials efface it though dark they come, When far sojourning From these mavourneen, And no returning, fond Island home. I'll ne'er deny you Though foes defy you, And place their banner on turrets high; But as a duty Proclaim thy beauty That's now overshadowed by slavery's sky. O sunlit glory Eshrin'd in story, Where is the sunburst that led thy words? When every fold on In light was scroled on Some legends olden in magic words! Yet dwelling in thee Are men to win thee, Thy long lost freedom loved land of mine, And soon that spirit, Which they inherit, Shall proudly waken to deeds sublime. Ye zephyrs bear it, And let me hear it, My soul shall share it where'er I be, And love shall lead me, And vapor speed me, Back, back in rapture o'er land and sea. For land now lowly Thy cause is holy, It lived in woe and triumph'd in death, Then on this shore love My heart shall pour love One vow:—I'm thine to the parting breath! I leave thy mountains The dells and fountains, The peace of home and the smile of love— I take thy lays love To chant thy praise love, Where earth ne'er heard it or sky above. Farewell!—we sever— Is it forever? O, death, what answer—O, fate what voice? The sea is heaving As tho' 'twere grieving The stars look down, and bid me rejoice— Then gloom and sadness Give way to gladness Let youth and duty life's path pursue O, visions stealing— O, mingled feelings— O, lost but loved land a fond adieu!

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Hon. James Henry Monahan has resigned his position as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. An estimable lady, Mrs. Margaret M. O'Donnell, relict of the late Patrick O'Donnell, Esq., died on the 22nd ult., at Ivy Cottage, Rathroun, Clonmel, in the 61st year of her age, deeply regretted by her family and numerous friends. THE SABBATH MONUMENT.—At a meeting of the Sarsfield Memorial Committee in Limerick, Jan. 7, it was announced that there was a sum of £700 in hands to commence with. It was unanimously agreed to leave the question with respect to the site for the proposed monument an open one for the present. CONVERSION TO CATHOLICITY.—Our Newry correspondent (says the Daily Express) says: It is rumored in the town and neighborhood that Mr. Robert S. Ross, of Bladenburg, has been formally received into the Catholic Church. His mother and another member of the Ross family had previously joined the Catholic Church. From the latest accounts of the cattle disease gleaned from the farmers of the county Wexford, this distemper is far less prevalent among stock than last month. At the present time there are very few cases within its boundaries. THE LONGFORD QUARTER SESSIONS commenced on the 5th January. The Chairman, in addressing the Grand Jury, said the number of crimes or cases going before them was few and trifling. All were for trivial assaults, and it showed that the county was in a satisfactory state. Two remarkably sudden deaths took place recently in the Parsonstown district, one being that of an woman named Gantly, aged 90 years, who was found dead in her bed. The other was a man named Drought, aged 67, who dropped dead while fighting his pipe. On the 4th ult., as the Rev. James Gaffney, C.C., Conlock, was driving from Sutton to Coolock, his horse took fright and ran away along the sea road. Just at the corner of Sack's lane, the reverend gentleman was thrown with great force from his vehicle, on a heap of building stones, and sustained such severe injuries about the head that he died in a short time afterwards. John Kelly, Esq., Fair street, Drogheda, has presented the Dominicans of that city with a beautiful statue of the Madonna and Child, for the Rosary Altar of the new church. The statue is of wood exquisitely carved, and finished by the celebrated firm of Meyer & Co., Munich. At a meeting of the Clonmel Corporation on the 1st Jan., Alderman Joseph Kenny was inaugurated Mayor of Clonmel for the tenth time. Alderman Woods, the outgoing Mayor, on investing him with the regalia of office, styled him the "Veteran Mayor of Ireland." A vote of thanks to the outgoing Mayor concluded the proceedings. A meeting was held at Navan on the 3rd Jan. for the purpose of raising funds for the oppressed tenants of the county Meath. Rev. Dr. Nicolls, P.P. Kelly, presided. The attendance was large and included about 40 Catholic clergymen. It was resolved that a collection should be made in all the parishes of the county for the purposes specified.

MONUMENT TO FATHER HURLEY.—The monument to the memory of the late Rev. John Hurley, P.P., in the parish church, Dúnmanway, has just been erected. On the face of the sarcophagus is carved the following epitaph:—Erected by a grateful people to the memory of a good priest, Rev. John Hurley, P.P., Dúnmanway. Born, 1815; he administered in this parish 21 years. Died May 7, 1874. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the pork trade in the South of Ireland from the following figures:—During Christmas week 6,128 pigs were killed in Limerick at the curing houses, 3,842 were killed in Waterford, and 1,352 in Cork. Limerick is therefore still far ahead of any other city in Ireland in this trade. The stores were busy during the week, and the quantity of stuff delivered from them was immense. Since the year 1864 no less than nine Irish Peers have become extinct—namely, those of the Earls of Aldborough, Charleville, Clare, and Moira; Viscounts Palmerston and Strangford; Barons Blayney, Howden, and Keith. By the Act of Union, on the extinction of three Peers, the Crown can create one. The last occasion on which this prerogative was exercised was in 1868, on the extinction of the titles of Clare, Palmerston and Keith, when Colonel McClintock was raised to the Peerage as Lord Rathdonnell. Mr. H. H. McDermott, a leading member of the Connaught Bar, lately purchased from Owen Cogan, Esq., formerly High Sheriff of Sligo, his estate in the half-barony of Coolavin. This had formerly been a portion of the property of the Prince of Coolavin in the half-barony, and therefore great and wide-spread joy was expressed by people of all classes in the locality at its repurchase by the present distinguished and popular head of the house of Coolavin. DEATHS OF THREE BROTHERS.—An extraordinary fatality occurred recently near Garristown, county Dublin. On Christmas Eve William Murray, a blacksmith, who resided at Bolinstown, near Garristown, was found dead in a sitting posture, by the wayside. On the same evening his brother, while returning home from Dublin, was accidentally flung from his cart, and sustained a fracture of the skull, from which he died. A third brother died naturally about a month ago. A fatal accident is reported from the Giant's Causeway. It appears that a Miss Holland had come over from England as one of the bridesmaids of her cousin, Miss Coleman, Portrush, and was one of a gay party in a promenade along the top of the cliffs where they rise steepest and highest over the "grand Causeway." She ventured too close to the edge, but either through giddiness or a sudden gust of wind, was precipitated to the bottom, a height of over 100 feet. Of course death was instantaneous. FATHER BURKE.—The rumors which some sensational papers have circulated, of the death of the great Dominican preacher, Father Burke, have not even the ground of probability to justify them. At last accounts the reverend gentleman, though not allowed by his physicians to preach, was almost completely restored to health. Our mail advices are up to the 7th inst., and up to the hour of putting our edition to press, no news had been received that need disquiet the admirers of the victor of Froude.—Irish American. At the Listowel Land Sessions, on the 6th ult., £60 was awarded as compensation to an old man named Edmund Molyneux, who had been evicted from a farm of eight acres at Woodford, which was lately sold by the Church Representative Body to Mr. Daniel Shine. The latter refused to allow Molyneux, who is 70 years of age, to remain in possession "for any money," and the Chairman, considering the eviction capricious, gave the maximum damage for the disturbance. The claim was for £70. The following sale recently took place in the Landed Estates Court.—Estate of Hugh Nesbitt Lattimer, owner; ex-parte William Carson, petitioner. Lot 1.—Part of the lands of Cornahoule, in the barony of Knockniny, containing 64a. 3r. 34p., or thereabouts, statute measure, held with other lands in fee farm, producing a yearly profit rent of £73 2s. 3d. Sold at £1,325 to Mr. Smith, in trust for Mr. J. J. Jones. Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Cornahoule, containing 57a. 1r. 17p., held under fee-farm grant, producing a yearly profit rent of £39 8s. Sold at £820 to Mr. Lundy, in trust for Mr. James Robinson. The quarterly meeting of the members of the Galway Mechanics' Institute was held on the 4th ult., for the purpose of electing a council for the ensuing quarter, and the transaction of other important business. The following were appointed:—L. L. Ferdinand, John St. George Joyce, P. L. Bodkin, James C. Donnellan, Martin J. Morris, Timothy Kean, Robert F. Mullery, Thomas Keane, Thomas Hayes McCoy, Joseph Ripplingham, John Maloney, John Hyne, William Tully, Patrick Graham, Timothy Heveran, Dr. Nicholas Grealy, Michael Kean, Michael Phillips, William J. McNally, and Patrick Mitchell. The Institute numbers at present over two hundred members. The Rev. Joseph Dunphy, late Professor in St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, died on the 1st Jan., on which day and almost at the same hour, only five years ago, he received the sacred order of priesthood. He belonged to the parish of Kilmacow, where he was born in the year 1844. At an early age he became a student at St. Kieran's, and at once exhibited talents which gave promise of brilliant success. In due time he was appointed to Maynooth, in which college he invariably obtained the highest distinction in every class. After having completed the ordinary course of studies, on New Year's Day, 1871, he was ordained priest in the Cathedral of Armagh by the Most Rev. Primate. Immediately after he was appointed Professor of St. Kieran's College. His remains were interred in the family burial ground at Kilmacow. At the Waterford Land Sessions, on the 31st ult., the case of Sullivan, claimant, W. C. Bonaparte Wyse, respondent, was heard. The claimant had held a farm thirty acres at Lisdughan, near the city from the respondent as yearly tenant, at a rent of £30, and had been ejected, the respondent demanding £46, with a lease, or £40 for the life of the wife of the claimant, an aged woman, which terms were refused. The tenant claimed four years' rent for disturbance, and compensation for improvements, building, and reclamation, making a total of £451. The respondent put in a set off of £125 for deterioration. After some evidence had been given as to the nature of the improvements, the Chairman, Mr. Waters, suggested a settlement; and after some discussion, Mr. Wyse agreed to accept a rent of £41 10s., giving a lease for 21 years and agreeing not to act on the ejectment decree, the claimant paying him £5 expenses and withdrawing his claim. The settlement was made a rule of court. During the year 1875 the improvements effected in Belfast were in several districts of a very extensive character. To begin with the works effected by the Town Council—the drainage of Ballymacarrett, a most desirable work, has been completed; Garmoy's street, Corporation street, and Victoria street, have been paved with square setts, and new buildings have been added to the grain and pork markets—the cost of these works altogether being upwards of £30,000. In addition, the Old Lodge road, and Peter's hill have been widened; also North street, at the Belfast Bank new buildings; Great Victoria street, at the Blackstaff bridge; and Antrim road and Duncairn street. These are all excellent improvements, and others are being carried out, or are in contemplation, by the Council, which will add greatly to the convenience of the public. During the year, also, the Falls Park was opened to the public, a skating pond formed in Ormeau Park, and a mortuary chapel put up in the Borough Cemetery. All these works have been effected by the Council during the past twelve months, while since the purchase of the Gas Works, the lamps in the principal streets are being doubled. THE REV. DR. MARTIN LAFAN, P.P., died on the 30th ult., at his residence, Killenault, at the patriarchal age of eighty years. He was appointed curate to the Rev. Mr. Molony, in the important parish of Cloncully, Archdiocese of Cashel, more than half a century ago, by the Most Rev. Dr. Laffan, then Archbishop of Cashel, where he remained for fourteen years, when, from ill-health he was obliged to retire for a year or more from his sacred duties altogether. On his recovery, Father Laffan was appointed to the curacy of Thurles by his Grace Dr. Slatery, and shortly afterwards to the charge of the united parishes of Killenault and Moyglass. The deceased gentleman was most liberal and tolerant, generous to a fault, and was the friend of all without distinction of creed or class, and respected alike by Protestant and Catholic. The funeral obsequies of the deceased were solemnized on the 5th ult., within the precincts of the parish church of Killenault, which has been erected over the crumbling ruins of the old chapel, and which through his energy and supervision has been made the noble structure it is. The Office and High Mass which took place previous to the funeral procession, was presided at by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel. Most Rev. Dr. Croke, and was attended by more than thirty other ecclesiastics of the diocese. On the 29th ult., John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the Co. Clare after having discharged the Grand Jury unsworn at the Kilrush Sessions in the total absence of crime in that district, and congratulating the magistrates on the peaceable state of their districts, and after receiving a pair of white gloves season after season for many years, opened the Court of Land Sessions. Under the claims for compensation for disturbance under the Land Act, there was but one case, in which Mary Liddane, of Carrigaholt, was claimant, and Daniel Gorman, of the same locality, respondent. The area of holding was seventy six acres statute measure; the tenement valuation amounted to £8, and the annual rent £8. The amount claimed for disturbance was £42. The set of claims may be briefly stated under four heads:—1st—Bad Husbandry and removing surface soil from part of the holding, £30.—2d—Dilapidation of fences, £10. 3d—Neglecting to open surface drains, £10. 4th—One year's rent due up to November, 1875. The lands are situated in the most western promontory of Clare, on the coast line between Killee and Loup Head, are in pasture for the last thirty years, and no more than one-sixth has ever been known to be under cultivation. The analysis of the soil cliff land. Several witnesses were examined pro and con, the weight of which went to show the claimant was capriciously evicted. The Chairman awarded £20 compensation, with costs. THE POPE AND THE IRISH DEPUTATION.—A letter from Rome in the Union gives a glowing account of the Pope's reception on December 30th of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in rich costume, decorated with the cross of St. Gregory, and 150 bishops, priests, nuns and laymen—all Irish. The address, read by the Bishop of Ossory (who was accompanied by the Rev. E. Callanan, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Kilkenny, as his chaplain,) described the feelings of faith, devotion and fidelity animating Irish Catholics, and referred to their terrible struggles. A rich offering was presented by Mgr. Kirby, Rector of the Irish College. The Pope, in reply, said:—"Ireland always possessed a wealth the most precious given us to enjoy in the world. That wealth is faith, which, like a precious and inexhaustible treasury, has also sustained Ireland amid the numerous vicissitudes with which she has had to struggle for several centuries. Ireland has always fought with a spiritual sword of faith, and has always obtained, if not complete victories, at least an honorable truce, which is a sufficient test of the efficacy of faith. You who are here present are giving a signal example of your faith. Some of you have come expressly from Ireland, and the representative of the first city in your island has come here to prostrate himself at the tomb of the holy apostles, to renew the warmth of a devotion capable of every trial and to show the energy of the faith which animates the Irish Catholics." After presenting the Lord Mayor with a costly mosaic representing the dome of St. Peter's, the Pope held up as a pattern the faith of Peter, Simon, and Anna, remarking:—"Let us imitate them in spite of the storm which is raging in the world and threatening to uproot those necessary plants—Religion and the Church. Let us arm ourselves with faith and resist this impetuous blast with all our might, and one day our faith will be recompensed, and we shall be able to cry, 'Nunc dimittis,' and may then rest tranquil in the arms of God for all eternity."

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wen, and Ganges are used as training establishments for the navy, and accommodate unitedly from 3,500 to 4,000 boys. The Goliath, the largest of the seventeen ships lent by the Admiralty for various educational purposes, was calculated to berth 550 boys, and was the only ship in which pauper children were received. The presents of the nobility of Madras to the Prince of Wales, if not equal in magnificence and costliness to those which he received in Bombay and will receive in Bengal, appear to be unique in their nature. One Z-minder of the Southern Presidency intends to present four antelopes which have been trained to be driven in a four-in-hand team. The Ranees of Shivagunga proposes to give a sword of steel so beautifully tempered that it can be worn round the waist as a belt. This sword, moreover, is said to have a history, inasmuch as it once belonged to a Poligar Chief named Catabamaiah, who gave some trouble to the Madras Government toward the close of the last century, and who was captured and hanged in the year 1799. Compensation in the sum of £60 has been obtained for being lugged by a Polar bear in Lime-street station, Liverpool. The victim of the alarming embrace was a Mrs. Montgomery, who was waiting for a train with her husband and brother. The bear was confined in a barrel, which was placed on a hand truck, and it was alleged that Mrs. Montgomery, unconscious of the proximity of the bear, found herself suddenly in the grasp of its paws, and squeezed so severely that her breath was quite taken away. As soon as she could scream the uncomfortable plight she was in was discovered, and she was rescued without suffering from broken bones, but not without painful physical and nervous sensations, which have not left her. She wore at the time a sealskin jacket, and the learned assessor suggested that the conduct of the bear might be referable to an association of ideas between this article of dress and the animal's former seal-hunting exploits in the Arctic regions. The testamentary trustees of the late Mr. A. H. Rhind, of Sibster, Caithness, have paid over the following liberal bequests as directed by his settlements:—£5,000 to the University of Edinburgh, to found two scholarships under the management of the Senatus Academicus, it being provided that no religious test shall be imposed on the competitors for the bursaries; £7,000 for the establishment of an institution in Caithness for the industrial training of orphan girls born in certain parishes enumerated in the settlements, the management to be vested in a board consisting of four trustees, to be appointed by the Commissioners of Supply for the county, and two by the Town Council of Wick; £6,000 to the Council for the Society of Antiquaries, for the establishment of a lecturer or professor of archaeology. Mr. Rhind also left to the society his valuable library and a special legacy of £400. A daughter of the Stuarts was married to a Spanish grandee in Paris, recently. This was Louise Fitz James Stuart, a descendant of that distinguished General, the Duke of Berwick, who was natural son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough. He, however, never bore the name of Stuart, but was called simply James Fitz James; his posterity have assumed the royal name. Her spouse was the Duke de Medina Celi, and her *trousseau* was the sensation, so far, of the Parisian season. The most conspicuous feature was the supply of handkerchiefs, of which there were 60, so covered with lace and embroidery that there was no actual handkerchief left. A dozen of these were worth 1,000 francs apiece; on some the embroidery of the crests alone cost 300 francs. They bore the crests of the Berwicks with those of the Medina Celi, embroidered in gold by means of a metal thread which washing does not affect. The duchess' corbeille further comprised seven cashemires in all the colours of the rainbow. One was white, came from Persia, and was embroidered in gold and turquoise. THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS.—A SENSATION IN THE RELIGIOUS CIRCLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A PETITION TO ROYAL LOOKING TOWARD A SECESSION FROM THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—LONDON, JAN. 24.—The Morning Post, of this city, on Saturday started religious circles by an intimation that a part of the extreme section of the English Church was in direct intrigue with Rome with a view of secession. English Ritualists in Communication with Rome.—It was claimed that information had been gained that one hundred ritualistic clergymen of the Establishment, with their constituency, 75,000 men and 150,000 women, had signed a memorial to the Pope, containing the following propositions and petition: The Propositions.—That our own bishops committed ecclesiastical suicide in selecting the complete ascendancy of the state over the Church; that our consciences do not permit us to remain subject to these false bishops; that we recognize the Pope as the head of God's church on earth; that we accept all that he teaches, including the Vatican decrees; that many, being married, cannot become Catholic priests, and that many of the fold would not follow immediately, and therefore will His Holiness consent to the forming of a united Anglican church, like that of the Armenian and Maronite rites, in communion with Rome, but with a national independence. Dispensations conditionally.—In case of Rome not admitting the validity of our order, will she consent to dispensations conditionally, the Pope granting a dispensation, permitting those who are married to continue to serve as priests, while those who are single shall remain single, celibacy hereafter to be the rule. The vernacular in worship.—The petitioners desire to preserve the vernacular in worship, except that the Mass may be in Latin. The Pope as Head of the Church.—If these concessions are granted, the petitioners will secede from the Established Church of England, and form a United Anglican Church, recognizing you as the supreme head. Little prospect of success.—I have authority for saying that there is little possibility of the Pope's consenting; nor does the movement get the support of the English Catholic Bishops. UNITED STATES. Nearly all the coal mines in Wyoming Territory are worked by Chinamen. The new Constitution of Texas provides that nine members of a jury may return a verdict. The tobacco crop in the Southern States is reported to be very large and of excellent quality. In the Sierra Valley, in California, the snow is from two to three feet deep on the level. Mrs. Anderson, the widow of a soldier, has been elected Enrolling Clerk of the Kansas Legislature. A strenuous effort will be made in the Kentucky Legislature this winter to abolish all lotteries in the State. A deficit of \$216,000 has been discovered in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the United States Treasury. Trade between Baltimore and the West Indies is rapidly increasing in magnitude, and already assumes large proportions. A singular suit was begun at Washington, that of a wife, who claims \$15,000 of her husband, as damages for beating her. In Mississippi there is still an extensive area of cotton ungathered; most of which, it is feared, will be lost for lack of hands to do the picking. DOMESTIC HINTS.—Knives are often stained by fruit or vinegar. The stains can be removed by rubbing them with a piece of raw potato before they are cleaned on the board. To clean a metal teapot put it in a solution of common soda boiling hot; let it stand twelve hours near the fire; then pour it away, and wipe with a clean cloth. In case a knife or fork handle gets loose, set the handle upon end, fill the cavity with pulverized resin; then warm the small part of the knife or fork and insert it slowly; crowd it down firmly and hold it in right position until the resin cools enough to set. The moment used knives are taken into the kitchen, they should be dipped into hot water and wiped; taking care not to wet the handle.

It is said that a party of fifty men propose starting for Arizona in February, as a result of the meetings in the interest of this enterprise held in Boston during the past few months.—Boston Post. Georgia has entered into the cultivation of the orange for the Northern market. Several of the most wealthy land-owners in the State have engaged in the business. George Morrill, military telegraph operator at Brownsville, Texas, wrote:—"Dear Mother—Here's a good-bye. Liquor has done the work," and then killed himself. A colored man living in a suburb of Cincinnati has sued the school trustees for \$2,500 damages, because they refused to receive his daughter into a public school on account of her colour. According to the estimates of the Secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture, hawks, foxes, and other birds and beasts of prey destroy more than half the chickens and turkeys hatched out in the State. There is a farm near Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., on which is raised every year \$600 worth of moss, which is used by nursery men for packing trees. It is sold for \$5 a load on the ground. No less than six hundred negroes left Georgia during one week lately for Mississippi, where they intend working on the cotton plantations. If this goes on Mississippi will become a thoroughly negro State. Recent warm weather has caused peach trees in Somerset, Ky., to blossom prematurely, and loss of the crop is expected to follow. Grasshoppers have also appeared, a bad indication for next summer. A whole family residing near Stockport, New York State, were administered chloroform by a gang of burglars. While the party were under the influence of the narcotic the burglars robbed the house. While a burglar was attempting to enter the house of Mr. Droney, Penn-avenue, Pittsburgh, he fell against a pane of glass and cut a main artery. He was found in the garden in a dying condition, and expired in the lock-up. A new point in criminal law is raised by the application of Edward S. Stokes to be released from Sing Sing. He claims that the time spent in the Tombs between his trials should now be accounted part of his sentence. Jefferson Davis has just lost a suit for \$70,000 in a court at Vicksburg Miss. The ex-president put in a claim for that amount against his brother's estate, but the court decided against him. The Louisville Courier-Journal calls attention to the fall in the value of real estate in Kentucky, and cites a number of sales of farms, which realized only one-half of the price paid for them two years ago. A proposition is before the New York Legislature to expend the \$300,000 which remains in the Treasury from the Champlain Canal in giving the canal a uniform depth of six and a half feet of water. WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED POOR.—The Common Council of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has passed resolutions authorizing the Street Committee to macadamize certain streets in order to give work to the unemployed poor. Two young ladies who live in Bakersfield, Vt., went to bed the other night leaving a kerosene lamp dimly burning. In the morning they were found unconscious from the effects of the gas which had generated from the lamp, and were restored with difficulty. Professor Gilderaleve, of the University of Virginia, has accepted the professorship of Greek in the John Hopkins University at Baltimore. Salary \$5,000, which we believe is the highest figure paid to any professor of that great and good language in the United States. A new town has been laid out in the Black Hills about eighty miles northwest of Spring Creek. Not only have the settlers found gulch diggings, but a number of gold and silver leads have been opened. There are from 500 to 600 men at Custer Park, who experience no trouble from the soldiers or Indians. The Cincinnati Gazette says the heavy grocery houses of that city present scenes that recall antebellum times. The sugar and molasses products of Louisiana are arriving in large quantities, and merchants are laying in their supplies as they used to do in old times. Consumers are also turning back to the Louisiana products, especially molasses. The San Francisco Chronicle says that, in addition to the numerous opium-smoking dens kept in that city for the Chinese alone, there are, within three blocks of the City Hall, eight opium-smoking establishments kept by Chinese for the exclusive use of white men and women. These places are patronized not only by the vicious, but are resorted to by young men and young women of respectable parentage; and the habitues of these resorts inhale the fumes of opium until a state of stupefaction is produced. An ordinance has been passed prohibiting opium-smoking dens, but of course it is evaded. The reductions in the United States Diplomatic Service will embrace the following:—All first-class missions—France, England, Germany, and Russia—are reduced by the action to day from \$17,000 to \$14,000; all \$12,000 missions to \$9,000; all \$10,000 missions to \$8,000; and \$7,500 missions to \$6,500. The Grecian mission is abolished, and a consulate is established, with a salary of \$4,000 attached. All South American missions except Brazil, which is reduced, are consolidated into two making Chili and Bolivia one, and Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia another. All consulates are reduced ten per cent. Late in the seventeenth century the Jesuits raised what was known as the Pious Fund, for the conversion of the heathens of California—Upper and Lower. In 1767 the Society of Jesus was expelled from Spain and its property confiscated. The Pious Fund was administered as a trust by Spain and Mexico, and finally by Mexico alone. Politicians used to live on it, until Santa Anna covered it into the National Treasury and agreed to pay 6 per cent interest on it to the California churches. It had then been so depleted by fraud that it amounted to only \$1,500,000. When Upper California was ceded to the United States, Mexico stopped paying their shares of the interest to the Catholic churches in the diocese. The diocesan authorities soon brought a suit that has just been decided. The claim was submitted to the Mixed Commissioners now sitting at Washington, which disagreed and referred the matter to the arbitration of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington. He has found that the California claimants are in the right, and the republic of Mexico is therefore adjudged to pay over \$900,000 cash, and a certain annual sum forever hereafter.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1876.

Friday, 4—St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor. Saturday, 5—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr. Sunday, 6—FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor. Monday, 7—St. Romuald, Abbot. Tuesday, 8—St. John of Matha, Confessor. Wednesday, 9—St. Raymond, Confessor. Thursday, 10—St. Scholastica, Martyr.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the TRUE WITNESS, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS. be returned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c. &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. JOHN GILLES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Holy Father continues in excellent health and spirits, though he has recently undergone an amount of physical fatigue enough to tax the strength of many a younger man. During the Christmas holidays he received the homage of the Roman nobility, in whose name the Marchese Cavalletti read a loyal address; also the members of the former Pontifical Ministry at War and other officials under the guidance of General Kanzer, presented their felicitations. On that occasion, and indeed at all the receptions, the courts of the Vatican were filled with the carriages of the noblest among the Romans. Over a thousand persons attended in the Consistorial Hall, and among them were several distinguished foreigners, anxious to witness the zeal and fidelity of the Pope's subjects, and the Pontiff's wonderful tact and eloquence in touching on the distressing circumstances of the present dispensation, in which the Church is so severely tried. All the Cardinals present in Rome have visited the Vatican, and the diplomatic body likewise was prompt to join in the general manifestations of respect and love for the august Head of the Church. Their Excellencies Count de Courcelles, the French Ambassador; Count de Thomar, the Portuguese Envoy; and Viscount de Ona, the Spanish Charge de Affaires, attended in full Court dress, and with their respective secretaries and members of Legation, paid their respects to the Holy Father. Mgr. Auguste Clusel, Superior of the Lazarists, has been appointed by the Holy Father, Apostolic Nuncio at the court of the Shah of Persia.

Mgr. Hofele, Bishop of Rottenbourg, has, according to the Stuttgart papers, issued a long Pastoral Letter on the duties of Catholics as regards the new law of Civil marriage, now in operation. It is announced from Munich that the Catholics there have managed, at the elections, to renew for six years the Church Committees, which were seriously assailed by the Old-Heretics in conjunction with the Liberals. The correspondent of the Univers hails this as a great victory, and says the news has given the greatest satisfaction to all Catholics throughout Bavaria. The Bishop of Ratisbon has issued a manifesto of great length, regarding the question at issue between himself and M. Lutz, the Bavarian Minister of Worship. The prelate says that he has called on the Minister either to prove his statement, made in the Landtag, that the Bishop had used his ecclesiastical position to influence the elections, or to withdraw it; that M. Lutz has not attempted to prove it, and that now he (the Bishop) calls upon the Minister, as a duty of honor as well as of justice, to withdraw the offensive allegation. The Catholics of Polish-Prussia intend to celebrate the liberation from imprisonment of the Cardinal-Primate of Poland, (Mgr. Ledochowski) by an imposing demonstration. The Prince of the Church, says the Kurier Poznanski will be set free on the 3rd of February, and deputations from Parliament and from the people will meet him when he steps forth from his goal.—The Geneva correspondent of the Liberte (Fribourg) says that on the liberation of the Abbe Pisnot on Christmas Eve, after suffering an imprisonment of two months and a half, the people gave him a grand welcome. People came from all directions to take part in the demonstration, and the enthusiasm was immense. The bells were rung, fireworks were exploded, and all the whole town which the carriage containing the beloved pastor took, escorted as it was by the happy parishioners, the popular ovations were glorious.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—The rumor of Buffet's resignation is already circulated. This may confidently be declared to be only premature. If a new Cabinet is formed, it must consist of members of the Left Centre and of Ministerialists who frankly support the Constitution. Under such circumstances, the Senatorial elections will be a very reassuring pledge for a moderate republic.—The French Senatorial elections were held by the Electoral Colleges Saturday. Complete returns have been received from all parts of France except two districts of Puy de Dome and Colonies. The successful candidates—classified according to political opinions avowed in their own addresses to the electors—are divided into 65 Monarchists, 12 pure Bonapartists, 93 Republicans, and 45 who are designated as both Monarchists and Imperialists. The Monteur says:—"Notwithstanding the defeat of Buffet and Dufaure, there is no probability that the Ministry will change before the Chambers meet. Buffet is expected to be a candidate from the Chamber of Deputies at Miracourt, and M. Dufaure at Marenes. All the Republican journals are confident that their party has a majority in the Senate, and believe this ensures the consolidation of the Republic. The leaders of the Left consider a revision of the constitution in a Monarchical, and especially in a Bonapartist sense henceforth impossible."

Heavy musketry firing in San Cristobal Valley was heard on Friday. The Alfonsist troops have taken several Carlist positions commanding the march of the Urola river. A special from Vittoria reports that General Quesada has captured Aregia. This, in addition to his other successes—the occupation of Villa Real and the heights of Artaban—gives him possession of the roads to Biscay and Guipuzcoa. The Thirds Corps, under General Loma, has captured the town of Yalmaseda in Biscay. General Moriones, moving up the Valley of the Orto, has outfanked the Carlists and advanced into Navarre. A Berlin telegram to the Daily News says the Spanish Government has intimated to Great Britain that it undertakes to end the Carlist war in a week or ten days, after which it will have more troops disposable for Cuba. It is understood that the practical grievances specified in the American note are in general not denied, nor is any counter complaint against the neutrality of the United States. The alleged final defeat of the Carlists is expected in Berlin, but it is doubted whether Spain will be able to pacify Cuba, whatever number of troops she may send there.

The St. Petersburg Gazette complains that American ships for a long time have been committing abuses on the Okotsk Sea. The inhabitants, being bribed with spirits, have allowed the Americans to usurp the rights of fishing and hunting in those waters. The clipper "Ladamaek" has started on a cruise in Behring's Straits to suppress the abuses and to confiscate the cargoes of spirits.

The Brazilian Government has forbidden the performance of a stage-play, called Les Lazaristes, which is nothing but a tissue of gross calumnies against the Sisters of Charity. The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Minas Geraes, and the Municipal Council of Pitanguy (in the same Province) has sent an Address of thanks to the Emperor of Brazil for having placed at liberty the Bishops of Olinda and Para, and the other victims of the former religious persecution. Similar addresses have been sent in from many other parts, and the Emperor has expressed himself pleased with the steps his people have taken in this respect.

MIRACULOUS CURE EFFECTED BY THE INTERCESSION OF THE HOLY FATHER.

Our attention has been called to an article in the Journal de Bruxelles relating to a miraculous cure effected by the intercession of our venerable and saintly pontiff. A religious of the Sacred Heart, a community much loved and cherished by the Holy Father, was cured instantly of a nervous attack and paralysis of left side. She was the Rev. Mother of one of the Belgian houses of the Community, and daughter of a wealthy government official. Her right arm was so completely paralysed and distorted that she had to support it in splints and bandages. The physicians gave up the case after long and fruitless efforts; they finally advised a change of climate. She went to Vienna and Venice on her way to the South of Italy, longing to get to Rome, where she felt she would be cured, and through the much-beloved benefactor of her community—the Pope himself. She arrived in Rome in September, and got an audience on the 19th October. With tears of love and veneration she asked the favor.

"I have not the gift of miracles, my daughter," mildly replied the Holy Father, "but," he added solemnly, "have confidence in God for nothing is impossible to His mercy."

One of the Sisters present was a niece of the Holy Father; she joined her companions in beseeching him to pray for the patient. He folded his hands and raised his eyes towards Heaven and prayed in silence for a moment. Then turning towards Mother Julia, he said, "My daughter have faith, the faith that removes mountains."

He repeated those words several times and referred in touching remarks to the faith of the martyr St. Julia, who proved by shedding her blood the ardor of her faith.

He took in his hand the ring of the religious profession and blessed it, and directed the Sister to put it on the paralysed hand. That moment she was cured. "At that very instant," says Rev. Mother Julia, "I felt life renewed in the paralysed parts, and the blood again circulating all through my right arm." The Holy Father then bade her make the sign of the cross. Instinctively and through the force of habit, she wished to do so with the left hand. "No, no," said the Holy Father, "not in that way; you must make the sign of the Cross with your right hand—a Catholic sign of the Cross." Mother Julia did bless herself with her right hand, the first time for several years—although with some hesitation and difficulty; he bade her do it again, and on the second essay she had not the least trouble or difficulty.

On returning to the convent at the Villa Lante, Mother Julia was able to write a long letter of thanks to the holy Father with the same hand that

was so long withered. The hand has perfectly resumed its natural color, and the bones of the arm returned to their natural position.

The writer in the Journal de Bruxelles concludes thus:—"Doubtless, to the prudent and modest reserve of the ladies of the Sacred Heart, we must attribute the silence that has thus far enshrouded this wonderful act. I received the first intimation of this miracle a few days ago from the physician who attended Mother Julia in her long illness. Many who are acquainted with the circumstances have confirmed his statements. I have since traced the matter to the very sisters who were present at the audience, who adhere in every particular to the above details. Should not this extraordinary fact be known for the glory of God and his Vicar on earth?"

In recording this miracle of the Holy Father we are led to anticipate a chapter in the possible history of the future. The canonization of Pius IX. The Church requires for this grand solemn declaration, fame of sanctity, miracles before and after death, and a term of at least fifty years to sift the character from pious exaggerations and raise to the standard of history the heroic virtues of the saint. It is scarcely temerarious to assume that the venerable pontiff, so much beloved—so holy—so mortified—and so persecuted will yet pass through the deep scrutiny of the church of which he is now the sainted and wonder working head.

'Tis said the saints know each other. The venerable Anna Maria Taigi—whose case for canonization is now before the congregation at Rome—foretold among other strange events—the canonization of Pius IX. The pious Romans who have known all of Taigi's prophecies to come true anticipate a sad and dark hour when the Holy Father commences to perform miracles—for according to tradition Taigi is said to have announced this sign as the commencement of the end. Some grand and startling miracle, preceded by the donum curacionis (the gift of curing) is to put the seal of divine authority on the decrees and acts of this eventful reign. Catholics who believe in the guiding spirit over the church do not need miracles to confirm their faith, but this statement of Taigi in juxtaposition with the above miracle, must rouse a momentary fear lest the career of the great and sainted pontiff may be nearing its grand brilliant sunset. From the life of Taigi (chez Sorli, Paris, 1872) we find a few prophecies relating to Pius IX. all of which have been fulfilled. Mgr. Luquet received these prophecies from a venerable priest to whom the saint gave them "She gave him to know and understand," writes this Monsignore, "all the outrages that would one day be committed in Rome when Rome would have a sinned and extraordinary Pontiff. The priest desiring to know whom that Pontiff would be inquired if he were amongst the Cardinals then living; she replied he was not—that great Pontiff who would see Rome in the hands of infidels—himself robbed and dethroned, and the whole world in grief, was an humble priest then outside of the Pontifical States and away in a far distant country—and the Abbe Mastai was at that moment the humble good priest attached to the Nunciature of Chili. She described the future Pontiff; she said he would be elected in an extraordinary manner; that he would introduce reforms; and the few that would gratefully appreciate the blessings of this reign should be rewarded by God himself, but those who would abuse it and oppose this Pontiff would one day find the hand of God heavy on them. She furthermore stated that this Pontiff elected according to the heart of God should be assisted by special lights, that his name should be carried to the ends of the earth and loved and applauded everywhere—even the Turks would learn to respect and compliment him; he was the holy Pontiff destined to check the storm raised against the bark of Peter; that he would see his enemies humbled and confounded—that he would live beyond the days of Peter—and in the end would have the gift of miracles; and the church after its dolorous vicissitudes would obtain such a signal triumph that the people would behold it with stupefaction." (Voix prophetiques)

The Venerable Taigi has given the reign of Pius IX. to be something more than twenty seven years and that he would name the future King of France!

STRANGE JEWISH TRADITIONS.

A French writer of deep research gives a new and very forcible argument for the inspiration of the divine word from the fact they selected the materials of the ancient records from an overwhelming mass of traditions, as often beautiful as absurd, yet loved and cherished by the Jews. The sincerity of the ancient chronicles was particularly distasteful to the feelings of the Jewish nation. The descendants of Isaac like those of Ismael, were fond of the marvellous and incredible; consulting their historic traditions we find ourselves at once transported to the regions of fable. These traditions contain narrations which flatter the national vanity, and unmeaning prodigies and protestations of innocence which the sacred writers would not receive. They tell us, for example "That Adam had originally a stature of one thousand cubits, was reduced after his fatal disobedience to the height of a palm tree; that Eve instead of persuasive words administered some blows of a cudgel to induce him to eat the forbidden fruit; that Moses was transported to heaven on a cloud car that he might write down the decalogue; that the letters of the law were engraved on precious stones of great size, and disappeared in sight of the golden calf; that the lips of those who willingly adored the idol were changed into gold on touching the goblet that contained its ashes mixed with the cistern water of the camp.

The system of palliation which aggravates the crime of Eve while it extenuates that of Adam is constantly adopted to soften down the most disgraceful facts recorded in the Scripture. The adoration of the Golden calf is attributed to the pagans of Egypt who had followed the camp, and if Jehovah was irritated against and punished all the people it was because Moses, a great prophet, was secretly a great calculator who misrepresented these good people to God."

David was represented as a hypocrite, a proud and licentious man who was deformed and red like Esau, the discovery of which made Samuel surprised and would have prevented that prophet from pouring oil on his head had not God who loved David, without any apparent reason

reiterated his order to that effect. And as if the detail of the pretended deformities of a prince, whom the Scripture represents as beautiful, amiable, and graceful, did not suffice to make him sufficiently odious, they add that he had a red eye which is an object of horror in the East. Solomon with all his power and influence could not obliterate the page of his mother's crime from the sacred history, but tradition; which has preserved the rumours of the court of Jerusalem, justifies the widow of Urias whose son was seated on the throne at the expense of Abegail whom the sacred text represents as young, beautiful and virtuous."

How does it happen that the Scripture is not filled with these mendacious fables of Jewish tradition preserved like the Scripture in the temple and universally respected, notwithstanding their enormous absurdity? How is it that these two streams which flowed so close together have never mingled in their course?—and that the limpid waters of inspiration flow over a brilliant bottom, while Jewish tradition scarcely bears a few grains of gold in its turbid stream, which is surcharged with all the filth it has to traverse? There is only one hand which could have traced the line of demarcation, the same that has given a soft and shifting sand border to the waves of the impetuous ocean.

AN ALLEGORY.

Is there anything more frail than life? The very things that maintain it become its enemies. Too much food, too much exercise, too much air, too much drink, are often fatal. The sting of the scorpion, a drop of poisonous acid, a globule of pestiferous gas, destroy it. To those who pay little attention to the inevitable destinies of the future life it is the greatest treasure and its loss the greatest evil. It is said 80,000 die every day and therefore twenty nine millions and some hundreds of thousands pass away every year. It has been asked what is the greatest enemy of life—what is the baneful source of this widespread mortality?

We find the ancients, nearly two thousand years ago asked the same question and Seneca, the first perhaps of the great philosophers of old, who fearlessly attacked the divinity of Bacchus and recognized amongst the virtues that enoble our manhood, the sublime and necessary virtue of temperance, has left us a beautiful answer to the question in the following allegory.

Queen death wanted a prime minister for her kingdom and she called her courtiers around to plead their cause. In the brilliant fancy of a modern poet Queen death has been described. "This phantom leaped from the inexorable portals; she seemed like a dark spot upon the flames of the burning dungeons behind her; the livid rays of infernal light passed between the hollow of the bones of her skeleton; her brow was adorned with a sparkling crown, the jewels of which were stolen from the nations and princes of the earth. Now she wings her flight; now she drags herself slowly along; she takes all forms even that of beauty; she seems dead yet she hears the least noise that betrays the presence of life: she appears blind yet she discovers the smallest insect that creeps on the earth. With one hand she holds a sickle like a reaper, with the other she hides the only wound she has yet received and that the conquering Christ inflicted in her bosom on the summit of Golgotha." (Chataubriand.)

All the diseases and ills that decimate the human race, gathered in a motley crowd around their terrible queen. Plagues, famines, pestilences, and the most fearful epidemics, put forward their claim with powerful statistics. Fever pleaded her ubiquity and success in the back slums of the great cities; cholera, and smallpox proved how justly they were dreaded by suffering humanity; consumption, with the hectic blush on her faded cheek, showed how she immolated to her dreadful queen the fairest flowers of earth.

The terrible god of war, whose martial plumes nodded in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, prided in his privilege of cutting down the bravest of men, like ripe corn before the reaper; he reminded the queen of Marathon, Pharsalia and Cannae, and a thousand and one battle fields on which he had written in human blood his unquestionable triumph over life; the demons of fire wreck and the casualties of accident, pleaded with eloquence, their thrilling ruin and havoc in the human race.

Queen death waved her wily hand, and called silence: she was about to decide to whom the honor had fallen, when a bustle was heard among the assembled diseases, a new applicant appeared on the scene. She was a sempstress, dressed in the faded finery of a dancing saloon; she rudely pressed forward and presumptuously mounted the throne of Queen death herself and in a loud voice addressed the assembled foes of mankind. "Avant!" she cried, ye upstart brood of tyrants, I alone can claim this dignity, for I am your mother; without me you would not be in existence. I reign supreme in the large cities of the world; the hospitals, the prisons, and police cells, are all my creation; I am all powerful in the homes of the poor and there is scarcely a family amongst the rich, where I have not at least one member to whom I will give an early tomb; my agents work day and night in every country under the sun, the world is enveloped in the sombre shadow of my destructive power."

The assembled diseases loudly accorded their vote in her favor and whilst they proclaimed her superiority, she slowly unfurled a banner on which was written ill-shaded letters her hated name, TEMPERANCE.—(From Unpublished Notes on Intemperance.)

REVIEWS.

On arriving in this city we found on the Editor's table a number of works awaiting our notice. If they could speak they might perhaps tell their anxieties and fears like school boys awaiting the arrival of a new master. Those works have sweet names and tidy dresses; we hope on examination they will prove equal to the hopes first impressions suggest. When we have clear'd off as rust from our pen and brushed off the dust from our magnifying glasses we will come to the great task of commendation and castigation. Amongst the works that may look forward to a friendly greeting are the following:—

- COLLINS'S POEMS—Published by P. Kennedy, New York. POPULAR LIFE OF O'CONNELL—Published by Patrick Donahoe, Boston. THE HOLY HOUSE OF LORETTO—By Most Rev. Dr. Kenrick, St. Louis. New edition published by Eugene Cummings, Philadelphia. MATILDA OF CANOSSA—Translated from Bresciani, by Anna T. Sadlier, Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal. GENTLENESS—By Theband, Sadlier & Co. THE DEVIL'S CHAIN—By Edw. Jenkins, M.P., author of "Gin's Baby," Dawson Bros., Montreal. CANTONAL OF THE CHURCH—Fourth Edition, Kelly, Flet & Co., Baltimore. Amongst the serials we have to give a special notice to the American Catholic Quarterly. (For this latter we claim the indulgence of the publishers that we may look over it carefully. THE MONTH—For January, Burns, Oates & Co. THE CATHOLIC WORLD—For February, The Catholic Publication Society, New York.

"CONVERSION" OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BRITISH AND IRISH INSTITUTES IN ROME.

The British and Irish Institutes in Rome are now about to experience the benefits of what the Italian Legislature terms "conversion," a process to which they are compelled to submit under the Suppression Act of 1873. These Catholic institutes were at first said to be wholly exempt from the operation of that Act. On the 26th of February, 1873, Lord Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, received at the Foreign Office a deputation of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, and asserted that "Sir Augustus Paget had conveyed to him the distinct assurance of the Italian Government that the English, Scotch, and Irish colleges were not affected by the proposed law, and he believed that the representation would prove correct." Lord Granville might have been less prompt to give credence to the "assurances," however "distinct," offered by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, had he thought of the "distinct assurances" of the same Government that the King would not invade the Pope's territory, but would defend it, that the Piedmontese would not go to Rome, except by moral means, and the independence of the Holy See would be faithfully upheld. As if to give at the earliest moment a flat contradiction to these "distinct assurances" of Lord Granville, Sir Augustus Paget, and the Italian Government, respecting the exemption of the colleges from the operation of the law, the lands of the Irish College were included in the first batch of sales advertised in November, 1873, under the Act. And as if to give the British and Irish colleges to understand that they had nothing to expect from her Majesty's Government, Sir A. Paget, on the 28th of November, told Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, that Lord Granville had instructed him that there was no room for diplomatic interference on behalf of the so-called Irish College. This declaration of Lord Granville in November, 1873, was in strong contrast to his promise in February preceding, that he would maintain unremitting attention to "the protection of the property and interests of British subjects in Italy." However, the case of the lands of the Irish College was so glaring that the auction was suspended, and King Victor Emmanuel obtained by private sale the estate which he coveted, and which he has since added to his costly villa on the via Salara.

The heads of the British and Irish institutes in Rome made repeated but futile endeavors to ascertain the real meaning and effect of "conversion." The language of the Act was ambiguous, and was open to the interpretation that the landed property of the colleges was to be sold, and that the colleges, after conversion, would be as much masters of the money produced by the sales as they had been masters of the lands before the Act. The clause in the Act giving the foreign colleges liberty to invest the proceeds of sale in foreign funds at their own option greatly favored the idea that the foreign colleges were not to be deprived of the ownership and management of the proceeds of the sale of their own lands and tenements. Neither Sir Augustus Paget, nor the *Gintra Liquidatrice*, nor the Italian Foreign Minister, could, or would, give any but delusive and vague explanations of what "conversion" really meant. Little was it thought that "conversion" in the case of the British and Irish institutes meant simple confiscation of the property of British subjects. Before the Suppression Act the Superior of those institutes could freely administer, exchange, or sell, their lands or tenements according as the interest of the institutes might demand, and they were subject only to the control and interference of their Spiritual Head, the Pope. Before the breach of Porta Pia it was quite within the power of the British or Irish colleges to sell off their lands and tenements, with the consent of the Pope, and either close their colleges altogether, or transfer them elsewhere. After the passing of the Suppression Act the ownership of the property of British subjects passes to the Government of Victor Emmanuel. The lands and houses are sold by compulsory auction under the direction of the *Gintra Liquidatrice*. The sums realized by the sales, after paying the expenses of the Government auctions, are invested in the name of the Government in whatever securities the institutes may select. But from the date of sale all control over the property or its purchase-money passes over to the Italian Government. If foreign bonds are bought with the produce of the sale those bonds must be kept by the Government bankers, and the British subjects who were formerly lawful owners of real estate in Italy become pension-holders under the *Gintra Liquidatrice*. Of some percentage, under colour of expenses, out of the produce of the auctions, and will also charge heavily for trouble in re-inventing and registering, and keeping the securities purchased by the proceeds of the sales. For handing over the half-yearly interests a charge will be made; and eventually a Government official will be appointed to look after the administration of the half-yearly interests, or perhaps to administer it himself. Thus the colleges will be deprived of the management as well as of the ownership of what once was their own, and at the next revolution or change of Government in Italy the complete and total confiscation of the property of British subjects will be easily effected, without the chance of diplomatic interference on the part of the British Government. Indeed the British Government has taken pains to inform the British and Irish Catholic institutes in Rome that they have no claim upon the sympathies of her Majesty's Government. It is notorious that her Majesty's representative in Rome approves, highly of the policy pursued by Victor Emmanuel's Ministers, and his speech at the Turin banquet was enough to show British and Irish Catholics that from him personally they had nothing pleasant to expect. But a more formal and official declaration of the sentiments, not of Sir Augustus Paget only, but also of her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, was issued in February, 1875. On the 8th of that month a circular letter was sent to each of the Superiors of the six or seven Catholic Colleges in Rome, which were founded for the benefit of British subjects, and whose property was almost entirely bought by the money of British subjects. This circular was thus worded:—"Sir,—Her Majesty's Government, having had under their consideration the circumstances connected with the foundation and endowment of the so-called (here the nationality of the institute is mentioned) College, have come to the conclusion that the establishment in question must be considered to be an Italian or Roman institution, subject to the laws of Italy or Rome, and English only in so far as being a place founded and endowed for the education of British subjects. I have consequently been instructed by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that her Majesty's Government will no longer feel justified in extending protection to the... College as a British establishment, and I am to state to you that the decision thus arrived at has been formed upon the most ample information obtained, by her Majesty's Government in regard to the past history and present position of this college; and in accordance with the opinion of the law officers of the Crown after a careful consideration of the whole case.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant (signed) A. Paget." To this missive of Sir Augustus Paget no rejoinder was made. It was deemed useless to point out the inconsistency of the British Foreign Minister's describing as "an Italian or Roman institution" a college which at the same time is, specifically, "a place founded and endowed for the education of British subjects." Nor was it worth while to try to mark that "the most ample information" by her Majesty's Government in regard to the past history and present position" of the colleges, was not derived

from, or submitted for comment to, the parties who were thus behind their backs condemned. Nor was it judged expedient to reiterate that the British character of the colleges had been already acknowledged in the plainest mode by the Italian Government itself; when it pledged itself through the Italian Ministers to respect the property of the colleges, and publicly declared that the proposed law did not affect institutions of that nature. It was, moreover, felt that in the mysterious process of "conversion" some practical mode of escape might be discovered which would enable the colleges to possess in freedom a diminished property in place the remains of their converted property in safety in England, and beyond the reach of further spoliation. But all such hopes have now vanished, and the colleges which Lord Granville, Sir Augustus Paget, and King Victor Emmanuel's Ministers solemnly assure each other untouched by the Suppression Act, have been deliberately converted into Italian institutions and deprived of their properties, and pronounced unworthy of British protection by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Is it too late for Lord Derby to recall the manifesto of our representative in Rome?—London Tablet.

THE POPE AND THE CARDINALS.

On Christmas Eve the Sacred College of Cardinals were received by the Holy Father at the Vatican, and presented to his Holiness the customary congratulations on the approach of the Festival of the Nativity of our Lord. The congratulations were offered through his Eminence Cardinal Patrizi, Dean of the Sacred College, who also read, in the name of all his eminent and illustrious brethren, an address to the Sovereign Pontiff, expressive of their unabated attachment to his own person and to the interests of the Holy See. The Holy Father delivered to the members of the Sacred College an impressive and eloquent address, as follows:—

"A few days more, and the end of the current month will have been arrived at, terminating three-fourths of the nineteenth century—a century which was ushered in by an event at once extraordinary, providential, and surprising. You will easily understand that I allude to the election of my august predecessor, Pius VII. I do not refer to this fact with a view of recalling to you all the special incidents which preceded, or followed on it, or of reminding you of the marvelous manner in which the new Pontiff was chosen as successor to the martyred Pius VI. All these things are too familiar to your recollection. But if I allude to this event it is simply to make again manifest to the world that God has never abandoned His Church, and that at all times, in the midst of the greatest storms and dangers, He has ever stretched out His Almighty Right Hand to sustain it and defend it against all its enemies. I recall this fact that in midst of actual perils the good may be reassured and their courage redoubled—that the weak and the unstable who allow themselves to be swayed by fear may be animated in their faith and in their confidence. Yes, beloved brethren, to-day once again we find ourselves surrounded by snares and overwhelmed with many persecutions; to-day once again the Church is tossed about by the same storms which threatened seventy-five years ago. Many are, it is true, filled with alarm; but it is also true that with many amongst them this alarm is an effect of their love of God. And it may please God that alarm of this sort may seize upon all the world. The Holy Scriptures speak frequently of that holy fear, and try to inspire it. Happy, therefore, are those who fear. But it is to be remarked that fear may proceed from two different sources. The Archangel Gabriel makes this clear to us by the words which he addressed, firstly, to Zachary, and subsequently to the Immaculate Virgin. The High Priest was afraid, and the Archangel said to him, 'Be not afraid.' The Blessed Virgin was also afraid, and the Archangel says to her, 'Fear not.' He reassured both one and the other. And yet Zachary is punished—becomes mute, and is for a time deprived of his power of speech; and the Blessed Virgin, on the contrary, is rewarded, and becomes the object of the blessings of all nations, as she herself proclaimed in her beautiful canticle of the Magnificat, 'for behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.' This difference of treatment arises precisely from the different sources of their fear. Zachary feared, but with a fear full of mistrust, and, therefore, merited his punishment. Mary feared, but with a fear abounding with humility, and, therefore, merited to be glorified by the wondrous great things which God wrought in her.

"It is the same in our own days. All those who have a lively faith and who reflect on the great and awful uncertainties of the times are troubled, no doubt, with fear; but their fear is accompanied with great confidence in God, and in the recesses of their consciences they hear the echoes of a voice that is whispering, 'Do not fear—why should you fear? And despite the most adverse appearances they feel their trust in God redoubled and also their confidence in the powerful intercession of the Queen of Heaven. They know that God will not permit us to be burdened beyond the capacity of our endurance. It is, therefore, with lively confidence they repeat with the Holy Virgin, 'Be it done unto me according to Thy word.' Yes, my God, may Your holy will be done, now and for ever. There are others who are afraid, but with a fear full of uneasiness and of discouragement. They cast their eyes around them, and, seeing nowhere a ray of light to presage the coming dawn, they feel themselves faltering—declare that social disorder has reached its summit, and that there is no possibility of finding a remedy for things as they are. To these I would say, with the Archangel Gabriel, 'With God no word shall be impossible.' This fear may also arise from some one ignorant of the degree to which timorous souls can be influenced by the fear of greater evils, and that they are oftentimes led to sacrifice their own dignity, and sometimes also their very consciences, in order that they may conform themselves to the counsils of innovators, and obtain some temporal advantage by giving their adherence to counsils which are always false and contemptible. I would wish to say to these weak souls—'Turn yourselves to gaze upon the thick array of the good, that you may learn from them to be vigorous and courageous; gaze, in an especial manner, on the Sacred College of Cardinals, who ever go onward without fail or falter in the discharge of their duties; look at the sacred congregation, whose labours are multiplied according as social evils increase in the world. This increase of toil is not to be wondered at, for it is these very social disorders that inspire the people to keep their eyes constantly fixed on the Holy See; and, by casting their hopes upon it, they accept the remedies necessary to heal society from the evils with which it is afflicted, and ask for advice, of which they have need, in order to their walking with more security in the ways of truth.

"And here, whilst we are considering the serious responsibility incurred by certain Governments whose incessant occupation is the inflicting of new outrages on the Church, and more every day, the maledictions of God; we must, on the other hand, admire the constancy of the persecuted, who courageously defy every threat, every insult, and every thing which can be imagined or conceived by the certain Nero of our days. If I am not mistaken, it would seem as if we were about again to have the role of another Nero, presenting itself, however, under different forms. In one place it sits with a lyre in its hand, that is to say, with treacherous and calumnious words. It makes a pretence of affection; but all the while it seeks to destroy and ruin. In other places it presents itself with sword in its hand, and if it does not redden the streets with blood, it fills the dungeons, multiplies the banishments; it plunders, and, in plundering, blasphemes, usurping every jurisdiction, and exercising them with violence and fraud. It is with the lyre in their hand that they have torn up in the glorious Coliseum of Rome the august sign of our redemption and the stations of the cross; and that arena, so long ago empurpled with the blood of martyrs, presents to-day but the appearance of a stagnant and fetid lake—a symbol of the conscience of all those who are the authors or the abettors of this gross impiety.

"I pass over in silence many other mournful circumstances, that I may not, by alluding to them, aggravate the outrages already being heaped on the persecuted Catholics. It would seem as if in certain quarters of the world there was a desire to dethrone Jesus Christ. Once again the cry is raised—we do not wish him to reign over us. But the time will come when they may also cry aloud—'Vidi impium superexaltatum—transiit, et ecce non erat.' For ourselves, let us address ourselves to the King of Peace, in order that through the intercession of that Virgin, whom the Church salutes with the title of Virgin most powerful, He may grant to us all peace of heart, even though it be that we are struggling in the midst of tempests, and that He may make us valiant soldiers in fighting His battles. Let us pray to the Blessed Virgin that she may obtain for us grace to witness the lips of the blasphemers and the enemies of Jesus Christ instead of good, and good instead of evil, may be made mute until, in solitude, and, by the grace of God, it has learned again to speak according to the laws of right.

"Meanwhile, I raise my hand to bless you, and I implore of God that this blessing may give us all all needful strength and courage to become that burning light towards which all Catholic nations may turn their eyes, and in looking on which they may feel their minds enlightened and their hearts set at rest, 'Benedicto Dei &c.'

and Martyrs of Ireland," was handled by the distinguished lecturer in a manner which fully bore out the high opinions expressed of him by the Press and proved Mr. Meany to be a speaker of no ordinary capacity. The chair was filled by Rev. Mr. Twohey, who, in a few well-chosen and complimentary remarks, introduced the lecturer, taking occasion, as he did so, to express the gratitude of the charitable Society in aid of whose funds the lecture was delivered. The learned gentleman's rising was the signal for the most enthusiastic greeting. Mr. Meany has a most commanding, dignified and impressive demeanour, and one felt convinced before he opened his lips that his words would be characterized by eloquence and moderation. It would be impossible to do justice to Mr. Meany's lecture by any synopsis short of a verbatim report, which our space unfortunately prevents us giving. The strongest proof, however, of his eloquence was the breathless attention with which the vast audience listened to his beautifully rounded periods and silvery flowing oratory, interrupted only by bursts of applause elicited by the word-painting of so gifted and eloquent a tongue. The discourse as a whole was a masterpiece, grand and majestic in its course; calm, dignified and profound; almost poetical in its diction and rising with the subject into a sublimity.

(From the Kingston Whig, Jan. 28.)
Last evening Mr. Stephen J. Meany, LL.B., editor of the Montreal Sun, lectured in the City Hall on the "Orators, Patriots and Martyrs of Ireland." The Hall was filled—scarcely a seat remained unoccupied. The audience was the largest that has collected in the City Buildings under similar auspices since the visit of Rev. Dr. Punshon, and this is a gratifying fact, productive of two happy inferences—first, that the subject was popular and attractive, and that at the hands of the lecturer it was confidently expected to receive the treatment which its prominence and importance demanded. The result, too, was satisfactory to the Society under whose auspices the lecture was delivered, pecuniarily considered inasmuch as the addition to the funds of the Association amounts to a handsome sum.

The lecture was choice in description. Its diction was beautiful, and the lecturer by the use of rare elocution brought out the salient and most attractive features with excellent effect. Some of the passages were perfectly electrifying, and the house gave vent to its enthusiasm in frequent loud applause. Personally Mr. Meany has a fine and impressive appearance. His portly figure, exceedingly agreeable countenance, and easy, affable and gentlemanly manner all tend to make a favorable impression upon the audience. A vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. McGuire, was conveyed to Mr. Meany, to which he responded and took occasion to refer to the liberties enjoyed by the people of this country; he claimed no more for his native land. He pronounced Canada the freest country under the sun. At another place he expressed his gratitude for the handsome way in which he had been received by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, by whom he was engaged to lecture, and also by the Irish National Societies. Subsequent to the lecture a temperance luncheon was partaken of (in a private way) at the British American Hotel, at which the officers of the different National Societies and a few friends, in all about forty, were present. A very social time was spent together until the time arrived for Mr. Meany's departure for home. He was accompanied to the Depot by all those present at the luncheon.

FATHER MURPHY LAST LECTURE.—We are asked to inform the reading public that the price of this magnificent lecture, the last one delivered by the ever to be lamented Father Murphy, has been reduced from fifteen to TEN CENTS. For Sale at this Office; Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street; J. T. Henderson, 187 St. Peter street; and Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street, Montreal.
O'CONNOR POWER.—We are requested to state that Mr. John O'Connor Power, one of the most eloquent of the Irish Members of Parliament, and now in the United States, will deliver a lecture before the people of Montreal, in the Mechanics' Hall, on Tuesday, 15th February next. Subject:—THE POLICY OF IRISH PATRIOTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
According to Sadlier's Catholic Directory for 1876, the Catholic Church has in the United States one Cardinal-Archbishop, 10 other Archbishops, 50 Bishops, 5,974 Priests, 6,528 churches, chapels and stations where Mass is regularly said, and a Catholic population of about 6,000,000 persons.

ST. ANN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.
At the Annual Meeting of the above Society held in the St. Ann's Hall, Ottawa street, on Sunday, the 23rd ult., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—
President—Rev. Jas. Brown.
1st Vice-President—Patrick Flanery.
2nd do—Michael Crowe.
Secretary—Thos. J. Quinlan.
Asst. Secy.—Jas. J. Harding.
Treasurer—John Harding.
Collecting Treasurer—L. McDonnell.
Asst. do—John Crowe.
Grand Marshal—Patrick Kennedy.
Asst. do—Edward Kennedy.
Executive Committee.—Michael Ryan, Chairman; P. Carroll, Geo. Cummings, Jas. Irwin, B. Gunning, T. Murphy, Daniel Martin, J. Thompson, T. Callahan, T. Connaughton, and D. Gahan.
The Society has made great progress during the past year; from the Secretary's Report we extract the following items. The Pledge was administered during the year to 494 persons, and 82 new members joined the Society. There are about 150 members of the "Benefit" Branch in good standing. The Financial Report showed that the Balance at the beginning of the year was \$337.12, the Receipts during the year \$392.63, and the expenditure \$416.73, leaving a Balance to the Cr. of the Society on 31st December of \$303.07.

The Voice.—Montreal, January 1876.—We have received the January number of this interesting little serial; casting a hurried glance over its pages we feel convinced we may endorse what it says of itself on the title page. "The Voice gives joy to the young and comfort to the old, it speaks to all by interesting anecdotes, captivating stories, merry poetry, grand discourses, and noble examples." This little serial is a meritorious effort to bring cheap Catholic literature within the reach of many. Its price—unusually low, twenty-cents a year—should bring it to every Catholic house. The judicious selection of articles and the interesting stories place it in a sphere above such a price, but if the readers of the True Witness will trust us we can assure them they could easily contribute two and three dollars for periodicals not half as interesting or commendable as this tidy serial. It is conducted by our worthy friend Father Brown who amidst the parochial duties of St. Anne's parish, finds leisure moments to select a few charming morceaux for the few but fortunate subscribers for The Voice. We recommend this little serial to our friends in the country. Intending subscribers should address themselves to Rev. Father Brown, St. Anne's church Montreal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED
Eganville, B. E. R. \$4; Perth, J. A. F. 1.50; Ashfield, Rev. F. N. D. 2; Venosta, M. K. 2; Renfrew, P. V. P. 2; Addington Forks, N. S. J. McD. 2; Quebec, Rev. O. P. 4; Lowell Mass. F. A. G. 1; Renfrew, F. D. 2; Ottawa, H. C. 5.75; Clayton, T. D. 2; St. Andrew, D. J. McD. 2; Halifax, N. S. M. C. 2; J. H. and Sons, 4; St. John, N. B. G. C. 4; P. McD. 4; Rev. J. M. 2; Toronto, P. R. 1; Shippagan, N. S. P. J. N. D. 2; Lismore, N. S. A. Mcl. 1; Trenton, P. K. 2; Renfrew, W. K. 4; Offa, E. H. 1; Port Lewis, Mrs. D. McK. 1.50; Plympton, B. D. 3; Mile End, Rev. M. T. 2; Putnam, P. B. 2; Clayton, T. M. 2; Toronto, J. M. 2; Shorrington, W. O. M. 2.
Per Rev. H. B. Trenton—Codrington, T. H. 2.
Per C. O. R. Helena—Self, 1.50; M. F. 1.50.
Per W. D. Norton Creek—Mrs. J. L. 1.50.
Per L. M. Seaforth—O. O. R. 1; J. K. 2; Brussels, F. B. 2.
Per J. B. St. Lambert—Self, 1; J. M. C. 1; J. F. 1.
Per J. H. Kingston, N. B.—Self, 2; Miss M. McD. 2; J. G. 2.
Per K. L. Nenagh—Self, 2; D. M. 3.
Per Rev. F. V. B. Ingonish, N. S.—Aspy Bay, J. D. 2.
Per J. McG. Cobourg—J. H. 2; B. L. 2.
Per Mrs. M. S. Lochaber, N. S.—Antigonish, Rev. R. McG. 2.
Per Rev. A. McK. Port Hawkesbury, N. S.—Arichat, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. 2.
Per M. H. Victoria Road Station—N. H. 1.50.
Per C. O. R. Chambly Canton—J. H. 2; M. C. 2.
Per D. O. S. Pictou—P. M. 2.
Per W. D. St. Bridgid—Rev. J. S. T. 2.
Per Rev. J. K. Walkerton—J. S. 2; Riversdale, J. M. 2.
Per T. B. Point St. Charles—T. B. 2.

MR. STEPHEN J. MEANY AT KINGSTON, ONT.
Mr. Meany editor of the Sun had a most complimentary reception at Kingston, Ont., a city that might well be supposed to be strongly antagonistic to that gentleman's views, religious and political. We clip the following extracts from the notices of the Kingston press:—
(From the Kingston Daily News, Jan. 20.)
The lecture given by Mr. Stephen J. Meany last night in the City Hall was honored by the attendance of the largest and most appreciative audience we have ever seen at such an entertainment in this city, composed, too, of representatives of all denominations. The subject, "The Orators, Patriots

and Martyrs of Ireland," was handled by the distinguished lecturer in a manner which fully bore out the high opinions expressed of him by the Press and proved Mr. Meany to be a speaker of no ordinary capacity. The chair was filled by Rev. Mr. Twohey, who, in a few well-chosen and complimentary remarks, introduced the lecturer, taking occasion, as he did so, to express the gratitude of the charitable Society in aid of whose funds the lecture was delivered. The learned gentleman's rising was the signal for the most enthusiastic greeting. Mr. Meany has a most commanding, dignified and impressive demeanour, and one felt convinced before he opened his lips that his words would be characterized by eloquence and moderation. It would be impossible to do justice to Mr. Meany's lecture by any synopsis short of a verbatim report, which our space unfortunately prevents us giving. The strongest proof, however, of his eloquence was the breathless attention with which the vast audience listened to his beautifully rounded periods and silvery flowing oratory, interrupted only by bursts of applause elicited by the word-painting of so gifted and eloquent a tongue. The discourse as a whole was a masterpiece, grand and majestic in its course; calm, dignified and profound; almost poetical in its diction and rising with the subject into a sublimity.

The Bishop of Kingston preached yesterday morning in St. Mary's Cathedral. There is not in America to-day a more constant worker than Bishop O'Brien.—Kingston Whig, Jan. 24th.
The howls of train dogs in Winnipeg are only equalled by those of the populace, who complain of loss of sleep on account of the canine serenaders.
Sergeant Mitchell, of the St. Catharines Police Force, has received the appointment of chief constable of Brockville, at a salary of \$756 and clothing.
The Fire and Water Committee of the St. Catharines Council has decided to buy, at \$1.20 per foot, 1,250 feet of new hose made by a Boston firm from linen, lined with rubber, and including couplings.
The sales and shipments of coal from Pictou County, N. S., for 1875, were 335,329 tons, which, compared with 356,719 tons in 1874, showing a decrease of 21,390 tons.
The Borderer states that the wages of the trackmen employed on the Intercolonial have been reduced 10 cents a day and that the salary of Mr. McNab, the engineer, has been increased \$600 a year, and an Iron Bridge Inspector has been appointed with a salary of \$1200.

It is said that the wolves are very numerous and troublesome at Battle River this season, frequently attacking and disabling the Indians' ponies by cutting the leaders of the hind legs. The ponies, thus deprived of their means of locomotion, soon fall easy victims to the ravenous brutes.
Wolves half-starved and gaunt-looking, have been bold enough to enter thickly settled parts of Garafaxia and commit depredations. Lately a couple of these swamp lotterers visited the farm of Mr. Peter Graham, lot 23, con. 1, and killed four fine sheep, one of which was almost completely devoured.
At a public meeting recently held in St. Mary's, an opinion was expressed by resolution that it was the duty of the Corporation of St. Mary's to proceed at once to compel, by all legal means necessary, the county of Perth, to erect and complete a registry office in the town of St. Mary's, for the South Riding of the county of Perth, and that they contribute such amounts only as by law, they are compelled to do in assisting to pay for the same.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)
FLOUR—XXX per bbl. 6.00 to 6.50
Family " 100 lbs. 3.00 to 3.25
GRAIN—Barley per bushel. 0.60 to 0.70
Rye " " 0.60 to 0.69
Peas " " 0.70 to 0.75
Oats " " 0.31 to 0.33
Wheat " " 0.90 to 0.95
Fall Wheat " 0.00 to 0.00
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs. 4.00 to 5.00
" hind " " 5.00 to 5.50
" per lb. 0.00 to 0.00
Mutton per lb. 0.05 to 0.07
Ham " in store 0.14 to 0.15
Veal " " 0.00 to 0.00
Bacon " " 0.10 to 0.15
Pork " " 7.00 to 7.50
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed. 6.00 to 0.00
" 2 " " 3.00 to 0.00
" pelts. 0.65 to 1.00
Calf Skins. 0.10 to 0.16
Deer Skins. 0.00 to 0.00
Lambskins. 0.60 to 0.00
Tallow. 0.84 to 0.07
POULTRY—Turkeys, each. 0.50 to 1.00
Geese " 0.50 to 0.60
Ducks per pair. 0.50 to 0.60
Fowls per pair. 0.30 to 0.40
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag. 0.65 to 0.70
Butter, tub, per lb. 0.18 to 0.19
do print. 0.21 to 0.23
Eggs, per dozen. 0.23 to 0.25
Cheese, home made. 0.08 to 0.10
Hay, per ton, new. 9.00 to 10.00

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S S. O. C. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 7th Feb, at Eight o'clock.
SAMUEL CROSS, Rec. Secretary

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } for the
District of Montreal. } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
In the matter of MISTRESS SCHELOSTIQUE DESMARAIS, of the City of Montreal, public Trader, wife duly separated as to property of FRANCOIS XAVIER LEDOUX, carriage-maker, of the same place, and especially authorized by her said husband, } An Insolvent.
The undersigned has filed in the office of this court a deed of composition and discharge executed by her creditors, and on Monday, the sixth day of March next, she will apply to the said Court for the confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS,
Per Trudel, Thillon & Yvanasse,
Her Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 31st January, 1875. 25-4.

J. H. SEMPLE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,
53 ST. PETER STREET,
(Corner of Foundling),
MONTREAL
May 1st, 1874. 37-52

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED
BY THE LATE
FATHER MURPHY,
'GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82,'
(With a Portrait of the lamented deceased).
Price, 10 cents.
For Sale at True Witness Office; D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

WANTED—for the Catholic School at Norton Creek, P. Q., a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a Second Class Certificate. Salary \$17 per month. Apply immediately to WILLIAM DINIGAN, Chairman, School Trustees; or to J. L. Demore Secy., St. John Chrysostom. 24-3

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SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS,
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Her Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 31st January, 1875. 25-4.

Greenbacks bought at 12 dis. American Silver bought at 10.
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette).
Flour 4/8 of 196 lb.—Follards... \$2.50 @ \$2.60
Superior Extra... 5.10 5.22
Fancy... 4.70 4.75
Spring Extra... 4.50 4.50
Superfine... 4.10 4.15
Extra Superfine... 4.90 4.95
Fine... 3.70 3.75
Strong Bakers... 4.55 4.85
Middlings... 3.00 3.10
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs... 2.20 2.25
City bags, [delivered]... 2.35 0.00
Wheat—Spring... 0.00 0.00
do White Winter... 0.00 0.00
Oatmeal... 4.65 4.75
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs... 0.85 0.00
Oats... 0.30 0.32
Pease, per 66 lbs... 0.85 0.00
do affoot... 0.00 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada... 0.55 0.60
do do U. Canada... 0.00 0.00
Lard, per lbs... 0.13 0.00
do do do pails... 0.14 0.00
Cheese, per lbs... 0.10 0.11
do Fall makes... 0.00 0.00
Pork—New Mess... 21.50 00.00
Thin Mess... 21.00 21.25
Dressed Hogs... 7.40 7.50
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel... 00.00 00.00
Ashes—Pots... 4.67 4.75
Firsts... 0.00 0.00
Pearls... 4.95 0.00
BUTTER.—Quiet; 16c to 23c, according to quality.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe).
Wheat, fall, per bush... \$0 38 1 01
do spring do... 0 96 0 98
Barley do... 0 70 0 83
Oats do... 0 34 0 35
Peas do... 0 74 0 00
Rye do... 0 60 0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs... 7 00 7 50
Beef, hind-grs. per lb... 0 00 0 00
" fore-quarters... 0 00 0 00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb... 0 00 0 00
Butter, lb. rolls... 0 22 0 24
" large rolls... 0 21 0 22
tub dairy... 0 21 0 23
Eggs, fresh, per doz... 0 23 0 25
" packed... 0 18 0 20
Apples, per bbl... 1 50 2 25
Geese, each... 0 60 0 90
Turkeys... 0 70 1 50
Cabbage, per doz... 0 40 0 00
Onions, per bush... 0 90 1 60
Turnips, per bush... 0 20 0 25
Potatoes, per bus... 0 45 0 50
Hay... 14 00 18 00
Straw... 8 00 10 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)
FLOUR—XXX per bbl. 6.00 to 6.50
Family " 100 lbs. 3.00 to 3.25
GRAIN—Barley per bushel. 0.60 to 0.70
Rye " " 0.60 to 0.69
Peas " " 0.70 to 0.75
Oats " " 0.31 to 0.33
Wheat " " 0.90 to 0.95
Fall Wheat " 0.00 to 0.00
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs. 4.00 to 5.00
" hind " " 5.00 to 5.50
" per lb. 0.00 to 0.00
Mutton per lb. 0.05 to 0.07
Ham " in store 0.14 to 0.15
Veal " " 0.00 to 0.00
Bacon " " 0.10 to 0.15
Pork " " 7.00 to 7.50
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed. 6.00 to 0.00
" 2 " " 3.00 to 0.00
" pelts. 0.65 to 1.00
Calf Skins. 0.10 to 0.16
Deer Skins. 0.00 to 0.00
Lambskins. 0.60 to 0.00
Tallow. 0.84 to 0.07
POULTRY—Turkeys, each. 0.50 to 1.00
Geese " 0.50 to 0.60
Ducks per pair. 0.50 to 0.60
Fowls per pair. 0.30 to 0.40
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag. 0.65 to 0.70
Butter, tub, per lb. 0.18 to 0.19
do print. 0.21 to 0.23
Eggs, per dozen. 0.23 to 0.25
Cheese, home made. 0.08 to 0.10
Hay, per ton, new. 9.00 to 10.00

J. H. SEMPLE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,
53 ST. PETER STREET,
(Corner of Foundling),
MONTREAL
May 1st, 1874. 37-52

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED
BY THE LATE
FATHER MURPHY,
'GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82,'
(With a Portrait of the lamented deceased).
Price, 10 cents.
For Sale at True Witness Office; D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

WANTED—for the Catholic School at Norton Creek, P. Q., a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a Second Class Certificate. Salary \$17 per month. Apply immediately to WILLIAM DINIGAN, Chairman, School Trustees; or to J. L. Demore Secy., St. John Chrysostom. 24-3

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S S. O. C. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 7th Feb, at Eight o'clock.
SAMUEL CROSS, Rec. Secretary

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } for the
District of Montreal. } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
In the matter of MISTRESS SCHELOSTIQUE DESMARAIS, of the City of Montreal, public Trader, wife duly separated as to property of FRANCOIS XAVIER LEDOUX, carriage-maker, of the same place, and especially authorized by her said husband, } An Insolvent.
The undersigned has filed in the office of this court a deed of composition and discharge executed by her creditors, and on Monday, the sixth day of March next, she will apply to the said Court for the confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS,
Per Trudel, Thillon & Yvanasse,
Her Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 31st January, 1875. 25-4.

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Her Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 31st January, 1875. 25-4.

HOUSE AND GARDEN IT'AMS

WHY HENS LAY AND DO NOT LAY.—Corn-fed hens do not lay in winter for the simple reason there is no albumen material in the corn.

RAPID CURE FOR CATARRH.—According to Hamilton, the severest catarrh of the bladder can be removed in ten hours by a mixture of carbolic acid, 10 drops; tincture of iodine and chloroform each 7.5 drops.

REMEDY FOR BEE-STINGS.—I herewith send you my remedy for bee-stings, which I have used for years, and which you can publish for the benefit of the bee community.

BORAX FOR COLDS.—A writer in the Medical Record cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effective remedy in certain cases or forms of colds.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMS OF DISEASE.—As the result of a series of experiments on the destruction of low forms of life by heat, Dr. Grace Calver, demonstrates that the germs of disease will withstand a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit.

MARCY'S SCIOPTION AND LANTERN SLIDES.—New and brilliant effects. Circulars free. Special OFFER TO SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario. THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

A TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL ART. Yes, a triumph we call it, when medicine can do so "fixed up" as to be pleasant to take and yet accomplish the object intended.

Whoooping Cough is now known to be a purely sympathetic nervous disease, and to readily yield to Fellows' Hypophosphites. The use of this remedy a few days, is sufficient to eradicate the most severe attacks.

PALATABLE MEDICINE.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honey-sud drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-sud over the palate, and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.

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P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET.

DECALCOMANIE, OR TRANSFER PICTURES, with book of 250 designs and full instructions in this new and beautiful art.

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MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, SCULPTOR, MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES, IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLANING MILLS, SAHRE, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY, ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL,

MCGAUVAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS, (Late J. W. McGauvan & Co.) Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM in the house.

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

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario.

The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English \$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument 2.00 Drawing and Painting 1.00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in case of sickness.

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superiress of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain.

Board during the two months vacation, if spend at the Convent \$10 00. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

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GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID.

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

AGENTS FOR THE GRAND NEW BOOK. PRESENT CONFLICT OF SCIENCE WITH RELIGION; OR, MODERN SKEPTICISM MET ON THE OWN GROUND.

The greatest theme and most vital question of the day. By the author of "SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE."

Every man, woman, and child wants to read it. It gives the Christian a reason for his Faith, proves the wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony with God's Word, disproves the Tyndall assertions, and destroys the Darwin theory.

It sells beyond all expectation. First agent sold 33, second 17, third 25, first week. First agent 31 second week. Everybody buys it. Avoid the sensational trash advertised by other publishers, and secure territory for this book, that sells because the people need and want it.

TEETH! MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE. To My Patients and the Public: In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGale, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient cleanser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy.

The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city.

Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, NO 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE, opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. B. Depot.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH Street. HEAD OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC:—22 ST. JOHN STREET. TORONTO:—77 KING STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B.:—32 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S.:—119 BARRINGTON STREET.

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

No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. 4, 1876.] ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE. Capital \$10,000,000 Funds Invested 12,000,000 Annual Income 5,000,000

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.

Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH, Medical Referee, W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector, Chief Agents.

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THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

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

For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address. MENEELY & CO., West Troy N. Y.

SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal. DAME HERMINIGILDE GAGNE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of LOUIS MORAND alias MORIN alias MOREN, of the same place, Contractor, judicially authorized a *ester en justice*.

Plaintiff: The said LOUIS MORAND, alias MORIN, alias MOREN, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause. Montreal, 29th December, 1875. DOUTRE, LOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, & HUTCHISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME MARIE LOUISE AUBERTIN, of the parish of "La Pointe aux Trembles," in the District of Montreal, wife of DIDACE BEAUDRY, of the same place, farmer, duly authorized a *ester en justice*.

Plaintiff: The said DIDACE BEAUDRY, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause the nineteenth day of January, instant. LACOSTE & DRUMMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ODILE DEPOCCA, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of PHILIAS PELLETIER, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*.

Plaintiff: The said PHILIAS PELLETIER, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause the nineteenth day of January, instant. LACOSTE & DRUMMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ODILE DEPOCCA, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of PHILIAS PELLETIER, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*.

Plaintiff: The said PHILIAS PELLETIER, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause the nineteenth day of January, instant. LACOSTE & DRUMMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CHOICE PERIODICALS for 1876

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York, Continue their authorized Reprints of the FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS:

EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical),

Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science, and Art; and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, The most powerful monthly in the English Language, famous for STORIES, ESSAYS, and SKETCHES,

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BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES

IN MONTREAL, (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) AT WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET. PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75

Hotel and Family Ranges. REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street, A. Pinsonneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Trembles, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

GO TO HELLANS BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

BE OFF YOUR SHOULDER! GO TO HELLANS BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!!

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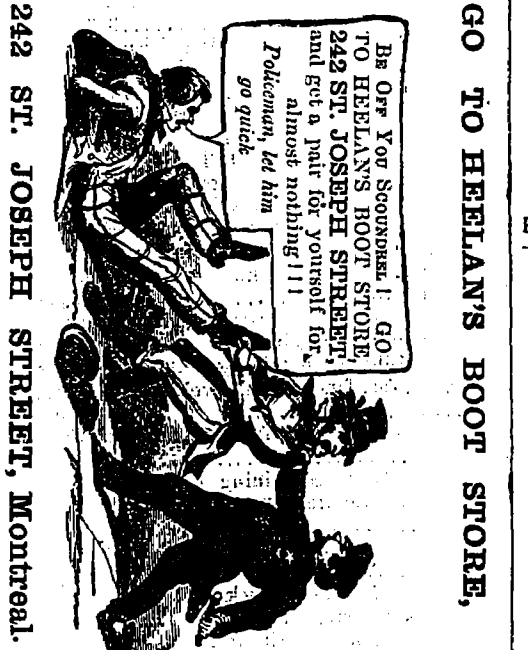
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MICHAEL FERON, No. 25 St. Antoine Street. BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HARSESS, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an emerald semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes 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; the teeth 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 abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with. The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario 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 discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July. COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (1st drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition will be taught. TERMS. Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, " " " 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00 1st Class, " " " 5 00 COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00 1st Class, " " " 6 00 Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD, Director. Toronto, March 1 1872.

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FITS! FITS! FITS! CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hancock's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The following excellent testimonials should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not satisfied himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1867. SEYMOUR HANCOCK, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately 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 family physician; was supplied and tried several different times. I was generally attacked without any preliminary symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was unable to attend to my business, and I fell wherever I would be or whatever I occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills, and I commenced to use your Pills, and on the 15th of August, 1863, I was cured of this distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly afflicted may have the means of relief. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 636 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. WILLIAM ELDER.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The enclosed will answer. GRENADA, Miss., June 20—SEYMOUR HANCOCK.—Dear Sir: You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills, which I have just received, and which I have used in this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for the Pills, and he used them for nearly all his life, 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 several fits a day, and he had written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. He has since recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, &c., Geo. W. H. G. Grand, Talabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, Texas, June 20th, 1867. To SEYMOUR HANCOCK.—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of four weeks, and sometimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they landed in his mind, and he was unable to attend to his business, and he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. He had seen several advertisements I concluded to try your Pills. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person who was so long and so severely afflicted, is now a healthy man, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my principal customer, and since that time has been known to the several merchants I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial. P. L. DEWEED.

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