

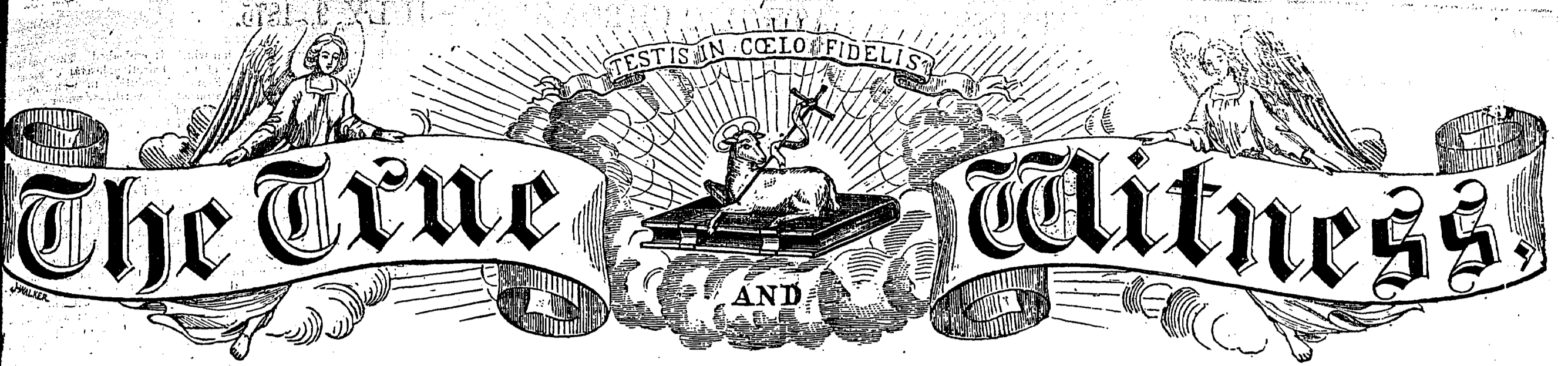
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JUBILEE BOOK, CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX. For the ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. For the DIOCESE OF LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. For the DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON. For the DIOCESE OF OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL. For the DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWENY. For the DIOCESE OF RICHMOND, 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.

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM. Eamus in jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry, Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC. THE TWELFTH JURYMAN'S TALE. SIR DOWLING O'HARTIGAN.

"Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day, When the lowlands shall meet thee in battle array; For the field of the dead rushes red on my sight And the clans of Culloden are scattered in flight." LOCHIEL'S WARNING.

(Continued from our last.) About an hour before midnight, Sir Dowling, throwing his war-cloak around him, advanced to the rendezvous, where they found old Nora already expecting him, with an air of deeper anxiety and apprehension than she had shown the night before. "Are you resolved, Sir Dowling," she said, "to join the standard of O'Brien at Clontarf?" "Is my Prince to be there?" said Sir Dowling, "and shall I not be there?" "Beware." "Of what?" "Of passing the field last evening, and the colour of death was upon the sod." "The Men of the Cold Hills, mother, shall make that vision good." "Beware!" said the old woman again, elevating her finger with a warning look—"Death reaps his harvest without regard to the quality of the grain—the weed and the wheat together fall beneath his sickle. He is a blast that blows its poison indiscriminately upon all that is fair and all that is hideous on the earth—the tender floweret of the spring that fatens and shrinks, and fades beneath a wind too chill—and the marble rock that accumulates its bulk for ages, and when its date is reached, rots away after atom into the embrace of the grim destroyer, are both alike his victims. The ape that gibbers on the bough, and the eagle that meditates beneath the shade—the coward that skulks behind a fence, and the warrior that braves him in the daylight—the eagle in the plains of air and the wren, upon the summer spray—the lion in the bosom of the woods, and the hare that glides in the moonlight—the leviathan within the caves of the ocean, and the starfish, spangling the wave upon its surface; may even the very elements that feed those million shades and rich varieties of life, are all subjected to, and must at some time feel his power. In the deepest shades, in the heart of the densest substances, there is no escaping that pervading principle ruin. His wings overshadow the universe, and his breath penetrates to the centre. The tears of the forlorn and the bereaved—the sigh of the widow and orphan move him not—he has no capability of relenting—to him the Loch Lannoch and the children of the Dal Gais are alike." "Whatever be my fate," said Sir Dowling, "I will never leave a tarnished reputation after me. The war-cry of the Strong Hand shall never find Sir Dowling slow to second it. But tell me if those fatal indications which look on you from the future point direction at my life, or at that of my prince." "I can only answer for your own," said the hag; "and I cannot even guess at your fate without your own assistance. Go to the top of yonder hill, and tell me what you see." Sir Dowling O'Hartigan obeyed, and in a short time returned to the place where he had left the old woman. "I have seen," said he, "a woman clothed in white, and with golden ornaments upon her neck and shoulders." "The sign is fatal," said the old woman, shaking her head—"go again, and go to the other side of the hill." Again he went—and again he came. "I have seen," said he, "a woman clothed in white, and wearing silver ornaments." "More fatal yet," exclaimed the hag, with a still more ominous shake of the head—"go yet once more, and take the western side of the ascent." A third time Sir Dowling went, and a third time did Sir Dowling O'Hartigan return. "I have seen," said he, "a woman clothed in black, and wearing no ornament whatever." "It is completed then," said the woman: "and your fate, if you should join the fight at Clontarf, is fixed beyond all doubt. You die upon the field." "I know not how that may be," answered the Knight, "but I am sure I shall be with my prince, wherever he is." "Abstain from the field, Sir Dowling," said the woman, looking on him with much earnestness: "I was present when you received in your boyhood the order of knighthood. The wicker shield was hung up in the centre of the field, and you were provided with your lance. I saw you shiver shaft after shaft, from blade to hilt, while the plains rang with acclamations, and the ancient warriors tossed their heads in wonder at the vigour of so young an arm. From that day to this I ever loved your welfare, and I pray you now consult it by remaining from the field of Clontarf." Sir Dowling, however, would by no means listen to her dishonourable, though friendly solicitations. He became so impatient of those unworthy suggestions, that he turned his back, at length, and was about to depart in considerable wrath—"Stay, Sir Dowling!" exclaimed the witch; "although I cannot change the nature of the prophecy, I will do my utmost to prolong your life. Take this cloak—it has the power of rendering those who wear it invisible to the eyes of others. If it cannot avert the fate that threatens you, it may at least retard the term of its approach. But above all things, I warn you, let nothing ever induce you to resign the cloak until the fight is at end; if you do, you are lost." So saying, and flinging the fleeced upon him, she hobbled off, without waiting for thanks, and took the way towards Westmeath to recover her lost lake, and to harangue the borrower about her want of punctuality. "It might be pardoned," she muttered to herself as she moved along, "if there were no other lake in the county Westmeath but one, although even then the best that could be said of them is that they come by it shabbily enough—but when they have Lough Iron, and Lough Oweel, and Lough Devereragh, and Lough Lane, and a good piece of Lough Ree!—It is scandalous and unneighbourly, and I will not submit to it. I'm sure it is we that ought to be borrowing lakes out of Westmeath, and not they out of Galway." Sir Dowling, in the meantime, returned. Desirous to ascertain whether old Nora's cloak did in reality possess the wonderful virtue which she ascribed to it, he paused at a little distance from the first sentinels, and fastened it about his neck. To his astonishment, he passed all the guards successively, without receiving a single challenge, and reached his own quarters unobserved. Here he found Duach lying half asleep by the watch-fire, which had been lighted for Sir Dowling's use.—Knowing his daltin to be one of those persons who are sensible of scarcely any fear, except that which is referred to a supernatural object, he determined to put the power of the cloak to a still surer test. "Duach!" exclaimed Sir Dowling, "Duach, awake!" The daltin started up, and gazed around. "Duach!" continued the knight, "here, take my cloak and lan, and watch while I lie down and take a few hours' sleep." "Mercy on me!" exclaimed the daltin, trembling. "Do you hear me, sirrah? Have you lost your wits?" "Tis the master's voice!" said Duach, rubbing his eyes, and looking around on all sides; "but where in the earthly universe is he?" "Where am I, rogue? Do you not see me standing close to you?" "Well," cried Duach, "I never was in trouble till now." At these words, Sir Dowling struck him pretty smartly over the shoulders with his sheathed sword. "If you do not see me, you shall feel me, sirrah," said the knight. At this unexpected assault, Duach, with a yell that might have been heard across the Shannon, turned short, and would have fled the camp, had not Sir Dowling seized him by the skirt of his saffron coat, and held him firm. At the same time he undid the tie which made the mantle fast about his own neck, and stood visibly before the astonished daltin. "Well!" exclaimed the latter, "I often heard of wonders, but if this doesn't flog all Munster—it's no matter. Where in Europe were you, master? or where do you come from? or is it to drop out of the sky you did, or to rise out of the ground, or what?" Nothing could exceed the amazement with which Duach heard his master relate the interview which he had with the old woman, and the extraordinary virtue of the cloak which she had lent him. "I'll tell you what it is, Sir Dowling," said the daltin, "I don't count it sufficient trial that the guards and myself couldn't see you, for people have often thick sight, and especially at night, that way; but wait till morning, and the first shelling we pass where we'll see any pigs, you can put it on. They say pigs can see the very wind itself, so if they don't see you, you may depend your life upon the cloak." Sir Dowling did not appear to think this test essential to his purpose, and, on the following morning, he set forward, accompanied by his force, to join the standard of the Ard-Righ. That monarch and his son, to whom he had deputed the command of the royal army on this occasion, were already on the field of battle when Sir Dowling O'Hartigan arrived. Many circumstances combine to give a strong and lasting interest to this brilliant day in Ireland's clouded story. King Brian, who was seventy-six years of age when he ascended the throne,

had, in the course of twelve years ensuing, raised the condition of the island to a state of almost unexampled prosperity, and acquired for himself the character of a saint, a hero, and a sage. His reign bears a closer resemblance to that of the French St. Louis, or the English Alfred, than that of any other Irish monarch whom we can call to mind. Devoted himself to the cultivation of letters and the practice of religion, he encouraged both, by every means which the prerogative of his station could afford.—He founded many churches, and added his influence to that of the clergy, in promoting a love of piety and virtue. He conciliated the friendship of the independent princes throughout the island by confirming their ancient privileges, and aiding them in the enforcement of their authority. The success with which his efforts to establish national peace and harmony were attended, has been celebrated in a legend with which all are familiar who have read the Irish melodies; and whatever be the truth of the story, it bears testimony at least to the reputation of the monarch with his subjects and their prosperity. At the close of his reign, however, he had the affliction to combat with internal treachery and foreign invasion. The annals tell us, that Malmorda, the Righ, or inferior monarch of Leinster, aided by twelve thousand Danes, whom he had called in to aid him in his rebellious enterprise, arose in arms against his sovereign. The aged monarch was prompt in taking the field against the traitor and his foreign allies, nor were his subjects slow to second him. The field, when Sir Dowling entered it, presented a striking and animated spectacle. The Irish archers and slingers, with their small Scythian bows and krantals—the gallowglach heavily armed, with genn and battle-axe, and the shoals of ke-rne, distinguished by the lancing cap, the ready skene at the girdle, and javelin in the hand, were arrayed between the royal tents and the rebel force. Amongst these last the island costume was shamefully mingled with the chain armour of the invaders, and the Irish poll-axe advanced in the same cause with the ponderous northern spathe, which had so often drank the blood of the helpless and unresisting in their towns and villages. Miffled of old Nora's warning, Sir Dowling O'Hartigan committed his men to the command of an inferior officer, and fastening the cloak around his neck, passed, unobserved, to that part of the field where Prince Murrough O'Brian was in the act of persuading his age-stricken parent, the venerable Priam of the day, to retire from a scene in which he could no longer afford assistance, and to await in his tent the issue of the combat. The monarch at length complied, and bidding an affectionate farewell to his children of two generations, who were about to risk all for his crown and people, slowly retired from the field; and at the same instant Sir Dowling had the mortification to hear the prince give utterance to an exclamation of disappointment and surprise at his non-appearance. "It is the first time," said Prince Murrough, "that I ever knew Sir Dowling O'Hartigan untrue to his engagement." The knight had much difficulty in restraining himself from flinging away the cloak and removing the unconsciousness of his prince, but the warning of Nora, and the fear that in the eagerness to manifest his loyalty he might lose the power of manifesting it in a more effectual way, enabled him to control his inclinations. The battle commenced, and Sir Dowling, taking his position near the prince, wrought prodigies of valour in his defence. The prince and his immediate attendants beheld with astonishment, Dane after Dane, and traitor after traitor, fall mortally wounded to the ground, and yet none could say by whose weapon the blow was struck. More than once, the prince, as if his own strength were so gigantic that the mere intention of a blow on his part were more destructive than the practical exertions of another, saw his enemies fall prostrate at his feet when he had but lifted his sword into the air above them. At length a Nordman, of prodigious size, came bearing down upon the prince, hewing all to pieces before him, and breaking the royal ranks with the strength of a rhinoceros. At the very instant when he had arrived within a sword's length of Murrough O'Brian, and while the latter was in the act of lifting his shield in order to resist his onset, to the astonishment of all, and doubtless to his own, the head of the gigantic Nordman rolled upon the grass. The prince started back amazed. "These must be Sir Dowling's blows," he exclaimed, "and yet I do not see the man!" "And what hand!" cried Sir Dowling, flinging aside the cloak in a transport of death-defying zeal, "whose hand has a better right than Sir Dowling's to do the utmost for a son of Brian?" He had scarcely given utterance to his words, when the spartan of a Loch Lannoch, who stood at some distance, came whirling through the air, and transfixed him on the spot, the victim of his own enthusiasm. The rest is known. The aged monarch, the prince, and many of their house, and four thousand of their followers shared the fate of Sir Dowling O'Hartigan; but their country was redeemed in their destruction, for Clontarf did more than "scotch" the Danish Hydra. It was never seen to raise one of its heads again in Ireland. At this moment, and before the Twelfth Juror had time to add a vocal contribution to the narrative which he had just afforded, an extraordinary accident threw the whole Jury Room into a commotion which may be more easily imagined on the reader's part than described on ours. The traveller, who had been lying in the cupboard during the whole night, and listening with exemplary attention to the various narratives which had been served up for the entertainment of the company, was betrayed into an act of remarkable forgetfulness immediately on the conclusion of the foregoing tale. Whether it was that his olfactory organs had been irritated by some particles of dust which had found their entrance into the cupboard, or that the dampness of his uncomfortable retirement had given him a cold, or that, by some unaccountable fatality, he had forgotten his position, it is not for us to say, but he totally forgot the precarious situation in which he stood, as to give a sudden and violent sneeze in his hiding place. Once more, let the reader imagine the effect produced by this unexpected sound upon the astonished Jurors. They started from their seats as we are told men do in tropical climates on

feeling the first shock of an earthquake. "What noise was that?" "Didn't somebody sneeze?"—"Where was it?" "Where was it?" "Who was it?" "Tis from the cupboard?" &c. &c. were exclamations which broke from the lips of the company, not *seriatim* as we have been obliged to transcribe them, but almost at the same instant and as it were in the same breath. Some of the most courageous, arming themselves with poker, tongs, and such other weapons, offensive and defensive, as the place afforded, advanced to the corner in which the now silent and trembling intruder lay half dead with apprehension of he knew not what, and mentally bewailing the fit of absence which had rendered all his caution and previous self-denial vain and useless. There was some discussion as to whose duty it was to open the cupboard, which occasioned (for men in despair will catch at straws), a wild hope in the breast of the stranger that none amongst them might be found hardy enough to take the task upon him. The difficulty, however, was removed by the Foreman, who, with an intrepidity worthy of imitation, taking the poker from the timorous hand of the Juror who stood next him, advanced so near the cupboard that he was able, by extending the poker at arm's length and inserting the point of it between the two doors, to throw one of them back on the hinges, so as to disclose the pent-up figure of the listener inside. A single glance was sufficient to show the Jurors that he was in a greater fright than they were, on which their courage rose to such a degree, that all simultaneously rushed upon him and dragged him forward into the centre of the room. Language would only expose its poverty in attempting to describe the scene that followed. Let it suffice to say that, after about a quarter of an hour consumed in vociferations, which led to nothing, the stranger was able to obtain something like a hearing, and was allowed to explain in a consecutive manner the circumstances which had brought him into his present very questionable position. These, however, he related with so much candour and energy of manner, that he evidently produced a favourable impression on the greater portion of his hearers. He was subjected to a vigorous cross-examination, which, however, did not in the least degree shake "his own original testimony." After some further deliberation, the case was submitted to the Foreman, who decided that, presuming on the good intentions of the stranger, the Jury would be willing to favour his escape on condition that he would submit to the regulation of the night, and add his story to those of which he had been in so extraordinary a manner a covert auditor. The stranger readily consented, and took his seat amid general applause.

THE STRANGER'S TALE. THE RAVEN'S NEST. Her sire, an earl—her dame of prince's blood; Bright is her hue, and Geraldine she light. Sonnet on the Countess of Lincoln. The Fabii make not a more distinguished figure in the history of the ancient Roman, or the Medici in that of the modern Tuscan State, than do the family of the Geraldines in the troubled tale of Ireland's miseries. Whenever the annals of the island shall be treated by a competent pen, they will not fail to be classed by all impartial judges amongst the most remarkable families in history. Their errors, and perhaps in many instances their crimes, were great; but their undoubted courage,—their natural eloquence,—their vigorous genius, and their hereditary open-heartedness are qualities which will be as certain of awakening admiration, as their misfortunes of exciting pity. The story of the earls of Kildare constitutes such a piece of history as Sallust might be proud to write, and the genius of Plutarch would have delighted in the pithy sayings, heroic actions, and touches of character, in which the annals of the family abound. During the reign of the Tudors, a deadly feud had raged for many years, between one of the earls of Kildare, and a chieftain—a branch of the Geraldines; residing in a distant part of Munster. The Geraldine conceived his rights, as well as those of his country, invaded by the excessive rigour and even injustice with which Kildare (who was Lord Deputy) administered the government; and the earl was so highly incensed by what he called the turbulence and malice of his kinsman, that he protested his determination not to lay down his arms, until he had compelled him to make submission; "albeit, he should have him as a common borderer, cut off by the knee." In this resolution, he received the entire sanction of the English government, who seldom bore hard upon their deputies for an excess of zeal. Outworn by continual defeats and feeling deeply for the sufferings which his fruitless resistance had brought on his dependents, the gallant Geraldine testified at length his willingness to make terms, and offered to come in person to the metropolis in order to make a formal submission to the viceroy. He was not so despicable an enemy that even the haughty earl was not rejoiced at his proposal. He was received in Dublin with the highest ceremonies of respect and joy. The earl gave splendid entertainments, to which many, not only of the substantial citizens of the Pale, but of the native Irish chieftains, were invited; and the public places of the city for several days were thronged with a motley company of revellers, mingling with a confidence as enthusiastic as if they had not been for centuries as bitter enemies, as oppression on the one, and hate and outrage on the other side, could make them.

"Ride on before, Thomas," said the young officer addressing the page who bore his shield and bridle to "and ask what feasting is toward the city." The page spurred on his horse, and after making inquiry at the booth of a rosy looking venter of woollen stuffs, returned, to say that the Geraldine was in the city. "The Geraldine! what! hath he taken it, then?" "Nay," cried the page, "if it were so, I question whether the Pale would be so orderly. He has come to make submission to the king." "To make submission! The Geraldine make submission!" repeated the young man. "This seems a tale no less improbable than the other. Alas! such wisdom is rare in a Geraldine. The poor isle has suffered deeply to the pride of the Fitzgeralds. Poor, miserable land! Give me the helmet. We must not pass the Geraldine unarmed. How long is it now since this quarrel has begun?" "Near sixteen years, my lord." "Thou sayest aright. I remember to have heard of it on my mother's knee. I well remember how Kildare returned to the castle on an autumn evening, all black with dust and sweat, and how she flew to meet him, while I marked his rusty javelin, and puzzled my brains to comprehend its use. I am not so ignorant now ill-fated country! How many lives, dost thou compute, have already fallen in this feud?" "It is thought, my lord, some seventy or eighty soldiers of the Pale, with about seventeen thousand of the Irish in various encounters; besides, castles sacked about fifty; towns and villages demolished to the number of nineteen; and private dwellings of the common sort, to the amount of some thousand roofs. The Pale, too, suffered loss of property; a woollen draper's booth destroyed, besides some twenty cabins in the suburbs, laid in ashes." "I pray you, Thomas, who might be your accountant?" "My cousin Simmons, my lord, the city bailiff;—your lordship may remember him?" "Ay, I thought the computation had been made within the Pale. And what was the beginning of the strife?" "The insolent Geraldine, my lord, had the audacity to turn a troop of the Lord Deputy's horse

"Out of a widow's house upon his holding; where they would have taken up their quarters for a fortnight in the scarce season. The insolent Geraldine I long to see the diabolical knave. Know you if the lady Margaret, his daughter, be with him in the city?" "My lord, the woollen-draper spoke not of her." "I long to know them both. Report speaks loudly of her, no less than of the Geraldine himself. But here's the city. Good morrow, masters! Thank you heartily, thank you all! O'Neill is quiet in the north, my masters! Long live the King! Huzza!" The last sentences were spoken as the young warrior passed the city gate, where he was recognized and hailed by a holiday throng of the loyal citizens, with shouts of welcome that made the houses tremble around them. "Kildare forever! Long live the King! Huzza!" was echoed from the city gate to the very drawbridge of the castle. The young nobleman, who had amid all his gallantry and gaiety, a certain air that showed him to be above the reach of party spirit, received their cheerfulness, but without losing a moment's time either to speak or hear. The streets as he passed presented an appearance singular and altogether new to his eye. The Irish green hanging bonnet seemed as common as the cap of the Pale; kernes who spoke not a syllable of English were gazing at the splendour of the city; and citizens, standing in their booths, stared with no less amazement at the unshorn locks, wild locks, and woodland attire of their new allies. Passing on to St. Thomas's Court, where the Lord Deputy, at that time, transacted the business of the government, Sir Ulrick Fitzgerald, the young knight whose course we have been following, alighted from his horse, and sent one of the officers to inform the Lord Deputy of his arrival. He was received by Kildare, in the kings chamber; and gave an account of the state of affairs in the north, where he had for some months past occupied the place of Lord Deputy himself. "Thou art welcome, Ulrick, from the North said, Kildare, vouching his hand to his son, who kissed it with reverence and affection. "And now, how hast thou done thy work, my lad?" "Like a true soldier of the Pale, my lord," replied Sir Ulrick, "I taught the rascals what it was to have to do with a friend of England. Thou and our royal master I am sure will love me for it." "What said O'Neill at the conference?" "O my good father, bid me not repeat his insolence. He said his lands and castles were in the keeping of his ancestors, before the very name of Ireland had sounded in the ear of a Plantagenet,—that we used our power cruelly—(we, my lord, cruel! we! and I could aver upon mine honor as a knight, we have not piled above twelve score of the rascal's Irishry, except on holidays, when we wanted exercise for the hobblers. We cruel!) he complained also of the trespass on the property of his dependents, (what! had we touched their lives, my lord?) he said all men were naturally free; that he derived his possessions from his progenitors, not from the royal gift; and many things beside, for which I would have set his head upon his castle gate, but as your lordship recommended clemency, I only banged a cousin of his whom we caught in the camp after dark." "Ulrick," said the earl, "thou art a bantering villain; and I warn thee, as the Geraldines stand not over well with Tudor, how thou sufferest such humors to appear, and before whom. It has been remarked, and by those who might not piece thine irony, that thou art rather a favorer of these turbulent insurgents. Thou art over mild with the rebels." "It is a mending fault, my lord," said Ulrick; "in the service of Tudor it will soon wear off." "I tell thee," said the earl, "it is thought by many that thine heart is less with the people of the Pale than might become, the descendant of those who have grown old in the royal confidence and favor, and transmitted both as a legacy to their posterity. Thou hast learned the language of these rascal Irishry." "I confess my crime, my lord," replied the knight; "I know my country's tongue."



"Thou lovest their bragged poetry, and villainous antiquities; and art known to keep in thy train a scoundrel harper, who sings thee to sleep at night with tales of burnings and rapine, done by their outlaw chiefs upon the honest subjects of the crown."

A PAGE OF IRISH HISTORY.

The MacCarthys of Glencarraig. By D. MacCarthy (Glas). Wm. Pollard, 68 North street, Exeter. This book is an interesting and useful contribution to our genealogical literature. Though it professes to treat in the Clan MacCarthy of one sept only, namely, that of Glencarraig, still it gives incidentally a great deal of information with regard to the other septs and to the remarkable characters of the clan; but it did nothing more than clear up the genealogy of the MacCarthys of Glencarraig, which, notwithstanding the efforts of some of the best of our genealogists, had been long involved in obscurity and confusion, it would have done good service, and for that alone, would have been entitled to a hearty welcome.

and was the first Count MacCarthy-Beagh. The second son of the Count was the Abbe MacCarthy. It is to be regretted that our author did not give the descent of this family to the present day. The present Count MacCarthy Beagh is the principal of the clan, and is a Catholic. We have also in the appendix a short notice of the MacCarthys MacFinnin; and all our regret is that it is so short. This branch of the MacCarthys, located in Ardully Castle, near Kenmare, derive their descent from Dermot of Tralee, who was the younger son of Donal Roe, Prince of Desmond. This family lost their property in the Williamite confiscations. The most remarkable members of it were Dermot of Tralee, slain by Maurice, fourth Lord Kerry, on the bench of justice, before the judge; and, in long generations after, Donal MacFinnin, the heroic defender of the bridge of Slane at the Boyne. The descent from Donal of Slane to the present day is complete, but between him and Dermot of Tralee, there are but a few of the many generations given. Among the remaining MacCarthy families treated in this book is one with a curious Irish title—namely, the MacCarthys of Mourne Abbey. The head of this family was called the Master of Mourne, or, as the Irish styled him, "Maister-na-Moona."

monstrous to have allowed the hundredth anniversary of his birth to approach without making some effort, however inadequate, to signalize to the whole world our sense of the grandeur of his career, and of the greatness of our obligation to him, as his co-religionist, and most of us, the vast majority of us, as his own countrymen. But for the almost superhuman labors of this one man, of this truly great man, of this grandest of all Irishmen, we should probably have remained, to this day, the political pariahs among the subjects of the Crown. He was the one who, by his indomitable perseverance, by his burning eloquence, by his resolute will, by all the forces of his heroic nature, secured in perpetuity to all the Catholics owing allegiance to the sceptre of England, their political emancipation. A century ago—on Sunday, the 6th of August, 1775 (this year the day will fall on a Friday)—there was born into the world at Kerry, in Ireland, one who was to secure to himself what has been finely called the omenical title of the Liberator of his race, of the Liberator of the Catholics scattered over all parts of the British Empire. When he first gave the signal, which he first uttered the watchword of emancipation—it was in 1800 that he delivered his first speech in Dublin, it was upon the very eve of the dawning of the new century—he was a young man of five-and-twenty. Ireland, the Catholics of Ireland, and of the Empire, were still sunk, as they had been sunk for the better part of three hundred years, in the depth of political bondage. "It is a happy day."

natural religion which it embodied. This was the main feature of that fearful upheaval of society known as the French Revolution, in which men's passions were aroused to overthrow, under pretext of reverencing abuse of authority, the surest defence of civil society, which is religion, and more markedly still, religion made visible in the church. The new principles sought at once to corrupt the fountain-head of society, viz., the family, and proffered the emancipation of marriage from the control of religion. Never before in the annals of the human race was marriage wilfully freed from its sanction. Even among pagan nations it was ever reputed most proper that this first beginning of society should receive its blessing. There is no nation whose history does not show a desire to have a religious rite to sanction this union of man and woman for the propagation of the race. Of course it was always recognized that the consent of the parties was the essence of the contract; which, however, has always been considered of a peculiarly distinct character from any other contract. The marriage contract is concerned with persons as its object; other contracts, with material things. These may be limited as to time or use; but the marriage contract is, from its very nature, perpetual, and no limitation can be given to its binding force in its essential character, as long as the contracting parties live. Hence, whether by instinct or by tradition handed down from the origin of the human race, a religious blessing has been invoked on this most important of all contracts for the well-being of society. We do not say that this contract requires this condition for its validity; but that it was the universal sentiment and practice that a special calling of Heaven's sanction was all-important to impress on men's minds the speciality and particularity of this contract as distinct from all others. Even Protestantism, to whose charge may justly be laid the rejection of very many principles sanctioned by the law of nature, and confirmed by the universal traditions of all people, even when denying the Christian doctrine and tradition, that Christ had raised the marriage contract to the dignity of a sacrament, did not dare at once to withdraw it from the domain of religion. The first so-called reformers still recommended and supposed that a religious ceremony was most appropriate to give it in the eyes of the peoples its proper position. Unfortunately, the principle that quickly dominated the Protestant sects, that the outward form of religion depended on the pleasure or will of the peoples, led speedily to the other principle that the government representing the people had the right to lay down laws for the religious practices of the people, whose religion was to be regulated by its chosen representatives. This logically brought the acts under state control, and the marriage ceremony was also considered as depending upon the state in all respects. When at last the French Revolution started the principle that the state was to have naught to do with religion, the principle was also started that there was a distinction between the civil contract of marriage and marriage as a sacrament. This distinction was utterly new to Catholic ears, which had ever known that the marriage contract itself was inseparable from the sacrament, being, in fact, the form and matter of the sacrament. Protestants were not so surprised at the new doctrine, as having rejected the idea of its being a sacrament, they gradually took up and developed the principle uttered by Calvin, that, after all, "if marriage came from God, so did agriculture and the art of tailoring;" and thence came the consequence, that as these were subject to state control, so no good reason could be adduced why the former should not be equally regulated by it. Nowadays, however, it is accepted—even where the majority of the people are still Catholic—almost universally by rulers of Christian society, the axiom that there can be a civil marriage distinct from the marriage which is a sacrament. Catholics, of course, can never admit such a distinction. They know from the teachings of the infallible Church that the marriage contract among Christians itself is a sacrament; that where there is a valid contract of marriage between validly baptized persons, there is a sacrament; where there is no sacrament there is, among validly baptized persons, no valid marriage. For her subjects, the Church has a right from our Lord to impose the conditions for the validity of the marriage contract. Her laws bind even those that may proclaim their desire to depart from her, because there is no authority by which they may exempt themselves from "hearing the Church." To those who are bred from infancy in heresy, where there is even a probability of good faith, we have good reason to believe that the Church does not wish to have all her laws to extend, lest dreadful evils should be thereby produced, to which no remedy is at hand on account of their supposed invincible ignorance. This ignorance would not be sufficient reason for the non-extension of her laws to individual Catholics (though, of course, invincible ignorance excuses from guilt); but the declarations of Benedict XIV. and Pius VII., as of other Pontiffs, incline us to the firm belief that such is the intention of the Church in her dealings with large bodies of persons deprived by heresy of communion with the body of the Church, where the probability of good faith may be had, and where practically great irremediable evils would flow from the extension to them of the binding force of certain of her laws. Of course, we know the principle that radically they are under the Church's authority when baptized. Among nations where there is right of citizenship, a citizen may renounce his rights in one country and be naturalized in another, being exempted from his former allegiance and protected in newly-acquired rights by the new authority to which he subjects himself. Christ made subjects of his Church all those who are baptized, but made no allowance for their secession or rebellion, nor allowed any other society to exempt from allegiance to her. Any one belonging to her who should not bear the Church should be treated a heathen and as a publican, as worthy, in other words, of reprobation. No one knows better than holy Church that invincible ignorance excuses from the observance of a law, and where there is such ignorance she does not deny that there may be inward righteousness rendering these ignorant ones even acceptable to God. Where there is a probability of such ignorance, otherwise known as good faith, she deals leniently, and to avoid greater evils, has shown that she does not extend to them the binding force of many of her laws. The evil consequences of the introduction of civil marriage reach even our society here, of course, in great measure, through the perversity of our Government. Civil laws cannot make a marriage declared null and void by the Church. A marriage attempted between cousins, or between a Catholic and an unbaptized person, without the requisite Church dispensation, is null before the Church and God, though the state may declare it valid. This will explain also an anomaly that is seen at times. Parties even married before a priest who was not aware of their being any impediment invalidating their marriage, have afterwards found out that a marriage never really existed between them, and have used their freedom to marry again. Where the state has not taken cognizance of the laws and authority of the Church, it has been invoked to grant a divorce, not really recognizing any right in the state to grant a divorce, but to avoid the civil consequences of the apparent marriage, or, at least in case they should wish to marry, their action might be declared by the state to be bigamy. Of course the loose ideas that are prevalent about marriage in the laws of almost all countries, are

O'CONNELL'S CENTENARY.

Under the above heading, the London Weekly Register, which is, we believe, with its new directorate, the organ of the English hierarchy, pays a magnificent tribute to the memory of O'Connell, which we transfer to our columns. No event in modern times appears to have actively and permanently stirred the heart of the Irish nation as much as the great fact of O'Connell's career. A great patriot, bold as the boldest, brave as the bravest, he was a man of great faith, he was a great Catholic. Out of that grew his wondrous fame, for he had a heart as large and generous as is the charity of the Church he loved. We take, as evidence of his power, the following language from a journal which speaks for a people not of his race nor of his blood, in order to show what manner of man he was:— "Everything is now in course of active preparation in Ireland for the celebration, with all befitting splendor and solemnity, of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the immortal Liberator. Here, for once, is a centenary that a nation has reason to commemorate with the utmost possible rejoicing. As a rule, the celebrations of anniversaries of this kind in honor of great men are little less, to our thinking, than meaningless absurdities. IN THE INSTANCE OF O'CONNELL, however, the Catholic population of Ireland, the Catholics throughout England, throughout Scotland, throughout the whole British Empire, have such reason to regard his memory with love, gratitude, and admiration, that it would have been simply monstrous to have allowed the hundredth anniversary of his birth to approach without making some effort, however inadequate, to signalize to the whole world our sense of the grandeur of his career, and of the greatness of our obligation to him, as his co-religionist, and most of us, the vast majority of us, as his own countrymen. But for the almost superhuman labors of this one man, of this truly great man, of this grandest of all Irishmen, we should probably have remained, to this day, the political pariahs among the subjects of the Crown. He was the one who, by his indomitable perseverance, by his burning eloquence, by his resolute will, by all the forces of his heroic nature, secured in perpetuity to all the Catholics owing allegiance to the sceptre of England, their political emancipation. A century ago—on Sunday, the 6th of August, 1775 (this year the day will fall on a Friday)—there was born into the world at Kerry, in Ireland, one who was to secure to himself what has been finely called the omenical title of the Liberator of his race, of the Liberator of the Catholics scattered over all parts of the British Empire. When he first gave the signal, which he first uttered the watchword of emancipation—it was in 1800 that he delivered his first speech in Dublin, it was upon the very eve of the dawning of the new century—he was a young man of five-and-twenty. Ireland, the Catholics of Ireland, and of the Empire, were still sunk, as they had been sunk for the better part of three hundred years, in the depth of political bondage. "It is a happy day."

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

Within a century this new cloak for sin has been fashioned, and it is easily recognized as one of the monster offspring of the French Revolution of 1789. It undoubtedly originated in the new theory that the state as such was to take no cognizance of religion. We can understand, and in our circumstances approve, of separation of church and state. If there was but one church acknowledged by all, there would be no need of making any distinction between church and religion. They are in reality one, yet men have chosen to make the distinction; and as faithfulness to the convictions of conscience is the basis of all religion, so it has been found unwise and unjust to force on any one any outward form of religion, which outward form receives the name of the church. It is to be sincerely deplored that the rejection of the outward form, appointed by Christ, that is, of the one true, visible church, has brought, as was to be expected, the rejection of the super-



very serious complications, which require the utmost prudence in their solution. The Church never denied the right of the state to make laws regarding the civil effects of marriage, about the rights of dower, of inheritance, of property, etc., etc., which may really be regarded as the state's domain, but has always reprobated in strong language the so-called civil marriages, which are simply concubines, if attempted in violation of the Church's law, where there was an impediment, or sinful, if the blessing of the Church be not sought, in cases where she does not annul them. The marriage contract was not made a sacrament. The Church could, by Christ made, relax her control over it, or commit it to the civil authority.—N. Y. Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. John Casey, L.L.D., professor of Higher Mathematics in the Catholic University, Dublin, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society, London.

Thomas Staples Irwin, of Drumglass House, Dunganon, esq., has been appointed to the magistracy in Tyrone.

The report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for 1874, just issued states that they have 7257 schools in operation, being an increase of 67 over the previous year. The school roll at present is 1,066,311, an increase of 31,815 in the same time.

The Cork Examiner says: "The competition between Cork and Clonmel for the honor of receiving the Royal Agricultural Society in 1876, seems likely to end in favor of the capital of gallant Tipperary. The Cork Agricultural Society seem frightened at the amount of the guarantee."

At a meeting of the Parishioners of St. Kevin's Church, Dublin, the Lord Mayor drew attention to the wonderful religious works that have been accomplished in every diocese in Ireland within the last twenty-five years; for instance the Cathedrals of Armagh, Tuam, and Sligo, and the grand religious educational establishments of the South.

HEAVY FINE FOR POACHING.—At the last Clara Petty Sessions a farmer named Patrick Fox was summoned by Edward Barr Reed, Esq., for trespassing in pursuit of game on Sunday, the 23rd of May. The defendant pleaded guilty, and the magistrates decided on fining him £2 and costs.

NO SMALLPOX.—The Galway Express deprecates the prominence given by Captain Nolan in parliament to the subject of smallpox in Mayo and Galway, and says:—"It is true that one case of smallpox was imported into Loughrea, as a person suffering from the disease was conveyed from Atheryn for treatment in the workhouse hospital; but not another case occurred."

THE ABERCROMBY CUP.—DUBLIN, July 1.—The shooting for the Abercromby Cup began to-day at Dollymount. The Americans participated. The match was not finished, and will be continued to-morrow. The best scores were made by E. Pollock and Wilson, of the Irishmen, and Fulton and Gildersleeve, of the Americans.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL ANNOUNCES that the illustrious Archbishop of the West has consented to place his name on the National Committee. Since then the following names have been added to the list:—The Right Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, M. P.; P. J. Roche, C. T. C. Newross; A. M. Sullivan, M. P.; Sir Joseph N. McKenna, M. P.; Richard O'Shaughnessy, M. P., and the Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, P. P., Ardert.

GRAND RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATION.—A demonstration of a very imposing character took place in Cork on Sunday, June 6. About five thousand of the working and middle class men of Cork, composing the Confraternities of the Holy Family attached to the four parish churches, went in procession through the city to the Cathedral, where they were addressed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Delany, bishop of the diocese, and assisted at a grand religious function. No such purely religious demonstration has taken place in Cork within living memory.—Cork Examiner.

IN ANSWER to a deputation from Limerick, asking for a loan of £26,000 from the Government in connection with public works, Sir S. Northcote on Wednesday 9th ult. said it seemed to him that what was asked for was rather outside Treasury practice, and he considered that the question of loans required careful watching.

A GRAVEYARD DISPUTE.—Some dispute having occurred in regard to the graveyard at Derrymore, the Church Temporalities Commissioners have stated that it belongs exclusively to the Catholics, and the Lurgan Guardians have notified Father O'Hara to see that it is kept in order. One of the Guardians stated that the Catholics of the place had threatened that "blood would be shed" if the graveyard had not been returned to them (laughter).

ON Monday, 7th ult., a largely attended meeting of the Home Rule League was held in the Rotundo. There were about 5,000 persons present. Ex-Judge Little occupied the chair. Professor Galbraith moved the election of several new members, which was agreed to. A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Butt and other Home Rule members who assisted him during the debate on the Coercion Bill as leader of the Irish party. Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Sullivan next addressed the meeting in vindication of the conduct of the National party in Parliament.

THE REVOLVER SHOOTING IN LIMERICK.—At petty sessions on Friday week, Mr. P. S. Connolly, solicitor, on behalf of Delaney, clerk, the young man charged by the constabulary with firing a revolver at a young man named Bradley, a drapers' assistant, in Catherine-street, on Sunday night week, asked to be allowed to look at the information sworn against Delaney. Mr. McCarthy, R. M., said Mr. Connolly would receive notice when the informations were completed. Mr. Connolly then applied to have Delaney admitted to bail. The application was refused until Tuesday, when it could be renewed.—DUBLIN IRISHMAN, June 12th.

THE LAND ACT.—MR. BUTT, M. P.—The following is the full text of the notice of motion on the Land Act given by the hon. member for Limerick:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue her Royal Commission to such persons as her Majesty may see fit to appoint directing them to inquire into and report upon the operation and effect of the act passed in the year 1870 for the improvement of the relation of the landlords and tenants in Ireland, especially with a view of ascertaining, so far as they may be necessary by local inquiries, how far the provisions of that act have succeeded in giving to the tenant more security of tenure; and whether any or what impediments have existed or do exist to the carrying out of those provisions; and to make like inquiries and report as to the provisions of the act intended to facilitate the purchase by tenants of the absolute interests in their farms; and generally as to all matters connected with land tenure in Ireland as to which it may seem expedient to her Majesty to direct them to do."

LORDS' CORK AND HIS TENANCY.—The estimation in which the tenantry of the Earl of Cork held his Lordship as a kind and humane landlord was evinced yesterday at a very full meeting of the Cork tenantry on his Lordship's estate, held at the Blarney street schools. The meeting, promoted by the tenant farmers of the estate, and cordially joined in by

his Lordship's city tenants, was called to take into consideration the mode of presenting a bridal gift to his Lordship's daughter, Lady Nom Boyle, on the occasion of her approaching marriage with Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, son of Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P., Governor of the Bank of England. Resolutions congratulating the Earl and Countess of Cork on the happy event, and as to the propriety of presenting the noble bride with a suitable wedding present, were unanimously passed. A subscription list was subsequently opened, and a sum subscribed which, while it ensures a valuable present to the fair bride, serves also to testify the extent to which Irish tenants are willing to go in acknowledging the merits of a good and benevolent landlord. Alderman Hegarty presided, and Mr. P. Kennedy, acted as secretary and treasury to the meeting.—Cork Herald, 12th ult.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland having fixed upon Munster as the province in which they intend to hold their annual show next year, an influential deputation, headed by Sir George Colthurst, waited upon the Corporation on Monday, 7th ult., on the part of the County Cork Agricultural Society, for the purpose of asking their co-operation and assistance in favor of the application which the Cork Society intend to send to the Council of the Royal Society that the show should be held in this city. Sir George Colthurst pointed out the advantage it would be to the city and county to have the show held here, and trusted that the Council would give them their support, as other towns in the province were already in the field against them so as to get the benefit of the show. He explained that a guarantee of £500 should be given to the Royal Society, and this the gentlemen of the county were ready to promise, provided they had the support of the Corporation and the citizens. It was stated by the Mayor that the corporate funds were not at the disposal of the Council for such a purpose, but he expressed his readiness to head a subscription list of an individual nature amongst the members of the Council in support of the project. This idea was warmly approved of, and the Council then passed a resolution expressing their approbation of the application intended to be made by the deputation, and promising their hearty support.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The 41st report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the year 1874, has just been presented to Parliament. The Commissioners, in reply to an enquiry from the Lord Lieutenant, with reference to the irregularity in the attendance of the pupils at the National schools, say—"This is a subject which from year to year has occupied the serious attention of the Board. The Commissioners regret the disproportion which exists in their schools between the average attendance and the number on the rolls. The habit, and, in a vast proportion of cases, the necessity of the Irish farmer to make his children, however young, take part in the spring and harvest operations of the farm, have much to say in this unfortunate result; and when it is remembered that there are in the country upwards of 300,000 holdings, the value of each of which does not exceed £3, it cannot be a matter of surprise that this habit or necessity of bringing into requisition the labour of the children causes great periodical reductions in the attendance of the schools. The Commissioners have endeavoured, as the only remedy at their command, to make the schools as attractive to the children and their parents as possible, and the liberality of Parliament in awarding grants for payments for results during the last three years has proved to be a salutary stimulus in this direction. The Commissioners in their last report had the satisfaction of informing his Grace that, whilst there was an increase in the number of individual pupils actually attending the schools in 1873, as compared with 1872, of only of only 14,262, the average daily attendance had increased by 17,539, thus indicating a decided improvement in the regularity of the children's attendance. Taking into consideration the fact that during the year 1874 scarlatina and other infectious diseases were epidemic in numerous parts of Ireland and that in consequence the attendance of the children was seriously interrupted, we feel very great satisfaction in referring to the increase of 31,815 in the number on the rolls, and especially to that of 22,015 in the average attendance, showing as these numbers do, not only a gratifying augmentation in the number of our pupils, but a continuing improvement from year to year in the quality of their attendance."

FATHER TOM BURKE.—THE HEALTH OF THE GREAT DOMINICAN PREACHER FAILING RAPIDLY.—Father Tom has never been quite well since his return from America. Stalwart and robust as he may seem to be, he is not of a strong constitution, and his tour through the United States told on him. The unceasing labor, the fatigue that could know no intermission of repose, the grave anxiety and the responsibility which continually rested on him stealthily, but surely, wrought their effects. If he could have been sent away to some quiet, remote place, far from the busy haunts of his usual vocations, all might have been well. But he could not be spared for even a short necessary holiday of idleness. An Irish Dominican friar does not belong to the category of "the lazy monks of old." His life is one of constant activity. And so when Father Burke returned home, practically worn out, after the toils of his American mission tour, it was not to rest, but to resume the routine of his usual duties.

FIRST SIGNS OF FAILING HEALTH.

It became known, however, before very long that he was not able to do all that the public wished to have at his hands. For, high as his reputation stood before he crossed the Atlantic, the reception accorded to him by the people of the United States had increased his fame. Everywhere now people wished to see him and to hear him. No church or chapel could be opened, no foundation-stone of convent or hospital laid; in fact, no religious function could be popularly celebrated but Father Tom was expected to preach. Invitations to lecture also poured in upon him—a novelty in his Irish occupations; for previous to his visit to America, he used not lecture. It was not possible for any ordinary constitution to hold out under these incessant demands. But the first public indication of failing strength was given about four weeks ago. On Sunday, May 10th, the new organ was opened in Arnagh Cathedral. Father Burke had been asked to preach on the occasion. Up to the last moment he struggled to fulfil his engagement and gratify the wishes of the Ulster Catholics. But he broke down, and his place had to be taken by another. He was to have preached at Tuam last Tuesday, to celebrate the jubilee of Archbishop McHale. But he found he was unable—too late, however, to allow of his place being supplied. And now, it is rumored that he will not be able to preach the sermon at the grand religious ceremonial which is to be a part of the O'Connell Centenary. What is the nature of his illness? It is stated to be some obscure affection of the stomach, which has not yet developed sufficiently to admit of accurate diagnosis. But those who have good opportunities of knowing speak very ominously, and hint that all the symptoms point to cancer of the stomach. If this be so, we must not only be prepared for the worst, but even hope that the painful sufferings attendant on this disease may be abridged for him. In any case, it is most probable that our American friends have for the last time heard the eloquent voice and gazed on the expressive face of Father Tom Burke.—Correspondent New York Herald.

DUBLIN, July 3.—The match for the Freeman's Journal Cup resulted in a tie between Major Fulton, of the American Team, and Mr. Doyle, of the Irish Association. The tie will be decided by shooting off at ordinary targets.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vice-Admiral, Sir Francis Scott, C.B., has died at Edinburgh in his 82nd year.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, will open the new church, Aberystwith, on the 19th of August.

Lord Carnarvon is endeavoring to bring about a Confederation of the South African Colonies to regulate their policy in dealing with the frontier tribes.

WIFE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At Dinnington, near New Castle, on Saturday, 5th ult., a farmer, named Charlton, shot his wife, slightly wounding her sister, and attempted suicide. The wife is dead. The murderer is in a dying state.

The Liverpool and North Atlantic companies have settled their long standing dispute with the subject of the rates charged to and from America, and have agreed on a new scale of freight and passage money.

HEAVY COMMERCIAL FAILURE.—In the London Bankruptcy Court on Saturday, 5th ult., a Receiver was appointed in the estate of Fothergill, Hankey, and Co., of Plymouth and Aberdare Iron Works, both in Glamorganshire. The liabilities are £1,300,000, and the assets, £1,260,000.

LIABILITIES.—LONDON, July 1.—The liabilities of Ducatus, Raalte & Co., who have failed, are \$1,250,000, and not \$250,000, as before stated. The liabilities of Kibburn, Kershaw & Co., whose failure is also announced, are \$3,750,000.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—The South Wales Daily News states that the Marquis of Bute has abandoned his intention of visiting the Holy Land, and that his lordship and the Marchioness of Bute have proceeded to Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute, in anticipation of an event of considerable importance to the houses of Bute and Howard.

The House of Lords consists of five princes of the blood, 28 dukes, 32 marquises, 171 earls, 37 viscounts, 26 prelates and 192 barons—491 in all.—Twelve peers are minors, viz., 2 marquises—Camden and Downshire; 1 earl—Hopetown; 1 viscount—Clifden; and 8 barons—Athlumney, Byron, De Freyne, Hastings, Kenyon, Rodney, Southampton and Windsor.—Financial Reformer.

THE VERY REV. CANON TOOLE.—The Holy Father has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Very Rev. Canon Toole, in consideration of his services in the cause of popular education. This well-merited honor will give great satisfaction to the Catholics of Manchester and the neighborhood, who owe so much to the Very Rev. Canon for his able and persevering advocacy of the claims of Christian education.—Catholic Opinion.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.—There was a great fire in London on Sunday night, 6th ult., at Messrs Mastler and Palmer's tanyard, Grange-road, Bermondsey. The fire spread to the timber-yard of Messrs. Eldridge and Youngman, and thence to some cottages adjoining, and in the space of two hours property to the value of £30,000 had been destroyed. There are six families rendered homeless, and 150 people thrown out of employment.—The cause is not known.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER AT SHEFFIELD.—At the Sheffield Town Hall, on Saturday, 5th ult., George Andrews, publican, of Sheffield, was charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth, his wife, at Fulwood, on May 31. The chief constable brought forward evidence which proved that on the day mentioned prisoner was driving his wife along the highway, and was seen to strike her repeatedly with a whip. A witness also stated that she saw the prisoner let deceased fall heavily several times, and that blood was running out of her mouth and down her neck. Prisoner was remained in custody, bail not being allowed.

The Board of Trade returns for last month show that the total declared value of British and Irish produce exported was £18,225,152, or about £3,000,000 less than in the corresponding month of last year; and that for the five months of this year they amounted to £91,507,221, or about £7,000,000 less than in the same period last year. The imports, on the other hand, show an increase of nearly £4,000,000 for the month. The Daily Telegraph expects that the unfavorable state of things shown by these returns will lead to another reduction in wages in some of the districts in which the sharpest struggles have taken place.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday afternoon, 5th ult., about one o'clock, there was an alarming occurrence near the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament and the new St. Stephen's Club. An escape of gas had for some days past been noticed, and on Friday an order was obtained from the Westminster Board of Works to break the road and find out the leak. On Saturday afternoon the gas suddenly took fire, and a volume of flame immediately issued from the sewergrating. Information was at once sent to the fire brigade, and the gas company were also communicated with. After some time the supply of gas was cut off, the flames were subdued, and all danger was prevented.

Judgment was given on Monday, 5th ult., in the House of Lords on an appeal relating to a singular case of Scotch marriage. The late Major Stewart, of the 93rd Highlanders, went through the ceremony of kneeling before the daughter of an Edinburgh fishing tackle maker, placing a ring upon her finger, and declaring her to be his wife. They afterward lived together, but she signed several papers as if they were not married. After Major Stewart's death she married another husband, and endeavored to establish her right to property and reputation as the widow of the Major. The Scotch Court decided in her favor, but the House of Lords ruled against her on appeal.

THROWING A WIFE THROUGH A WINDOW.—At the Birmingham police court, on Tuesday, a plasterer named George Morient was charged with assaulting his wife, by throwing her through a window. The prisoner presented a singular appearance in the dock, being wrapped in a blanket and acting in a strange manner, as if to lead to the belief that he was deranged. His first remark was "Slap bang, here we are again." Evidence was taken to the effect that whilst the wife was cleaning the bedroom window the prisoner came into the room and attacked her with a hammer, afterwards pushing her through the open window into the street. She was seriously injured, and was unable to leave the hospital to attend the court. The prisoner was remanded.

A CLERGYMAN SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.—On Saturday 5th ult., before the Bench, Mr. Justice Stirling, the Rev. Thomas Morris Hughes, Clerk in Holy Orders, was brought up in custody on remand charged with having committed an aggravated assault on Miss Hamer, his step daughter, and with having assaulted an "inn-keeper named Parry, he being drunk and disorderly and being on licensed premises during illegal hours. On Wednesday defendant had attended a commission of inquiry appointed by the Bishop of Bangor into the charges of immorality promoted against him, and returned home to Llandanief Parsonage in the evening under the influence of drink. The magistrates considered all the charges proved, and sentenced the defendant to three months imprisonment.

SEVENTY-FIVE HOURS IN A WELL.—On Saturday, 5th ult., as two men, named White and Clifden, were engaged at Stroud in cleaning out a well 20 feet deep, the whole of the wall from top to bottom fell in, and buried the unfortunate men. A large staff

of excavators set to work to dig them out, and this work was continued night and day. About two o'clock on Monday White was reached half-way down, and was found to be alive, though embedded in the debris. He was raised to the top, and taken to Stroud Hospital. Search was then continued for Clifden, but, unfortunately, he was at the bottom, and was not reached till Tuesday afternoon, though his groans were heard several hours before. He was found standing in about a foot of water in a doubled-up position, and was at once raised to the surface, but the poor fellow only lived: about ten minutes. He had been in that position no less than seventy-five hours.

A MOTHER OF TWENTY SEVEN CHILDREN.—At a recent inquest held upon the body of a child, aged four years and a half, at Wraybury, in Buckinghamshire the principal witness was the mother of the child, who was stated to have had twenty-seven children. The woman is the wife of a labourer, with whom she appears some little time since to have been spending a day at Wraybury fair, and not to have reached home till past midnight, when they found their cottage on fire and the child suffocated. In evidence at the inquest it was incidentally mentioned that these people had another child burned to death some years ago. No mention was made at the inquest of the other twenty-seven children; but it would be interesting to know how many of these having escaped burning, had survived all the other ills incidental to bringing up of such a numerous progeny upon the wages of an agricultural labourer. At any rate, the mother's health does not appear to have suffered much from her usual feat, as she still has strength and inclination to spend a long day at that wearying entertainment, a country fair.—The Lancet.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A LADY.—During the week ending 12th ult., the little town of Seven Oaks, in Kent, was in a state of excitement, in consequence of the rumour of the disappearance of the Baroness von Donop, wife of the Baron von Donop, and daughter of the Baron and Baroness Reuter, under somewhat singular and painful circumstances, a few mornings ago. The baron and baroness have been residing for some months past close to the town, and the lady being in feeble health they occupied separate bedrooms. On Monday evening the baroness was worse than usual, and early on the following morning attention was drawn to the house by sheets hanging from the window of an upper room, and an alarm was given. As this happened to be the room occupied by the baroness an entry was effected, but the lady was not to be found. The local police were at once communicated with, and the most diligent inquiries were instituted, and led to the information that early that morning a lady whose appearance corresponded with the baroness was seen crossing Knole Park, the seat of the Hon Mortimer West, and attention was especially drawn to her from her excited demeanour, but beyond this nothing can be learned, as fears were entertained that she might have destroyed herself. A most active search has been made throughout the park and the surrounding woods, and the ponds in the neighbourhood have been dragged, and inquiries also of a private nature have been made, but at the time of writing all have been without result.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND THE CITY OF LONDON.—At the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London, His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop, proposed the toast of "the Corporation of London," and in doing so, said he had always taken the greatest interest in the hospital, not only for the reasons succinctly stated by the Lord Mayor, but because it seemed to be one of the poorest, the most struggling, and yet the most meritorious works of charity in the City of London. He had especial sympathy with the works like it which were struggling with difficulties, for they had as such a pledge of the greatest blessing and of ultimate success. He knew of no more graceful manifestation of the authority of the Chief Magistrate of the chief commercial city of the whole world, than when he left that Bench, from which nearly all day long he administered justice to spend his evening in a mission of mercy and charity. There was no municipal corporation in the world, in which and by which works of mercy and charity were so systematically, so abundantly, and so generously performed, as by the Corporation of London. The good Providence of God had lifted our metropolis to a perfectly unsurpassed splendor of commercial wealth and enterprise, but yet there had never been in history another city so exalted in the control and possession of the riches of this world, and which had manifested so much living sympathy and constant consciousness of the true nature of its riches. To the toast of the "Corporation," Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis briefly replied. The donations, collected and promised, at the great dinner amounted to the great sum of £2,500.

AMUSING ROW BETWEEN SHOWMEN AND STREET-PREACHERS.—A ludicrous scene occurred in the Market Square, Galashiels, late on Wednesday night, 9th ult. "Rollands collection of Waxworks" was on exhibition in the square, as well as shows of performing dogs and monkeys. A series of special religious services are being nightly held in the Corn Exchange, which opens on the square, and about 8 o'clock a party of "evangelists" and their friends began holding an open-air meeting in front of the Exchange and of the waxwork caravans. The beating of drums, the shouting of showmen, the no less energetic haranguing and singing of the preachers, and the noise of the crowd that had collected, combined to form an extraordinary babel of sound. The showmen and the revivalists entered into active competition, and for a time it was uncertain who would prevail, when a showman hit upon the device of bringing out a monkey on a pole, and parading the animal through the ranks of the enemy, accompanied with cymbals and a brass band. The scene, says the Galashiels correspondent of the Scotsman, which was one to make the judicious grieve, seemed to be vastly enjoyed by the mischief-loving section of the crowd. After the monkey had made a few circuits, the preachers gave in and adjourned to the hall. The meeting in the Corn Exchange broke up before ten o'clock, and at that hour the attempt to hold an open-air meeting in front of the booths was renewed. The showman and the crowd were still on the spot, and there was a repetition of the previous scandalous scene. One of the waxwork exhibitors shouted out in a stentorian voice, heard above the hubbub of stinging and other noises, an invitation to "walk up," and he would show them the "real Moody and Sankey." The police now put in an appearance, and told the preachers that unless the thoroughfare was kept clear they must be taken to the police station. This had the effect of inducing most of the Revivalist party to disperse.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN GLASGOW.—On Saturday afternoon, 5th ult., an imposing temperance demonstration took place. The members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Young Men's Society with bands and banners forming into procession at their hall, 83, Dumbarton-road, and proceeding through the most thickly populated streets to the Broome-law Quay, where a special steamer was in waiting to convey them to the historic town of Dumbarton. The weather during the forenoon was not of a very encouraging kind—which, however, had no perceptible influence in damping the enthusiasm with which every member of the society seemed to be inspired. The procession was headed by the spiritual director—Rev. J. Dwyer, the Father Mathew of Glasgow—in conjunction with his colleagues in St. Patrick's Church—Revs. A. MacDonald and W. Renner—the president and secretary coming next. A splendid new silk banner, the work of Mr. George

Kenning was borne in the procession, and was highly admired. The streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded. Many and earnest were the prayers uttered for the prosperity of the Rev. gentlemen and the cause they have so much at heart. On nearing Dumbarton a gay procession was noticed approaching the pier—which was headed by the good priest of St. Patrick's, Dumbarton—Rev. J. Carmichael—who tendered on behalf of his society and himself, a *cead mille fadhle* to the brethren from Glasgow. After addresses had been delivered by the Rev. J. Dwyer and Rev. J. Carmichael, various amusements were taken part in when the processionists proceeded, followed by thousands of spectators from the port, through the principal streets to the pier. The return home was accomplished by 10 p. m. Prominent among those who took an interest in the demonstration was the Very Rev. Provost Bennett of Dumbarton. The Council of Society deserve every credit for the excellent manner in which they performed their duties. Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

Thomas Logan, a Meriden (Conn.) brass moulder, has come into possession of \$39,000 by the death of a relative in Ireland.

Crop reports from Nebraska are much more favorable. Grasshoppers are said to have almost disappeared.

A woman rag-picker of Indianapolis who has always lived in the utmost squalor and was supposed to be very poor, died the other day, and is now found to have been worth nearly \$100,000.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—The Rev. Father Krant Buer was yesterday consecrated Bishop of Green Bay, at the Catholic Cathedral in this city. Archbishop Heni officiated as consecrator.

An Irish girl, named Margaret Menagh employed at the Chelsea Paper Mill at Greenville, Conn., was instantly killed on the 24th ult. Her dress caught on a revolving shaft, and she was thrown round with it. The body was terribly mutilated.

There is a man in Randolph county, Ga., who is ninety-four years old, and is the father of 33 children. 29 boys and 4 girls, the youngest being five months old.

LICENSING LAW.—The new liquor license law in Boston went into effect July 1st. Mayor Cobb expresses his determination to prosecute and close up every unlicensed establishment; also, to revoke licenses of all parties found selling impure liquor.

The Sisters of Charity, in Baltimore, have had a magnificent gift from an unknown gentleman of about two acres and a half of ground valued at \$20,000. It will be principally used for the benefit of the invalid and infant children of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.

A LARGE INSTRUMENT.—The new organ of St. Patrick's church, San Francisco, Cal., was built at Bremen, Germany, and cost \$10,000. It has three manuals, of fifty-three stops, and the pedal organ has eleven stops. Wind power is supplied by mechanism, and the organ has all the useful modern appliances.

DECREASE OF LAGER DRINKING.—Statistics given at a late convention of lager beer brewers in Cincinnati show that the consumption of lager is falling off. In 1873-4, the Western and Middle States, and these are the larger consuming and lager producing States, had 270 breweries, and in 1874-5, there were only 194, showing a decrease of 80.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.—New York, July 1.—The Customs authorities to-day seized diamonds valued at \$7,845,000, and with Customs duties added \$11,844,000. The jewels were in possession of one Blukmann, who arrived a short time since from Assinwall. A suit will be brought to have them condemned.

Statistics state that \$8,000,000 were lost last year in newspaper speculations. The New York Herald costs \$1,500 a day, or \$500,000 a year. The daily expenses of the Tribune are \$250,000 of the Times, \$1,000, and of the World from \$700 to \$800. There are at present 57 women who edit newspapers in the United States.

REV. N. A. RIVIERES, assistant pastor of the Precious Blood church, (Woonsocket, R. I.) has been appointed by Right Rev. Bishop Hendricken as pastor of the Catholic congregation of Natick, in this State, (Rhode Island.) There are about 1,400 Catholics there, consisting of 800 French Canadian and 600 Irish. Rev. Father Rivieres will be a great loss to the French Catholic congregation here, as he was beloved and respected by all who knew him on account of his sterling priestly qualifications.—Providence (R. I.) Morning Star.

EPIDEMIC.—The N. Y. Herald tells us that tragedies seem to be now the order of the day and, as the law seems to be unusually lenient with the offenders there is little hope at present of a cessation in crime. Murder is served up in the daily papers in a variety of forms akin to romance or dime novel. The latest instance is that of a father taking an erring daughter out on the river to row and convincing her of the error of her ways by three shots from a revolver. As a logical sequence the paternal adviser shot himself.

INSURANCE WAR.—BOSTON, July 1.—There was considerable excitement in insurance circles here to-day, over the difficulty between the National Board of Underwriters and Boston Companies which lately withdrew from the local board, the Manufacturers, Fire and Marine, having been expelled from the National Board for refusing to open its books for examination by the Supervising Agent. All the companies have made like refusals, and it is supposed they will be dealt with in the same manner. It is thought a lively insurance war has broken out.

JOKES ON THE EX JUDGE.—A Georgian paper relates that in open court in Albany, in that State, the other day, ex-Judge Strozer sought to place a demand for trial on the minutes, and referred to the "former practice in this court" in support of the motion, when Judge Wright playfully remarked, "That is not good authority in this court." Here General Morgan a member of the Bar, interposed a remark as to what Judge Strozer once required him to do in similar case, to which the ex-Judge quickly replied, "Oh, I am not talking about what I did; I am talking about what's right."

THE GREAT CURSE OF A COUNTRY.—According to the report of the police justices of New York for the year ending October, 1874, there were 40,177 arrests for being drunk or disorderly. Of these arrested 27,203 were men and 13,974 women. This drunkenness among women is the most frightful feature in the return, because it means so much—children going to perdition, a ruined home; everything, in a word, which is most hateful and repugnant to the right-minded. According to a return of April, 1873, the number of cases of drunkenness in New York was 638 for every 10,000, and there were 8,493 liquor saloons, being just one to every 119 men, women and children of all ages.

How sweet is a perfect understanding between man and wife. He was to smoke cigars when he wanted them, but he was to give her ten cents every time he indulged in them. He kept his word, and every time she got fifty cents ahead, he'd borrow it and buy cigars. And so they were happy. A Danbury little darkey refused to go to church, because he didn't want to look there like a huckleberry in a can of milk.



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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1875.

- Friday, 9—St. Zenon and Comp., MM.
- Saturday, 10—The Seven Brothers, M.L.
- Sunday, 11—Eighth after Pentecost.
- Monday, 12—St. John Gualbert, Ab.
- Tuesday, 13—St. Anacleto, P. M.
- Wednesday, 14—St. Bonaventura, D. C.
- Thursday, 15—St. Henry, C.

CAUTION.

We hereby inform our subscribers in Peterborough and vicinity, that JOHN DOHERTY is no longer Agent for the True Witness, and would warn them against paying him their subscriptions henceforth.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The part taken by England in the late negotiations on the continent continues to be unfavourably discussed by the German Press. One Berlin paper insists that England suffered a diplomatic defeat on the occasion. No one, it says, can find fault with a nation which evinces a strong interest in the maintenance of peace, if it uses influences for that purpose, at a given opportunity. But this time the opportunity was not forthcoming, and by listening too eagerly and cautiously to the whispers which reached her from Paris through Lord Lyons, England has suffered the bitter experience that results from a grievous mistake. The fact that England suffered a diplomatic defeat cannot, it says, be altered by any number of fine speeches in Parliament. Lord Derby has taken good care not to publish the correspondence on the subject, and the Peers have not insisted on its production. In other cases of the same kind such caution has not been shown; and if the reason for this reserve is looked for, the Berlin paper holds that it will be found only in the reluctance of the Government publicly to admit that the English intervention of which so great a flourish has been made before the country was superfluous and premature, not to say ridiculous. So long as England appears to coquet with France in order to oppose an alliance of the Western Powers to that of the three Emperors, the Berlin paper can only assume that she wishes to play a sly and perfidious part in the interest of her shipkeeping policy.

The House of Lords have just decided on appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland that a Steam Ship Company is liable for the loss of luggage of passengers if a steamer be lost by the neglect of one of their servants, notwithstanding that they issued a ticket which bore an endorsement mentioning that the company did not hold themselves responsible for any loss which might occur to the bearer.

The capture is reported, off the Tuamotu Islands by order of the French authorities, of the English brigantine Airoh, of Liverpool, alleged to have been guilty of kidnapping natives from the Gambier Islands, under cover of the French Protectorate flag.

The accounts given in the Press about the letter delivered over by Wiesinger to the Father Provincial of the Austrian Jesuit Fathers, was not quite exact. The writer of the letter did not offer himself to Father Buelow to kill Bismarck, but he sent him a sealed letter, begging the Provincial to forward it to Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits. But Father Buelow suspected that there might be something behind the scenes, and asked immediately permission from the Father General to open that letter in which the writer made the offer to the Father General of killing Bismarck. The whole affair needs to be cleared up. When, in the last century, the Society of Jesus was to be suppressed in Spain, a packet of letters was given to the Superior of the Spanish Province, to send it to the Father General. He did so. But the Government seized the messenger bearing the letters to Italy, and they were of such a nature as to give a pretext for the most cruel proceedings against the Jesuits.

Since the recent debates in the Italian Parliament upon ecclesiastical matters several Bishops have been deprived of their residences. Among others the Bishop of Cusena, who occupied the episcopal palace of that see from 1867 to 1871 as Vicar Capitular, and from 1871 to the present time as Bishop, has received notice to leave his palace within fifteen days.

It is reported that the German Nuns who will leave their convents in consequence of the new Prussian laws will proceed to England.

Special despatches to the London Standard, report thirty-five bridges destroyed by the recent floods in the South of France. The loss of property by

the overflow of the river Garonne and other streams in the South of France is fully as great in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, as in the Haute Garonne. One hundred and seventy houses were destroyed at the town of Maissac in the Tarnet Garonne, and fifty at Magliesterre in the same Department. Immense damage was also done by the rise of the water in the river Adour at the town of Bagneres De Bigerre, in the Department of Hautes Pyrenees. At the town of Agen, in the Lot-et-Garonne, the water in the river Garonne rose thirty-nine feet. The Daily News special telegram says the lowest estimate of deaths in the flooded districts is 2,000. Telegrams to the Times says 900 persons perished in the flood at Toulouse alone. The outbreak of an epidemic is feared. It is believed that 2,600 houses have been swept away in the town and environs. The damage there is estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 sterling. The Standard publishes reports of fearful inundations in Bohemia Moravia, Corinthia, Tyrol and Banat, with loss of life and great destruction of property. Bridges have been carried away, thousands of cattle drowned and the crops in several districts totally ruined.

Further details of the great earthquake in New Granada, Colombia, state that seven millions pounds of coffee were destroyed, which will greatly affect this year's crop. Of the 14,000 persons who died, only 3,000 were killed outright; the rest perished from fever and lockjaw, which in that climate nearly always follows severe injuries during an earthquake. In Condoscent, balls of fire were vomited from the volcano of Labanhero, and set fire to many houses, causing a scene appalling and grand.

The report that the King of Burmah refuses to allow British troops to pass through his territory is officially confirmed.

It having been stated by some of the continental papers that the visit of the King of Sweden to Berlin was in connection with a proposed alliance between Sweden and Germany in the event of a collision between the latter and Russia, it is now announced on behalf of the Swedish monarch that before he left Sweden he formally notified to the European Powers that his object had no political object whatever. The visit of his Majesty to Berlin has given much offence to the Danish people. While he was passing through Copenhagen the mob hooted at his Majesty and raised seditious cries, while a detachment of Hussars who were present were attacked with stones, and some of their horses wounded with knife cuts. The Danes cannot brook the idea of a Scandinavian monarch paying a friendly visit to an Emperor who has kept them out of part of what they consider their rightful inheritance. A most painful impression has been created at Copenhagen by the speech which his Swedish Majesty made at the late banquet in Berlin. When toasting the Emperor William, he expressed the hope that the old comradeship between the Swedish and Prussian armies might be renewed and strengthened. The Danes remember that the last time the Swedish and Prussian armies fought side by side was in the year 1814, that the foe was Denmark, and that the result was the cession of Norway, until then attached to Denmark, to Sweden.

A despatch from Vienna to the Standard reports that the peasants of Dena, in Transylvania have revolted against the nobles, and a defeated battalion of militia. Many persons have been killed, including two guides. Regular troops have been sent to the scene of the outbreak. British iron manufacturers just now are not a little disturbed by the success of Belgian and French manufacturers in competing with the makers of permanent way fastenings in Staffordshire and other districts. The makers of railway spikes and bolts in Belgium are reported to be underselling the Staffordshire makers by the enormous difference of £8 per ton. At a price embracing that difference they have recently taken an order, virtually from the English Government, for the East India Railway. Orders for spikes for Finland the Belgians have also wrested from the English manufacturers by a difference of £4 to £5 per ton. Further, South Staffordshire makers have just been largely undersold by firms in France, who have well beaten them in competition for an order distributed by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway.

Dominion day this year, was celebrated much more universally than in any previous year since confederation was accomplished.

XXII. DECREE OF THE FIFTH PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF QUEBEC, (1873).

ON CATHOLIC WRITERS.

By Catholic Writers must be understood all Catholics who, in our Province, write either on religion or on politics, in the papers, or in books, or pamphlets.

By a special favor of Divine Providence there are, at present, in the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, no journals, except those edited by Protestants, which attack Catholic dogmas, and which make open profession of denying the rights of the Church, (although it sometimes happens that, through human frailty, Catholic writers fall or have fallen, into error).

Still, as error may easily be insinuated and spread, it seems opportune to exhort them to seize every occasion to uphold sound doctrines. To attain this end, nothing can be more appropriate than the words of Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., in the Encyclical *inter multiplices*, addressed in 1853, to all the Archbishops and Bishops of France: "We cannot omit," says this Pontiff, "to remind you of the advice and counsels by which, four years ago, we strongly urged the Bishops of the Catholic world, to exhort men of talent and of sound doctrine, to publish writings which may enlighten the minds of the people, and dispel the darkness of the daily increasing errors."

Wherefore, we earnestly beseech you, while endeavoring to remove the danger of bad books and papers from the faithful confided to your care, to kindly encourage and favor those who, animated by a well cultivated and Catholic spirit, apply themselves, in either books or papers, to defend and propagate the Catholic Doctrine, to protect the venerable rights of this Holy See, and maintain its teachings, to refute the opinions that and systems contrary to this same See, and to its authority; in fine, to dissipate the darkness of error and to illumine minds with truth's gentle ray. Your episcopal solicitude and charity urge you to encourage these well-inclined Catholic writers, that they may

continue, with an ever-increasing ardor, to defend, with zeal and science, the cause of truth, and in their writings, should they fall into error, to warn them with paternal love and prudence."

To attain the end proposed by Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., writers, who wish to treat religious subjects, should—

1st. Prepare themselves for this function by serious study, and, according to the wish of the Sovereign Pontiff, be not only animated by a good spirit, but also possess a sound doctrine and the science required.

2nd. Obey willingly the admonitions of their Bishop, follow his advice, especially when they treat the arduous questions of the practical relations between the Church and civil society, as they exist in our country.

3rd. Carefully observe the rules of moderation, prudence and charity towards their opponents, especially if they be Catholics, and towards persons constituted in either ecclesiastical or civil authority, also, towards colleges, institutions, seminaries, and academics, placed under episcopal direction.

4th. Abstain from reciprocal abuse; fear to accuse and offend those who differ from them in opinion, as these things cannot occur without scandal to the faithful, sins against Christian charity and peace, and without exciting the contempt of heretics, who exult when they see Catholics vilify each other; it is then the duty of Catholics to avoid these contentions, in their journals, and rather to labor, in common, that they may preserve unity of mind, in the bond of peace.

We think it opportune to here make known an abridgment of the rules and counsels given by Benedict XIV., to the counsellors and censors of the Congregation of the Index, for the examination and condemnation of books. Catholic writers should, for the future, follow these rules and counsels, either in writing, or in judging the books or writings of others, especially of Catholics. The Sovereign Pontiff exacts: (a.) that they judge the different opinions and sentiments without party-spirit, and without prejudice, taking for sole guide the dogmas of the Holy Church, the common teachings of Catholics such as contained in the decrees of the general councils, in the constitutions of the Roman Pontiffs, and the consent of the orthodox Fathers and Doctors, for there are many opinions which, without being detrimental to faith or religion, are, with the knowledge and permission of the Apostolic See, rejected by some Catholics, and defended by others; (b.) that before judging a writing, they read it through, they attentively examine the design and intention of the author, as also the sense of the propositions as shown in the context; (c.) that the ambiguous expressions which may have escaped an author, otherwise Catholic, be explained in a friendly manner, as far as possible, and taken in good part; (d.) that the railery and sarcasms, which may be detrimental to the good name and esteem of the neighbor, be avoided; that Catholic writers abstain from censuring the opinions of others, not yet condemned by the Church; that, in defending their own opinions, they use moderation, and avoid the error of such as think they know that which they ignore, (St. Aug. Enchir., ch. 1.); that none pretend to excuse the acrimony of their writings by an apparent zeal for truth, as regard must be had to evangelical charity, as well as truth; (e.) that the license be restrained of those writers who, holding to their sentiment, not because it is true, but because it is their own, not only reject the sentiments of others, but hesitate not to stigmatize them.

We deem it expedient to add an extract from the second plenary council of Baltimore (1860), on the subject of journals. The following is the extract as approved by the Holy See:

"It may sometimes happen that public papers, written by, or under the direction of, Catholics, indirectly promote the cause of the Catholic Faith. Yet as it is to be feared that what they write, having a political interest in view, be attributed to the Catholic religion, or to the Ecclesiastical authority, by ill-disposed adversaries as it sometimes happens, we wish that all be made aware and know, that we acknowledge no journal as Catholic, unless it bear the approbation of the Ordinary."

"In many dioceses there are papers, the title of which declare them Catholic, and, as such, are considered approved by the Ordinary. Through these the Bishop makes known his sentiments, and his orders to the Clergy, and to the people. Hence, the custom has arisen of calling them "Official Organs," as if he who is invested with the Episcopal dignity and Office, were speaking to, and instructing, his people in every line, and in every page of the same. This false opinion, which arises from the erroneous interpretation given to this title, is almost universal, especially among Catholics. Hence, arise serious inconveniences, which can be borne no longer. All that these journalists may, through human frailty, have expressed contrary to truth, to propriety, or to moderation, is considered as the teachings of the Bishop to his people."

"That the Episcopacy be no longer exposed to this inconvenience, and that it be well understood, what are the relations which are called those of the Ordinary with ecclesiastical papers or Catholic journals, and that no one, Catholics or others, may longer doubt or argue upon this subject, the Fathers of this Council profess and declare, that the approbation, which it is customary for the Ordinary to give to public papers, means, nothing else, than that the Bishop judges these writers express nothing contrary to faith or morals, and that he hopes it shall ever be so, that these editors are men, whose writings may edify. But the Bishop cannot, and should not, be held responsible for all contained in these papers, except the teachings, admonitions, orders or prohibitions which he there-in publishes under his signature, and in virtue of his office."

DIES DOMINICA.

Upon a recent occasion we asserted that Protestants generally are ignorant of the Christian law relating to the Sunday. We repeat it now, and in proof thereof refer our readers to an article on "Sabbath Desecration," copied from the Ottawa Times of June 26, which will be found in another column. The writer goes in for observing the Sunday according to the Statutes of Canada, and says "it is absurd to argue that any church has the right to determine the manner in which the Sunday is to be observed." If he had the least knowledge of the Christian "day of rest," he would not write such arrant nonsense. Why, the Sunday is an institution of the Catholic Church—that the Times does not, cannot, deny—and surely the Church has a right to determine the manner in which it should be observed. All the Statutes of Canada or any other country can do in the matter is to prevent public profanation of the day, and whatever may be considered an impediment to the proper fulfilment of the Christian law.—When a statute goes farther and attempts to regulate the observance of the Sunday "altogether independently," as the Times says, of what the Church may consider Christian duty in regard to keeping the day holy, it becomes an insufferable nuisance, as, for instance, the Act of Parliament which Mr. Terry has levelled against the Brighton Aquarium, and, thanks to which, has succeeded for a time in depriving thousands of his country-

men of an hour's honest recreation on the only day in the week they are not compelled to earn their bread with the sweat of their brow.

As far as Canada is concerned, we are aware of no Statute "that regulates the observance of the Sunday throughout the Dominion," and in conformity with which, in preference to the great Christian Statute, the Times would have us keep the Third Commandment. The law is not the same in all the Provinces; it is one thing in Quebec, and quite another thing in Ontario. In the latter Province the rich can ride out in their carriages without committing a "Sabbath desecration," whereas the poor are denied the use of the street cars on the plea that it would be a gross profanation to run them on that day. But even in Ontario there is no Statute, at least to our knowledge, that prohibits playing base-ball on private grounds, no more than there is a Statute prohibiting the game of croquet on a private lawn; and we repeat, the authorities of Toronto dare not interfere with the students of St. Michael's, so long as they do not disturb their neighbors.—But, says the owl-like Times, "the defense which the True Witness sets up is one which in the eyes of the law would not hold good for a moment. It is just as absurd as to say, if a farmer persists in tilling his own soil on Sunday, and does not interfere with his neighbors, that the law could not prevent his continuing the practice." Well, the defense which we set up is substantially the same as the defense of that sturdy John Bull journal, the Saturday Review, upon a similar occasion. In an able article on the Brighton Aquarium case it says:—"Sunday is not to be turned into a working day, with shops and theatres open as at other times, but everyone is to be free to take his pleasure in his own way, as long as it does not seriously jar upon the feelings or comfort of the rest of the community." "Absurd" is a word that is constantly on the point of our contemporary's pen, and, strange to say, he invariably makes an absurd use of it. How pre-eminently absurd it is to argue in the case of boys playing base-ball, or party playing croquet, to that of a man tilling his own soil on Sunday—service work absolutely prohibited on that day! Any school boy can tell you that "argumentum a genere ad genus non valet."

But it is hardly worth while to protract the discussion on this point, since the Times finally admits that the Statute referred to is of no practical importance,—it has just as much force as that which prohibits a man to marry more than one wife." Very harmless it is then, and not worth the paper on which it is written. Every time Parliament meets we see a majority of members giving Tom, Dick, and Harry power (?) to marry more than one wife; and if the Statute which regulates the observance of the Sunday "altogether independently" of the Church be held in no higher respect by our legislators than the law of God relating to marriage, the Times, we fear, will soon find himself in quandary.

With regard to our so-called "sweeping charge" against the civic authorities of Toronto—viz., that they are a pharisaical lot,—we must say we are surprised at the impertinence of the Times in associating with individual members of the Civic Corporation that which we distinctly applied to the body as a whole. Taken within this range our charge is strictly true. It is not so long since—has our contemporary never heard of it?—a young Irish emigrant was arrested and fined in Toronto for playing "The Last Rose of Summer," or some other Irish melody, in his own room on a Sunday afternoon! That was the act of the civic authorities of Toronto—the result of a pharisaical law—and, in our humble opinion, they are, if they have not greatly changed of late, emphatically a pharisaical lot. What is a spade but a spade?

THE GOLDEN AGE.

It is not necessary to enquire into the reasons which induced the poets to divide the time which has intervened from the period of man's creation, into four distinct ages, distinguished as the golden, silver, brazen, and iron ages. This division of time by some parties is considered objectionable, inasmuch as the early age of the world was characterized by ignorance and barbarism, while the present is essentially one of education and refinement, it is therefore contended that the order assigned by the poets should be inverted, thereby naming the first the iron, and the present the golden age. From a certain standpoint we see no objection why this age should not be called a golden one, or, probably more properly speaking the age of gold, for never was the precious metal or its equivalent in value more eagerly sought than it is in this so-called iron age. Look at the commerce of the world, how many thousands are tossed upon the angry waves of the sea, plowing the waters of the mighty deep in frail crafts, exposed to the wind, the rain, and the storm, engaged in exchanging the commodities of one country in return for the precious metal of the other.

In the mines some are extracting with shovel and pick, from mother earth, to which all must return, the coal and the iron, and the silver and the gold. Others are at the plough, preparing the soil to receive the seed which the husbandman will scatter on its broad bosom in the hope of receiving an abundant return. Here are the elements in harness, look at that wonderful steam engine, behold that ponderous crank as it revolves around and around, by the aid of this monster, a child can do more work than a hundred men could in the so-called golden age, but this child has been torn from the cradle to the factory, and while doing the work of a man, it should be under the tutelage of a master at school, or under the supervision of its mother at home. This is certainly a glorious age, our peasants, fare more sumptuously, are better clad, and housed, and educated, and enjoy more happiness than many of the Kings of old, and if to fare sumptuously, to be well clad, housed, and educated, is sufficient to characterize an age as a golden one, then this age is pre-eminently such. But we imagine that the poets proceeded from opposite premises from what many do in this

matter, and consequently arrived at a different conclusion to that which is admitted. To name this age on the same principle as the poets had named the others, we are inclined to call it, a brick and mortar age; and this brick and this mortar of bad stuff. The coin of the ancients was their word or their promise to pay, and this promise was the current money of the time, it was received and accepted, the security was good because those who promised to pay had the fear of God in their hearts, more valuable than all the bullion in our banks. It was a golden age because they followed the golden rule. To-day, promises to pay, and promises to perform are broken by those who make them as easily as brick and mortar can be separated. So the gold, the silver, and the scrip which are used as the current coin of this age, to a certain extent replaces the honor, veracity and probity of the past.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Pic-Nic of this Society took place on Dominion day and was as usual well attended by the sons and daughters of the "old land." The steamer Montarville was engaged to take the pleasure seekers to Boucherville, which was the place selected for the day's amusement, and made three trips at convenient hours during the day. The place of disembarkation being reached and passengers landed, dancing was commenced and continued for some time. The sports commenced at about four o'clock. The following are the prizes and prize-winners:—Single Scull race, Mr. Bousquet, 1st prize, \$10. Double Scull race, Dr. Hingston's Gold Medal, Messrs. Frank Wilson and Neil Shannon—three boats started. 2nd prize, Messrs. O'Rourke and Marley won the Gold Medal presented by Alderman McShane.

All were landed safely at home in the evening.

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

THE LATE Mrs. RYAN.—The funeral of the late Mrs. William Ryan, mother of M. P. Ryan, Esq., took place at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning 30th ult, from her residence, 95 Dalhousie street, to St. Ann's Church, where the service was performed by Rev. Father Hogan. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John McElroy, Alexander McCambridge, Alexander Shannon, Patrick Larkin, John Arahill and Bryan Hayes. The attendance was very large, and the funeral was conducted by Mr. M. Feron, in his usual thoroughly satisfactory manner.

OPENING OF MOUNT ROYAL PARK.—On Dominion day the Park Commissioners, Messrs. J. W. McGarran, H. A. Nelson and F. David, gave a Pic-Nic on the Mountain Park. About three hundred invited guests and their families attended. A collation was partaken of at the Smith House, and a number of speeches made, after which the room was cleared and dancing engaged in. The affair was very pleasant.

J. F. McGuire has been appointed Collector of Customs at Trenton, the office having been made vacant by the death of David Robin, the former incumbent.

The Irish Societies of Halifax, Nova Scotia, will intend celebrating the O'Connell Centenary by an immense demonstration.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE UNITED IRISHMAN.—We have received the first number of this new advocate of the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, published in Liverpool, England. The want of such an organ was long felt by the Irish in England, and we feel confident *The United Irishman* will perform its mission ably and honestly, and will always be found a valuable helper in fighting the battle of Irish Nationality.

We have received the first number of *The Central Catholic*, a handsome sixteen-page weekly paper just issued at Indianapolis, Indiana, the Editor of which, is the distinguished lecturer and well-known convert to Catholicity—Dr. J. W. Rogers. Knowing the worth and ability of Dr. Rogers, we hope the Catholic people in America will accord him a hearty and prompt reward. We wish *The Central Catholic* a long and prosperous career.

The July number of the *Catholic World* has the following contents: "Space," a very learned article; "Corpus Christi" (poetry); "Are you my wife?" "The Cardinals"; "Horn Head" (poetry); "Stray Leaves from a Passing Life"; "An Old Irish Tour," being a review of Arthur Young's "Tour in Ireland 1776-9"; "Brother Philip"; "Submission" (poetry); "The Roman Ritual and its Chant"; "A Legend of the Rhine"; "Why Not?" (poetry); "On the Way to Lourdes"; "A Little Bird" (poetry); "Early Annals of Catholicity in New Jersey"; "New Publications."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for June has been received by Messrs. Dawson Bros. It opens with an article entitled "Thoughts about British Workmen, Past and Present," is an article which looks back to the beginning of the troubles between the employers and employees, and traces their gradual increase. Part II. of the new story "The Dilemma," said to be by the author of the *Battle of Dorking* continues its interest. "France and Germany," a letter from Paris, explains the late "scare," the small war cloud that has lately hovered over the continent, and among the articles is one on Banking and Mr. Goshen's Bill, explaining the English and Scotch systems of banking.

THE BOIRNBERG REVIEW for April, Dawson Bros., Montreal.—The following are the contents:—"New Series" of Wellington Despatches; "The Geology and Races of India; Malouet's Memoirs; Modern Architecture and its Ascendants; Reminiscences of William Macready; Arctic Exploration; Supernatural Religion; Kinglake's Battle of Inkermann; Pagan-Rome and Catholic Reform."

THE OPIHAN SISTERS, or, The Problem Solved by Mary J. Hoffman, Montreal: D. & J. Saddle & Co. Price, \$1.25, free by mail, on receipt of price.

SUNNY FLINT, by the author of *Altoe Harriet*, Montreal: D. & J. Saddle & Co. Price, \$1.25, free by mail, on receipt of price.

These are two very interesting stories and worth the sum charged for them.



EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS, NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The prizes were distributed to the children of these schools on Tuesday last. The people are very well pleased with the progress of the children attending these schools, as the training given is in every way excellent. Father Dowd leaves nothing undone to have the children receive an education which would be second to none received at any other establishment in the city, and we are pleased to learn that his efforts have been crowned with success.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY.—On Wednesday evening, 30th ultimo, we had the pleasure of being present at a literary and dramatic entertainment given by the pupils of Saint Patrick's Academy, Point St. Charles. The large hall of the Academy was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and there was a large number of persons present. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and two dramas—one in French, entitled "Le Medicine Malgache," in which ten of the pupils took part; the other, a comedy entitled "The Ghost." In both pieces, the performers acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The Principal of the Academy is Professor McKay, under whose care parents may rest assured their children will receive a sound Catholic and commercial education which will fit them for important and responsible positions in life.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—On Saturday morning last the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy in St. Margaret Street, took place in presence of a number of clergy and friends and relatives of the pupils. An attractive programme was gone through and prizes distributed, and an address delivered in French by A. Boland and in English by F. Dolan, with a few words of advice from Rev. Canon Moreau brought the proceedings to a close.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.—The hall of this venerable institution was filled on Thursday the 1st morning inst., to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils. An excellent programme of a varied kind was executed by the pupils, after which the prizes were distributed. The Superior of the Seminary delivered a feeling address to the boys, after which they separated for their holidays.

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY.—The annual distribution of prizes to the children attending this institution took place on Thursday, the 1st inst., the Rev. Canon Leblanc presiding. The following is a list of prizes in the Superior Course:—1st Degree.—Misses Eliza Feron, Maggie Collins, Theresa Gillies, Bridget Custello, Maggie Doherty, receiving each a silver cross. 2nd Degree.—Eugenie Grenier, Mary Ann Wall, Ludoviska Ste. Marie, Eliza Quinlan, Emma Michaud, receiving each a silver medal. For excellence of conduct, silver medals were awarded to Misses Mary Ann Wall and Ludoviska Ste. Marie, and prizes in the shape of books to Misses Eugenie Grenier, Eliza Feron, Corinne Charlet and Maggie Collins. The distribution over Rev. Canon Leblanc read to the audience a letter from M. de Bourget, regretting his inability to attend, and blessing the institution and its inmates. He was followed by His Worship the Mayor, who congratulated them upon their proficiency, and the ceremony concluded.

ST. DENIS ACADEMY.—The annual distribution of prizes to the young ladies attending this establishment took place on Wednesday, 30th ult. The proceedings were opened by the execution of an admirable programme of vocal and instrumental music after which the prizes were distributed.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—On Wednesday morning, 30th ult., at nine o'clock the Academic Hall of this Academy presented a very handsome sight; on two sides were the pupils, and in the centre were the relatives and friends, who assembled in large numbers to witness the triumph or otherwise of the boys each was the most interested in. Among those present were His Worship Mayor Hingston, Judge Monk, Father Rosselle, Father Dowd, Father Saurin, Father Nolin, and representatives of the Friars and Christian Brothers; Edward Murphy, Esq., P. S. Murphy, Esq., &c. The proceedings were commenced with the "March from Norma," ably performed by the Academy Band under the leadership of Mr. Saucier. After a few remarks from Principal Archambault, giving a description of the different courses of the Academy, he read a copy of the deed donating \$2,000 by Mr. Prudent Beaudry for the purpose of founding a scholarship of \$150 per annum. The Rev. M. Rosselle then addressed the pupils. He pointed out that the institution of Catholic educational establishments had commenced in Montreal at a very early date, thanks to such benevolent persons as Jacques Cartier, Villeneuve, and Mlle. de la Marche. He traced out the history of the several large Catholic schools and colleges in Montreal, and referred in terms of encomium to the different bodies who superintended the various institutions. The Prizes of Honor and Diplomas were then bestowed. The "Edward Murphy Prize" for the encouragement of commercial education, a gold medal and \$50, was awarded to Frederick Doran. The "P. S. Murphy Prize," a silver medal and \$20, was awarded to J. G. Monk. The "Jodoin Prize" of \$30 was awarded to George Dostars. The "Comtoe" Prize of \$50 was awarded to Maximilian Martin. Diplomas were presented to Frederick Doran, George Desbarats, Max. Martin, James O'Brien, Theo. Chabot, Wm. Anderson, James Monk, John Gallagher, Edward McGowan, James O'Brien and James Tansey. Master E. Duguis then pronounced the English Discourse, and Master George Desbarats the French Discourse, both of which were loudly applauded. Rev. Father Dowd addressed a few words of advice to the pupils as to their duties during the holidays, and spoke of the success that had attended their studies during the past year, and the proceedings closed with "God save the Queen."

SAINT MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA.—The annual distribution of prizes took place in the Grand Hall of this Convent on Wednesday, the 30th ult. The hall was very nicely decorated and was crowded with the friends and relatives of the pupils, who warmly applauded the announcement of the names of the successful competitors. Canon Sanguin occupied the chair, and had on his right Judge Scotto, and was supported on either side by about twenty ecclesiastics. The ceremonies commenced shortly after ten o'clock, when a prologue was delivered, some very creditable musical performances gone through, gold medals presented to graduates by Canon Sanguin and other clergymen, also various other prizes were distributed. The valedictory address was delivered by Mlle. Gagar of California, and the proceedings were brought to a close by an address in French from Mlle. Genereux, and a musical performance by several young ladies.

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA AT LACHINE.—The distribution of prizes at this great educational establishment took place Thursday morning, the 1st inst. Rev. Mr. Piche presided. The pupils acquitted themselves of the musical part of the programme, both vocal and instrumental, in a highly creditable manner. Addresses were delivered by Misses Morizai and Mary Waldron, respectively in French and English. Some beautifully executed work by the pupils was exhibited, and much admired by the fashionable assembly present.

WILLIAMSTON, July 2nd, 1875.—To the Editor of the True Witness.—Dear Sir, I observed with pleasure that your last week's issue, as in many a time and oft for the past twenty odd years, contained several gratifying notices of the good work which is being perseveringly prosecuted by the Ladies of the Congregation, de Notre Dame, wherever they have established a branch of their admirable Institute for the true training of the female youth of Canada, and I have every confidence that a like spirit of indulgence will prompt you to make room for the following brief reference to the Distribution of Prizes, which took place at the Congregation de Notre Dame in this village, on the evening of the 30th ult. Of the interior arrangements and decorations of the Convent Hall, suffice it to say that they were a la Congregation de Notre Dame, and produced a most pleasing scenic effect. The programme usually carried out on occasions of the kind, was here faithfully adhered to, and gave ample satisfaction to the large and appreciative audience present, among whom I observed—besides the actual Parish Priest Rev. C. H. Gauthier; Rev. Fathers McDonagh of Napanee, Casey of Gananoque, McCarthy of Brockville, Murray of Cornwall, Master of St. Raphael's, O'Connor of Alexandria, and Macdonnell of Lochiel. After the young lady pupils had given abundant proofs the progress made by them in the arts and sciences during the scholastic year then coming to a close, they were most deservedly rewarded by the Rev. Pastor with numerous and valuable prizes, wreaths of honour, and medals of assiduity and excellence; all of which evidently afforded quite as much pleasure to the Rev. giver, as to the grateful recipients. But the gem of the evening's entertainment in the estimation of your correspondent, was the Address to the Rev. Pastor, parents, and Patrons of the Convent School and its fair pupils; which was beautifully rendered by a Miss Tassie Fraser of St. Andrews, Ont., and which dispensed with nice discrimination, well merited encomiums to the present Pastor Father Gauthier; to his predecessor Rev. Father MacCarthy now of Brockville, who founded the Institution; and to the worthy Sisterhood themselves; for all that had been, and was still being done, in behalf of the Convent School. Permit me to add that this excellent female Seminary has just terminated its tenth and most prosperous year of existence; and to express the earnest hope that it may see many more such years, under the present worthy Superioress Madame Ste. Melanie, Congregation N.D.—Yours truly—Vistron.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND DIVINE WORSHIP.  
To the Editor of the True Witness.  
Sm.—I would be curious to know the laws that govern our Catholic volunteers—corps with regard to the observance of Catholic and legal holy days during their annual exercises. Certainly neither the Minister of Militia nor any of his subordinates can assume to himself the very great prerogative of dispensing Catholic soldiers or volunteer from assisting at the Holy sacrifice on those days. How then does it happen that the gallant commander of the Megantic volunteers—one half of whom, or nearly one half, are Roman Catholics—would not allow his men to be present at my church here at Divine Service on last Sts. Peter and Paul's day? I will not occupy either my time or your space further than to remark to all whom it may concern that for this indignity to the Catholic volunteers, there is a very simple remedy; and that is, to abstain altogether from enlisting in the above corps. As I may have an occasion to trouble you again in connection with this matter, I conclude here for the present. Yours, &c., JOHN CONNOLLY, P.P. Inverness, P.Q., July 5, 1875.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

The Toronto Liberal recently called attention to the fact that the students at St. Michael's College in that city, were accustomed to play base ball upon their grounds on Sunday, and invited the authorities to stop the practice, on the ground that it was a desecration of the Sabbath. The True Witness of Montreal, in defence of the students, says it "knows the civic authorities of Toronto to be a pharisaical lot," but denies them to interfere with the boys "so long as they play on their own grounds and do not disturb their neighbours." The True Witness proceeds to say that the Liberal and Protestants generally are "ignorant" of the Christian law relating to the Sunday; and adds, after quoting from the "Poor Man's Catechism" in support of its contention, that "it was on the authority of the Church—the Church of Rome, and not on the authority of the Bible—even King James!—that the Sabbath was transformed into Sunday. And if the Church had the right to change the day without one word of written law on the subject, the Church must also have the right to determine the manner in which it should be observed."

CENTENARY OF O'CONNELL.

Irishmen are frequently charged with division and faction, a charge that, to some extent, may fairly be brought against every nation or people; but it is remarkable that the very parties who have laboured to deepen and extend division and promote faction are the most forward and pertinacious in advancing that charge. There were in Ireland as in England, France, and every part of Europe, provincial kings, petty princes, and clan feuds before the Anglo-Norman invasion, in the twelfth century, which itself introduced a new faction that has stimulated all the native enmities for these seven hundred years. In the sixteenth century a new element of discord came with the Reformation. These two causes produced wars, rebellions, confiscations, penal laws, poverty, and ignorance. The whole soil of the country was confiscated several times over and given to alien proprietors, while the colony after colony of English and Scotch adventurers was planted in various districts of the kingdom from which the natives had been banished. Now it is the very people that did all this who now taunt the Irish of the present age with their divisions and their factions. The Irish—and we include under that name nearly all the Anglo-Normans, as distinct from the post-Reformation English and Scotch planters—may challenge Europe to find another people that has evinced greater unanimity upon all the more important questions of human existence, such as their devotion to the Catholic Faith, their tenacious adherence to their claim for distinct nationality, their love of national tradition, their respect for lawful authority, the strength of their family ties, their warm hearts, and their deep sense of gratitude. An illustration of every one of these great virtues is now presented to the world in the unanimity with which Irishmen abroad, no less than at home, are rallying round the name, and preparing to celebrate the fame of their great champion, O'Connell, on the occasion of the first centenary of his birth on the 6th of August next. Differences of opinion existed here and there during his life, sometimes as to the means he employed to effect his objects, and, in one instance, as to the object itself; but these few differences only prove the free thought and action of the Irish people; while since his lamented death, in 1847, they are all forgotten in the grateful recollection of his life and labours, his eminent genius, his unselfish love of Ireland, and his noble effort for her well-being.

Educated at St. Omers' and admitted to the Bar, open to Catholics since 1793, O'Connell's first appearance in public in June, 1800, was at the Royal Exchange, now the City Hall, to protest against the impending Union, and denounce the delusions with which Pitt had too ably seduced Catholics, prelates, clergy, and laity. The conclusion of O'Connell's speech, the first that he ever delivered in public, is remarkable:—"Sir, it is my sentiment, and I am satisfied it is the sentiment not only of every gentleman who now hears me, but of the Catholic people of Ireland, that if our opposition to this injurious, insulting, and heated measure of Union were to draw upon us the revival of the Penal Laws, we would holdly meet a proscription and oppression which would be the testimonies of our virtue, and sooner throw ourselves once more on the mercy of our Protestant brethren than give our assent to the political murder of our country. Yes, I know—I do know—that although exclusive advantages may be ambiguously held forth to the Irish Catholic to seduce him from the sacred duty which he owes to his country, I know that the Catholics of Ireland still remember that they have a country, and that they will never accept of any advantages as a sect which would debase and destroy as a people."

Such was the opening of O'Connell's public life in 1800, sentiments from which he never swerved to the time of his death in 1847.

Within this period of nearly half a century O'Connell and Ireland were synonymous, or convertible terms. He crushed the veto, overthrew the Kildare-place system of proselytizing schools, carried emancipation, supported Parliamentary Reform, denounced the Protestant Establishment, and thus prepared its final overthrow in 1869, obtained a Poor Law, secured Corporate Reform, and laid the foundation of every ameliorative legislative measure that has been passed since his death twenty-eight years ago. What Burke speculated about in political and ethical philosophy O'Connell realized in practice. He is the originator of the doctrine of moral force as distinguished from physical force as a means of procuring political advantages. O'Connell founded his school in England. He it was who first taught the sturdy Briton to agitate, with a chance of success, against majorities.

The coloured mecs ought to celebrate the centenary of O'Connell. He stood nobly with Wilberforce for the rights of the slave, and refused subscriptions from Carolina Planters in the Catholic Association. He aided the Emancipation of the Jew. He powerfully pleaded for the Protestant Dissenters as regards the Marriage and the Burial Laws. He helped to emancipate English and Scotch, as well as Irish Catholics. Wherever humanity pined or suffered O'Connell's sympathies and support were there.—London Tablet.

THE CROPS.

ONTARIO.  
TORONTO, July 5.—The Globe this morning publishes over four columns of telegrams from all parts of Ontario with reference to the crop, of which it makes the following summary:—Fall Wheat appears in many places to have been winter killed, and although the mischief has not been so great as at one time represented, the crop will, we believe, turn out below an average. The failure seems to be worse in Lake Erie counties, while Lake Ontario counties show a favourable result. Spring wheat, on the other hand, seems to promise quite an average crop. Oats and peas will, if the season continues equally favorable, be probably a little above, rather than below the average. Corn, whilst giving good promise in some districts, will hardly come up, we fancy, to an average yield. Root crops generally are thriving, and the yield will probably be more than usually abundant. The potato is assailed as usual by its enemy the Colorado beetle, but growers do not seem to anticipate as much mischief from the pest as in some years, and if the bugs be averted the result of the year's planting will be very favourable. Hay, although the crop has been greatly benefited by recent rains, will undoubtedly be short. From some counties it is true the reports are exceedingly good, but a very different state of things prevails elsewhere. The yield of straw, too, is likely, owing to the long drought, to be deficient, so farmers are anxiously forecasting with a view of providing a supply of fodder for their cattle during the coming winter, and in many cases are sowing Hungarian largely, to make up for deficiency elsewhere. Fruit in many cases is reported deficient, and peaches will be very scarce.

QUEBEC.

LACHUTE.—Grain crops promising. Hay, only three-fourths of average. Roots good. The potato beetle has arrived.  
BECINGHAM.—Crops were very backward until the late rain, but they have improved greatly.  
CARLTON.—Farmers around here report that crops too good, as they have prospects of a good harvest.  
GATINEAU MILLS.—Hay will be light. Grain promises well, an average crop. Potatoes doing well, but the Colorado beetle is working in many places, and may affect the yield very considerably.  
GATINEAU POINT.—Crops have much improved since late rains, and the prospect of a fair harvest is almost certain, and farmers feel encouraged accordingly.

MONTREAU.—Crops suffered greatly from drought, but look better since rain. They will be very light.  
THURSO.—Crops improved very much since late rains. Hay below the average. Grain doing well, though not far advanced. Potatoes look well.  
GRO.—Crops in general looking well, except in high, light land or heavy clay hills. Fall wheat good. Peas, oats, hay, and potatoes promise well.  
WALTHAM.—Crops have done pretty good so far, but are beginning to suffer considerably for want of rain. Hay looks well.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the True Witness:—  
Hamilton and Vicinity.—Mr. James Quinn.  
Hamilton, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public.  
For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood.—Mr. T. M'Govern.  
Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.  
St. Brigid.—Mr. W. Donnelly.  
Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr.  
Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney.  
Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans.  
Erinsville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M.  
Tunworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout.  
Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan.  
Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey.  
Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell.  
Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connor.  
Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Alliston, P. D. K., St.; Marysville, T. D.; Lochiel, R. McE., 2; Severn Bridge, D. McC., 3; St. Julien, D. R., 2; Alexandria, D. C., 2; Stratford, W. F., 1; Martintown, J. W., 2; Pelphost, P. L., 2; Eardley, M. B., 2; Nicolet, Rev. C. Z. R., 4; St. John Chrysostom, P. R., 2; Boston, Miss R. A. B., 3; Cape Canso, N. S., J. L., 2; New Glasgow, B. G., 4; Brooklyng, T. F. 50cts.; Yarna, J. H. 2.50; Park Hill, C. C., 4; Lafontaine, Rev. J. M., 2; Rockford, B. B., 2; Westport, J. O'N., 1; Grand River, T. C., 1; Middleville, P. J. D., 2; Pockemauche, N. B., F. B., 1; Brewer's Mills, P. D., 2; Colfield, M. H., 2.  
Per J. McE., Coburg—J. H., 1.  
Per J. C., River Denis, A. C., 2.  
Per Rev. A. McK., Arichat, Rt. Rev. J. C., 2.  
Per J. C. H., Rend—Rev. G. B., 2.  
Per Rev. R. A. O'C., Barrie—Mrs. A. H., 2.50.  
Per Rev. H. B., Granby—T. McK., 2; W. F., 2; P. C., 2.  
Per P. H., Osceola—P. A., 1.  
Per F. L. E., Kingsbridge—P. O. C., 1.

MARRIED.

On the 15th June, by the Rev. A. Vigau, David Nelligan, of Montreal, to Amanda Amelia, daughter of the late Joseph Magloire Hudon, Q. C.

DIED.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Mrs. William Ryan, aged 70 years, mother of M. P. Ryan.—R. J. P.  
In this city, on Friday morning, 2nd inst., of diarrhoea, Charles Patrick, youngest son of Joseph MacCaffrey, printer, aged 2 years and 10 months.  
In this city, of water on the brain, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, John, youngest son of John Burns, plumber, aged nine months.  
In this city, on the 3rd inst., at the age of 3 years and ten months, Edward James, third son of J. L. Palmer, Post-office.  
In Toronto, on the 22nd ult., Mary Adelaide, second daughter of Mr. Patrick Boyle, printer, aged 9 years, 1 month, and 14 days.  
In St. Andrews, Ont., at the residence of her son-in-law, Donald A. McDonald, on the 30th ult., Anne Harrison, widow of the late John Harrison, aged 86 years.—R. J. P.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SCHOOL TEACHER.

By a Young Lady, holding a Normal School Diploma, has eight years experience, and capable of teaching English and French. Apply to "M. P." True Witness Office. 47-3

HOME GUEST.—This Superior Illustrated Monthly, with four magnificent premiums, will be sent post-paid for one year, on receipt of \$1.10. On trial three months, with one Chromo, for 40 cts. All in want of business should send for our illustrated Circular.

HOME GUEST PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box, 2154, 419 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

THE CROPS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the immediate commencement and early completion of the Ottawa and Coteau Landing Railway; and all debts due shippers and others along the line will be settled at once.  
THE LUMBER TRADE.—Since June 25th to date, 38,940 sticks of square timber and 18,738 saw logs have passed down the Ottawa. This is a considerable falling off compared with last year.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, etc.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, etc.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Grain, Meat, etc.

J. H. SIMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866. UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the city. Its central position affords every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French. The Programme of Studies comprises:—  
1st. Commercial Course.  
2nd. Civil Engineering Course.  
3rd. Classical Course.

The degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred after due examination.  
The Scholastic Year is divided into two Terms of five Months each. At the end of each Term a General Examination is held, and reports are forwarded to Parents. The Annual Vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June, and ends on the 1st September.

FEES.  
Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed, and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term ..... \$80 00  
Day Scholars per Term ..... 12 50  
Drawing and Vocal Music, extra no extra charge.

EXTRAS.  
Music Lessons on the Piano, per Term ..... \$12 50  
Use of Piano, per Term ..... 5 00  
Use of Library, per Term ..... 2 50

The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent. N.B.—All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand. June 11, 1875. 43-14

READERS OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

The Harp. PUBLISHED BY F. CALAHAN, MONTREAL.

Subscription information for The Harp magazine.



6 FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Bonapartists are making active preparations for the coming electioneering campaign in France. Their journals seem confident of securing a strong minority at the elections.

The Emperor William has sent a messenger to M. Thiers with the complete works of Frederick the Great, as a mark of his sympathy and consideration.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—A rumor is once more current that funds are failing to the Bonapartist cause.

A DEATH BED REPENTANCE.—We take the following from the Pall Mall Gazette:—"The death of the Abbe Constant is announced.

The marriage of Prince Amedee de Broglie, second son of the late Duke de Broglie, with Mlle. Marie Say, second daughter of the late M. Constant Say, was celebrated at Paris, June 8th, in the church of the Madeleine.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE VENERABLE DE LA SALLE.—On the 2nd ult. there was a grand ceremony in Rouen, when the statue of the Venerable de la Salle, the Founder of the Congregation of Christian Brothers, was inaugurated.

with the French. Only one flag that ought to have been there, and would have been there in happier times—that of Germany—was wanting; but the colors of Alsace-Lorraine went by, and were warmly received by the populace.

The Belgian Minister of Justice has instructed his subordinates in different parts of the Kingdom to suppress resolutely all religious disturbances and to report to him those who incite to such disturbances by speeches or newspaper articles.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. Dom Antoine, Abbot of the Trappist Monastery of Melleraye. The deceased was raised to his high position in 1852, and has ever since administered the affairs of Melleraye in a manner to draw down the praises of all.

GENEVA.—In consequence of a vote of the Grand Council, prejudging the case which was about to be decided by the Law Courts, the church of Notre Dame at Geneva has been forcibly broken open and handed over to the Schismatical Committee.

MENS OPPRESSION IN BERNE.—We take from the columns of the Confedere, a Swiss Radical newspaper, the following synopsis of the new measure for crushing out the Catholic religion, which the Bernese Government has submitted to the Grand Council of the Confederation.

SPAIN. The death of Admiral Barcizetegi, killed in action against the Carlists, proved of immense advantage to the latter. The Alfonsoist flotilla was so disorganized by the event that it retired under the guns of St. Sebastian, whence, as a Hendage telegram of the Unions, informs us, it has not since moved.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.—There is no particular news from the seat of war in Spain, except that General Ello—who now figures in the Tolosa telegrams as the Marshal Duke d'Ello—has been attacked with acute rheumatism, and that there is not the least truth in the rumour we mentioned last week of Gen. Dorregaray having been wounded.

A Munich despatch, in the Unions, says that M. Lutz, the Bavarian Minister of Worship, acting in concert with the Minister of the Interior, has forbidden all Jubilee processions in the Kingdom, because the Bishops have not asked for the placetum regium.

Whilst the Bishop of Munster is conferring the Sacrament of Confirmation in a distant part of his Diocese, a letter has been brought to his house from the Government, which, according to the Liberal papers, contains the invitation to resign.

AUSTRIA. The editor of the Tagespost, of Gratz, has been arrested. No cause for his arrest has been published, but it may be guessed from the fact that his paper was foremost in publishing the most gross calumnies against Don Alfonso and Dona Blanca during the riots in Gratz.

A despatch from Buda, Pesth, to the Standard says a furious thunderstorm passed over that city. The lightning was incessant and hail fell in such quantities that the roofs of houses and the surrounding hills were covered two feet thick with ice.

ITALY. PUBLIC SECURITY BILL IN ITALY.—The Italian Government is at present engaged in a very ticklish operation, the carrying through Parliament of a Public Security Bill, intended to put an end to the disorders and crimes which render life and property so very unsafe in many districts, especially in Sicily.

THE CONSCRIPTION OF THE CLERGY.—The ancient customs in Piedmont was to exempt clergymen from the levy, on the ground that the two vocations, the clerical and the military, were incompatible.

A BEAUTIFUL ANSWER.—When the Emperor of France was on a visit in a distant portion of his dominions, he was welcomed by the school children of the village. After their teacher made a speech for them, he thanked them. Then taking an orange from a plate he asked:—"To what kingdom does this belong?"

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

THE LITTLE GIRL.—When the Emperor of France was on a visit in a distant portion of his dominions, he was welcomed by the school children of the village. After their teacher made a speech for them, he thanked them. Then taking an orange from a plate he asked:—"To what kingdom does this belong?"

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Following a Whale. A TERRIBLE DIVE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA AND A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. A ship some time ago arrived at Bristol, after a successful whaling voyage. Time was when thousands of vessels tracked the great sea monsters in search of oil, but the discoveries of the mineral article has made the trade no longer remunerative, or, at least, much less an object of pursuit.

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NICOBAR DANDIES.—The export of old hats to the Indian Islands is a new branch of trade worthy of the attention of "old clo" men. The inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, south of the Andamans, have an extraordinary fancy for such cast off headgear, and a regular trade in old hats is carried on between Calcutta and Nicobar, the much-desired head pieces being paid for with coconuts.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

- SPECIAL CHEAP LINES. LIGHT GROUND PRINTS: 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c. SAGE PRINTS, DRAB and BROWN PRINTS: 7c to 12c. PAISLEY SHAWLS. BLACK INDIANNA SHAWLS. GRES GRAIN SILKS, EXTRA VALUE. TURQUOISE SILKS. BLACK DOESKINS. SPRINGS TROUSERINGS. SILVER GREY ALPACAS. BLACK CASHMERE. CLOTH TABLE COVERS. WHITE SHEETINGS. BEETLED SELICIAS. BLUE and BROWN DENIMS. KID GLOVES, "JOSEPHINE MAKE." KID GLOVES, "JUVEN'S MAKE."

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. STOCK COMPLETE!

- LINES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17 1/2c, 19c, 23c, 30c to 45c. ALL DEPARTMENTS FULLY ASSORTED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. & R. O'NEILL, Dominion Buildings, McGill Str. MONTREAL. April 23, 1875. 30-3m

OPERETTAS AND CANTATAS SUIABLE FOR SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

An Hour in Fairy Land. A Cantata in One Act. No change of scenery required, except for Tableaux introduced behind the main scene. Price, 60 cents, in paper; 75 cents, in boards. Maud Irvin; or, The Little Orphan. An Operetta in Five Acts, for children's use. Dramatic, Singing, and Tableaux. Price, 60 cents, in paper; 75 cents, in boards.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER. 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street. Regs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several

Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. [47-52]

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS. The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the True Witness Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:— P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie. Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was at Kettle Bay. Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kettle Bay. Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Kettle Bay. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Kettle Bay. D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.



MISCELLANEOUS.

A Frenchman, intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle little lamb, said: "She is one mutton as is small."

Bismarck chopped \$97,000 worth of wood last year in his county of Lauenburg, donated to him after the '66 campaign by the Wilhelmish Majesty.

"What becomes of dogs when they die?" was what juvenile in Burlington asked his pa. "They go to the happy land of canine," he quickly replied.

A LONG PRAYER.—A paper says, describing a funeral: "The procession was very fine, nearly two miles in length, as was also the prayer of the chaplain."

THAT ALONE COULD DO IT.—Engaging Photographer, after a few preliminaries, to a young lady who has come in to have her portrait taken: "Just look a little pleased, Miss. Think of 'im."

AN EDITOR'S APPEAL.—The editor of the Shenandoah (Va.) Democrat very feelingly addresses his delinquents: "As the report that we are very wealthy has gone abroad among our subscribers, and has made them awful slow about paying up, thinking doubtless we don't want the money, we hasten to say that the report of our wealth is false in every particular. If ocean steamers were sailing at a cent a dozen, we could not make the first payment on a canoe. The lightning of poverty has struck us square, and had it not been for an armful of hay our devil managed to steal from a blind mule, our large and interesting family would be without a mouthful to eat at this moment. Is not this a sad picture, and can you delinquent subscribers look upon it without feeling the greenbacks rattle with indignation in your pocketbooks! We do not like to dun you, but we must if you fail to take the hint."

HOW KID GLOVES ARE MADE.—In certain parts of Europe the rearing of skins is an important business, those which command the highest prices, and are regarded as superior to all others, being the French, called in the market *peaux rationales*. By some the fine quality of these skins is attributed to a peculiar virtue in the wild vines upon which the young ones feed in the pastures which the frequent; this, however, being a popular error, as their value is simply the result of the care with which the little animals are reared during their life of four or five weeks. They are not allowed to roam at large, as such a license would imperil the evenness of their skins, which would become scratched by rubbing against stones, or passing through hedges. They are, besides, deprived of all food except milk as eating grass would tend to make their skins coarse. Consequently they are kept under a wicker coop, from which, at regular hours, they are led to suckle the mother, and this continues until they are killed at the end of four or five weeks. The younger they are killed the thinner the skin, but, of course, the smaller they are the less valuable, too, especially when they are only large enough to allow of single-buttoned gloves, while the demand is all for two, three and four buttoned gloves. By rearing the kids in the manner just described, larger skins are obtained, which are as fine and delicate as those of younger ones of other countries where they roam at liberty. As France produces the best skins, so Paris excels all places in France where gloves are manufactured, and an adept in the trade can select a Paris-made glove from among hundreds made elsewhere.

THE WIFE.—Only let a woman be sure she is precious to her husband; not useful, not valuable, not convenient, simple but lovely and beloved; let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attentions; let her feel that her cares and love are noted; let her opinion be asked, her approval sought, and her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished in fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, her children and society, a well-spring of happiness. She will bear pain, toil and anxiety, for her husband's love to her is a fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words, and looks, and deeds, for we have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out—is to a house without love as a person to a machine; one is life, the other is mechanism—the unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness, a penetrating brightness to which the former is an entire stranger. The deep happiness of her heart shines out in her face. She gleams over. She is airy and graceful, and welcoming and warm with her presence, she is full of devices and plots, and sweet surprises of her husband and family. She is never done with the romance of poetry and life. She, herself, is a lyric poem setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing, and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed. These medicines are sold by Druggists.

NERVOUSNESS.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the benefits I have received from using Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and it has proved an excellent curative for nervousness and general debility.

It is also a first-class tonic, enables a person to take on flesh rapidly, and is free from the constipating effects characteristic of other tonics I have tried.

HENRY JOHNSTON, Montreal.

P. N. LECLAIR,

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

CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—14

COSTELLO BROTHERS,

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.) HENRY R. GRAY, DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, MONTREAL. Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions. The Specialities of this Establishment are— GRAY'S CHLORO-CAMPORYNE for Diarrhoea, &c. GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily use. GRAY'S ETHER-CITRON for removing greases and paint from Silks, Satins, Woolen Goods, &c. June 11, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of NAPOLEON GREGOIRE of the City of Montreal, Tinsmith, Plumber, and Trader, Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 53 Pichette Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 27th day of July, instant, at 11 a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 3rd July, 1875. 47-2

NOTICE. THE Undersigned was duly named, on the twenty-first instant, CURATOR to the vacant succession of the late ALEXANDER HART, Esquire, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal. ALEXANDER HART. Montreal, 24th June, 1875. 46-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CALIX HENRI LORD, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 22nd day of June, 1875. 46-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of HENRY SUCKLING, presently residing in Sherbrooke, in the District of Saint-Francois, and Province of Quebec, clerk, heretofore of the City of Montreal, Dealer in Fancy Goods, Trader, An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 22nd day of June, 1875. 46-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PASCHAL HEBERT dit LE-COMTE, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 26th day of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 21st June, 1875. 46-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MARK WALSH, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 212 St. James Street, on the 26th day of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 22nd June, 1875. 46-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of CLEOPHAS OUMET, Trader, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, in the District of Montreal, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, corner of George Hypolite and Mary Ann streets, Monday, the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock a.m., to receive a statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 15th June, 1875. OHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee. 45-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ANTOINE GRIMARD, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 19th of July next, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 15th June, 1875. 45-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THEODORE BEDARD, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 19th of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 15th June, 1875. 45-2

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. \$1.50 per year. The Harp. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE. JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER. Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74]

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-1

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. [37-52]

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52

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

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL IS

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April 2, 75

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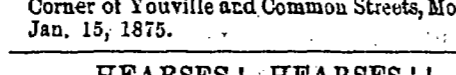
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