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VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

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JUST RECEIVED,

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Written for the TRUE WITNESS.

SHADE AND SUNSHINE.

I said to sorrow "why lament? What fearful stroke of fate Has crushed thy heart so utterly And left thee desolate?"
And sorrow said with piteous tears, "My dearest hopes are fled. They led me on for years and years, Now all are lost and dead." " o foolish sorrow! lift thy head. Raise but one thought on high, How canst thou sit in gloom and know

Of everlasting joy : I said to toil "why wear that frown Of anger and despair ?" And labor answered bitterly,

"Beneath the sultry glare Of summer noons, and in the chill Of wintry enows, 'tis mine
To strain and sweat, and groan, and still In poverty to pine." "O labor, there is yet a balm

For thy o'erburden'd breast: Who labors only can attain The everlasting rest."

I said to passion's wasted prey,
"Why languish thus, and sigh?" And thus humanity replied,

"My heart must love or die." Love, human love, dishonor'd flame

Of a celestial fire; A phantom guide to bliss or blame, A ne'er fulfill'd desire.

"O cast away the mockery, Exalt thy heart above, And seek, O seek forever more

God's everlasting love."

Lowe, PQ. D. C. DEANE.

THREE FATAL DUELS.

The Fathers with their Son's Corpses.

How the deadly feuds between the Counts de Montbaisson and the Barons de Precy had originated, not even those who were well acquainted with the history of these two noble French houses were able to tell. From time immemoral they had inhabited neighboring castles, and they had always displayed the most intense hostility toward each

In the politics of the country they had always esponsed different causes. During the times of Richelieu the Monthaissons had been on the side of the Cardinal, while the Precys had as eagerly taken the part of the nobility hostile to him. At a later period the former had been partisans of Regent Philippe d'Orleans, while the Precys had been foremost among the adherents of the Cpposi-

King Louis the Sixteenth had conferred the order of St. Louis upon Jannoy of Monthaisson, for gallantry on the field of battle, and the Precys had instantly declared their dissatisfaction with the conduct of the royal court, and manifested democratic sentiments. One of them, Veronin de, Precy, the eldest of the three sons of Baron de Precy, had soon afterwards said at a ball of the nobility at Tours, near which magnificent old city the castles of the two hostile families were situated, that Mathilda de Montbaisson, the only daughter of Count Montbaisson, and a very charming girl, was a dissolute woman, and that a few weeks ago she had given birth to an illegitimate child, whose

father was a peasant lad. When this assertion, which appears to have been a wastou calumny, reached the ears of the Montbaissons, the eldest son of Count Jannoy, Martin Louis, waylaid the hated slanderer on the public

him he spat upon his coat. A great many persons, among them some of the foremost citizens of Tours, witnessed the scene. Veronin de Precy staggered back, deadly pale, under the degrading insult.

"That is for the cur that has been lying about my sister," hissed out Martin Louis de Montbaisson, with flashing eyes.

"By my patron saint, cowardly Montbaisson!" cried Precy, drawing his sword, "I will take your worthless life for this outrage."

Monthaisson, though somewhat younger than his antagonist, was a much stronger man. He seemed to have expected that Precy would draw his sword on him. Quick as lightning he drew from his bosom a small whip. Seizing Precy's collar he struck him repeatedly in the face with the whip before Precy was able to use his sword. Then he wrested the weapon from Precy's hand and broke it to pieces.

At this moment two policemen appeared and put an end to the scene.

As they were holding the two infuriated adversaries, they hurled all sorts of invectives at one

"Ah! Monsieur de Precy, my whip has marked you for life. The house of Precy has forgotten how to make a sword!" cried Montbaisson.

"Hal" replied Precy, foaming with rage. "You shall pay for this, brother of a wanton and uncle of a pessant's brat!"

The officers took them before the Lieutenant of Police, but that dignitary did not venture even to censure the young noblemen. He exacted of them only the promise not to commit any more violence on the territory of the city.

They then returned to their homes.

At Castle Precy the old Baron and his sons concurred in Veronin's determination to send a challenge to mortal combat to Martin Louis de Mont-

At the castle of the latter's father there was great rejoicing because of the punishment Martin Louis had administered to Precy. His mother and sister

" Martin Louis," sobbed the fair Mathilda, as she was hanging on his neck, "you have avenged me upon my cowardly slanderer-you, the noblest of my brothers."

The family was still assembled in the large sit-

ting-room at Castle Montbaisson, when the Marquis de Cauchet, a young nobleman living in the neighborhood, was ushered in. His face was very grave as he bowed and said:

"I desire to have a private interview with Martin Louis de Montbaisson." "Do you wish to see me on your own behalf,

Monsieur Cauchet?" demanded Martin Louis. "No, Monsieur," replied the Marquis; "I come

to you as a bearer of a message from Veronin de

"Ah! ah!" exclaimed Martin Louis, while the other members of his family bent glances of intense suspense upon the visitor. "Monsieur de Cauchet, or can deliver vour message here. that my family should hear it," The Marquis hesitated.

for the ears of tender ladies."

"We are ready for it," said the old countess, haughtily.

"Speak!" said the count and his eldest son with house. one accord. "Well, then," replied the Marquis, "I come here

to challenge you, Martin Louis, to fight a mortal duel with Veronin de Precy, without any witnesses, and the combat not to cease until one or the other is dead. Do you accept the challenge?"

"I do!" exclaimed Martin Louis, unhesitatingly. "When will you meet Monsieur Precy?" demanded the Marquis. "To-morrow-at daybreak."

"And where? Will the grove of walnut trees on the highway to Tours, which is well known to you, be convenient?" "Perfectly so."

"What arms do you chose?"

Martin Louis reflected a moment. Then he said disdainfully

"I should like best to meet your friend with the same weapon with which I punished him this morning. But he it swords."

The Marquis de Cauchet bowed stifly and with-

Strangely enough the dangerous challenge made no impression upon the assembled Montbaisson family. They all of them were animated by too bitter a hatred of the Precys not to almost welcome an event by which they might gratify it in a bloody manner.

"My sons," said the old count at last, gravely, let us take, in the presence of your mother and sister, a solemn oath to avenge your brother's death in case he should fall in his combat with our common, vile enemy."

And the two younger sons, Bernardin and Charles, repeated an awful oath which their father uttered. The remainder of the day passed as if they were not

on the eve of the terrible tragedy.

The 27th of July, 1779, dawned. No more glorious morning could be imagined; but, when the first rays of the sun dispelled the lingering mists of the night, two human tigers rushed at each other in the above mentioned grove of walnut trees. Both Martin Louis and Veronin, like most of the young noblemen of that period, were skilled swordsmen. The first few rounds were bloodless. Suddenly Veronin uttered a cry. His shoulder had been pierced, and the blood began to stream from his

effort he rushed again upon his antagouist. Martin Louis smiled disdainfully. He easily warded off the stroke. But the next effort of Veronin was more successful. His blade pierced Martin Louis' breast. A groan of pain escaped him.

wound. He turned very pale, but with a desperate

He staggered as if ready to sink down. Veronin uttered a triumphant yell. "You will die, dog!" he cried, as he gloated upon the countenance of his wounded adversary. "No! no! you shall die!" roared Martin Louis

He gathered all his strength, and attacked Veronin with a fury, which the other was unable to withstand. A moment later Veronin's heart was pierced by Martin Louis sword. With a yell of pain he fell and expired. But Martin Louis, too, Promenade of Tours, and, when face to face with was mortally wounded. His life blood was fast ingly. "What a terrible boy you are But tell

ebbing away; two or three minutes afterward he was also a corpse.

An hour later Baron de Precy found his son's cold and stiff remains in the walnut-tree grove. For a moment even the thought that with his first-born had fallen the hated first-born of Montbaisson was unable to assuage his grief. But, when he turned round and met the glance of deadly batred which the father of the slain Martin Louis de Montbaisson who had likewise come to look after his son, bent upon him, he said:

"Ah, Montbaisson! the sons have fought. It is now the turn of the fathers!"

"Be it so," replied the count haughtily. "I shall wait for you to morrow morning at this hour, with. out witnesses, with my brace of pistols. It shall be death for either or both of us."

The challenge was communicated to the anxiously waiting families of the two old men at the same time at which the gory remains of the two slain young men were taken home. So terrible was the thirst for revenge at both castles, that hardly a tear was shed for the dead.

The duel next morning resulted in a similar fatal manner. Baron de Precy's first shot severely wounded the Count de Montbaisson. The latter, however, had strength and firmness enough left to

send a bullet through the Baron's breast. There was a gnashing of teeth at Castle Precy when the Baron's remains arrived there, and they heard that Count Montbaisson was likely to recover from his wound. Such, however, did not prove to be the case. Three weeks later he died in the greatest agony; causing on his deathbed his remaining two sons, Bernardin and Charles, to repeat their oath of vengeance against the Precys

Of the latter two were left-Victor and Lucrece. Victor and Barnardin also fought a duel. They only inflicted painful wounds upon each other.

By this time the royal government had heard of the murderous sentiments entertained by the two families towards each other. King Louis XVI, in order to prevent further bloodshed, had the two wounded youths conveyed to the Bastile, where Precy died soon after his arrival, while Bernardin de Montbaisson remained a prisoner for three years,

when he also expired.

Thus, in the year 1782, but one male member of each family survived—Charles de Montbaisson and

Lucrece de Precy.

They were at that time little more than boys, and dissimilar in character as possible.

Lucrece de Precy, than fifteen years old, was a sombre and almost misanthropic person. Of slend. er build, he had never manifested much liking for the pursuits of the young scions of noble houses. He disliked fighting and sport, was passionately fond of books, and, above all things, an enthusiastic student of astronomy. His favorite resort was an old tower on a wooded hill in the neighborhood, which, in mediaval times, had been used as a lookout by the knightly noblemen of Toursine. From the top of the tower Lucrece de Precy often made astronomical observations, in which he spent there occasionally whole days.

As time were on his pridelections for this lonely "My message," he said at last, "is one hardly fit spot grew stronger and stronger. To show an appreciation of his attachment to it, he had which thenceforth floated the banner of his noble a tall flag-staff erected on the top of the tower, over

Young Charles de Montbaisson was a widely different character. His tastes were singularly gross He was cruel to animals, and had on one occasion beaten a servant so severely that the latter had died in consequence. The noble young murderer had not even been arrested for this shocking crime, so great were the privileges of the aristocracy yet. It remained for the revolution to avenge the crimes it had committed so long, with such recklessness and impunity. Of his hatred of young M. de Precy, Charles de Montbaisson had made no secret.

"I shall kill the young rascal one day," he had

repeatedly said. People who heard him utter these words believed that, when grown up, he would challenge young Precy; but they had no idea that he intended to

put him to death in a widely different manner. One day in 1785, Charles de Montbaisson returned from a journey to Italy, where he had been for over a year. On the same evening he secretly repaired to the tower, where he ascertained that Lucrece de Precywas still watching the silent stars. When near the tower, Charles stood still. A glance at the top window of the tower, which was lighted, showed him that the last scien of the house so hat d by the Montbassons was there.

With a chuckle Charles said to himself : " I have got him as a rat in a trap. This time no Montbaisson will fall in the combat, but Precy will

die-and die how!" His savage expression, as he uttered these words, show d that he had conceived a terrible scheme for the slaying of his unsuspecting adversary.

Lucrece de Precy was on that evening in better spirits than usual. The night was clear and the stars unusually bright. He had for hours been watching through his telescope various constellations particularly interesting to him, when he suddenly heard a noise in the tower.

It was close to the entrance. The tower contained an old stair case which led to the platform on its top. Young Precy listened a moment, and

then he heard the noise again.
"Who is there?" he shouted down. "Is that you, Lucrece de Precy?" asked a threat-

ening voice below. " Yes." "I am glad to know you are there-very glad, I

"But who are you?" "I am your friend, Charles de Montbaisson !" Young Precy was silent for a few moments. Then he said:

assure you."

"Of course you are not my friend, Monsieur de Montbalsson. But will you tell me what you want in this tower? You know it is my property, and I have a notion to have you punished for intruding

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Montbaisson. "By the escutcheon of my ancestors," cried Precy, stung by the scornful laughter of the enemy of his house, "I shall have you flogged by the

gamekeeper if you ever show your face here." "Really | really !" replied Montbaisson, mockme what the stars, in which you read so often, prophesied you to-night?" "Get away from here, you impudent fellow! cried

CHRONICLE.

Precy, now fairly beside himself. "Ah, then, I will predict your fate to you," replied Montbaisson, "and you will find that I am a splendid prophet."

Precy, struck by the sinister tone of his unwelcome visitor, listened in silence to him.

"Now," continued Charles de Montbaisson, "I predict to you, Lucrece de Precy, that this very night you will be slowly burnt to death in this tower. Unless the smoke smothers you before the flames begin to burn your flesh, you will be slowly roasted. You might throw yourself from the top of the tower, but you would break every bone in your body by the fall."

"What do you mean!" cried Precy, now seriously alarmed.

" I mean to build a fire under this dry old wooden staircase," shouted Montbaisson back. "I have all the dry wood I need for it here, and-

He was interrupted by a piercing cry for help which young Precy uttered. "Oh, you need not hope for any assistance from

without. No one can hear you, even though you shout at the top of your voice." "Oh, you cannot intend to murder me in so cruel

a manner?" cried Precy, in an imploring tone. "Don't look for mercy on my part, replied Mont-baisson. "I shall put you to death exactly as I said. But listen to me; I have something to say to you first."

Precy, wringing his hands in mute despair, bent forward to catch every word from his infamous ad-

"You see, Monsieur de Precy," proceeded the latter, " what I am going to do is perfectly safe for me. When they find your charred remains here to morrow, they will think that you yourself incautiously set the wooden staircase on fire.

Now I will tell you what I shall do when you are dead. My lawyer has told me that I am your next of kin. So, by your death, the Precy estate will become mine, and, in order to kill sympathy for you, I shall circulate the report that you are not your father's son at all, but a bastard borne by your mother to a valet of your father's. I have had a docu-ment drawn up to that effect. The world will point its fingers at your mother, and your memory will be cursed. Ah, Monsieur de Preuy, your brother Ve-ronin one day called my sister Mathilde a voluptuous creature; now I shall make everybody believe that your own mother is a wanton."

At first Lucrece was prefectly dazed as these cruel words fell upon his cars; but suddenly an idea

struck him.

He looked up to the flagstaff that was dimly rising into the air. The top of that flagstaff was supported by three strong wires fastened to blocks

of wood in the ground below. Knowing full well that Montbaisson was in dead earnest, he conceived the perilous plan of climbing up the flagstaff to the top, and then lower himself on one of the wires supporting it to the ground. But would the flagstaff bear his weight?

Would the wire hold him, if he should reach the top of the flagstaff? Would not Montbaisson hear him and merciless-

ly slaughter him? Still, it was the only chance of escape remaining

to him, and he had to risk it. He succeeded. But, in years long afterward, he would tremble and turn pale when thinking of that

perilous descent. When he was out of reach of the murderous young scoundrel, Precy shouted for help; and, an hour later Montbaisson, who had actually set the staircase in the tower on fire, was arrested and taken to the Tours jail

The King banished him from the country; but he returned in 1792, and professed ultra-democratic principles. This, however, did not save him from suspicion, and in 1794 he was guillotined in Paris.

HOME RULE.

THE HISTORY AND PERSONNEL OF THE MOVEMENT.

(Continued from our Last.)

And now what was the scheme or plan, or platform " put forward after such deliberation, inquiry, negotiation, and investigation? What specifically has been the Irish national demand as put forth to the world in 1870, solemnly ratified in a great National Conference in 1873, and unmistakably and triumphantly endorsed at the general elections of February, 1874?

Substantially the old demand and declaration on the basis of which Ireland has been ready enough any time for the last two hundred and fifty years to compromise with the English connection-equality in a copartnership, but no subjugation; the ne- Drogheda tional autonomy of Ireland secured; the right of Galway Ireland to legislate for and control her own affairs established. The Irish Confederate government of 1642, the free Irish Parliament of 1690, the free Irish perliament of 1782, and the decres of the Irish millions organized in the Repeal movement of 1843 formulated just that programme -modified somewhat, no doubt, each time, it might be, according to the requirements of the period; but still, as the student of authentic historical documents will discover, was on all these memorable occasions in substance the same. The Catholic Confederation at Kilkenny in the seventeenth century, the Protestant Convention at Dungaunon in the eighteenth, spoke in almost identical tones as to Ireland's position under the triple crown of Scotland, England, and Ireland. It was very much as if Virginia, in 1865, said: "I have fought you long and bravely; recognize and secure to me the fullness of State rights, and I wil loyally cast in my lot as a member of the United States." How closely the founders of the new Irish movement kept on the old lines may be seen from the subjoined "platform" laid down by the "Home Government Association in 1870 :-

"HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION. " GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

of obtaining for Ireland the right of self-government by means of a National Parliament.

"II.—It is hereby declared, as the essential principle of this association, that the objects, and the ONLY OMECTS, contemplated by its gorganization

"To obtain for our country the right and pri-vilege of managing our own affairs, by a parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of her Majesty the Sovereign and her successors, and the Lords and Com-

mons of Ireland. "To secure for that parliament, under a Federal arrangement, the right of legislat-ing for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the

Imperial expenditure.

"To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the Colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the United Empire with foreign states, and all matters appertaining to the defence and the stability of

the Empire at large.
"To attain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries, without any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the Constitution

"III.—The association invites the co-operation of all Irishmen who are willing to join in seeking for Ireland a federal arrangement based upon these general principles. "IV .- The association will endeavor to forward

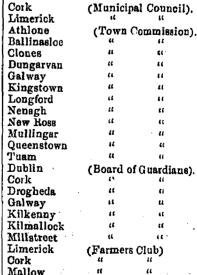
the object it has in view, by using all legitimate means of influencing public sentiment, both in Ireland and Great Britain, by taking all opportunities of instructing and informing public opinion, and by seeking to unite Irishmen of all creeds and classes in one national movement, in support of the great national object hereby contemplated.

" V .- It is declared to be an essential principle of the association that, while every member is understood by joining it to concur in its general object and plan of action, no person so joining is committed to any political opinion, except the advisibility of seeking for Ireland the amount of self-government contemplated in the objects of the association."

Though rather diffidently and unostentationaly projected, the new movement was hailed with general approbation. Yet it had for some time hanging on either flank very bitter though not very nu-merous assailants. The ultra-Tories, led by the Dublin Daily Express, shricked fiercely at the Protestant Conservatives that they had entered the camp of Fenianism and Romanism; the ultra-Whigs, led by the Dublin Evening Post, howled wildly at the Catholics that they were the tools of Orangemen who shammed Home Rule merely to spite Mr. Gladstone for disestablishing the Protestant Church. There can be no doubt this latter idea had long a deterrant effect on the Catholic bishops and clergy; they thought the new move-ment too like a Protestant revenge on an English minister whom they regarded as a benefactor.
"The newly-born patriotism of these Tory-nationalists will soon vanish," they said (not without show of reason); "wait until they have driven Mr. Gladstone from office, and got Disraeli back again —they will then draw off quick enough from Home Rule." "Very likely," answered the Catholic Home Rulers; "we are quite prepared to find a large per-centage of these men fail off, but enough of them will remain faithful and frue to make the movement a success; and especially the Protestant youth of the country henceforth will be ours."

Time-at all events such time as has since clapsed-has quite vindicated this view.

Meantime the country was pronouncing gradually but decisively on the movement. Within the first six months the following corporations, town commissions, and boards of guardians passed formal votes endorsing its principles :-



This was barely a few months' work as to the pronouncement of popularly-elected public bodies. A number of public meetings in various parts of the country, attended by tens of thousands of the people, gave a further stamp of approval and a cheer of welcome to the movement.

The mode of electing the governing body or council of the association was peculiar. In place of the usual mode-proposing the list at the annual public meeting, and passing it there and then—the members of the council were elected by ballotpapers; each member of the association, no matter where resident, receiving his paper and exercising his vote as well as if he lived on the spot in Dublin. Much curiosity existed to see the result of this secret ballot-votes in a clarge body so mixed in religious class and (in a sense) political opinions. Two-thirds or three fourths of the voters would be Catholics—was ic not a gravious peril that by any chance they might ballot in a nearly exclusively Catholic council; and thus sow, misgiving and mis-"I.—This association is formed for the purpose trust amongst the Protestants? But never yet

have the Catholics of Ireland, in private or public, failed to refute by a noble tolerance the evil suspicions of their foes. The very first council thus: elected (under circumstances, too, that precluded concert or arrangement as to either their general or particular result) turned out to be composed of thirty-two Catholics and twenty-nine Protestants and two Protestants headed the poll! The announcement had a profound effect, not only in cementing and solidifying the new union of parties and creeds within the organization, but also in spreading its principles abroad. A good idea of. the varied classes composing the governing body thus elected may be gathered from the following analysis of the Home Rule Council for 1872:

Catholic clergy......5 Protestant clergy.....4 (The late) Lord Mayor.....1 Aldermen.....7 Deputy lieutenants......3 Doctors of medicine.....3 Knights.....3 Justices of the peace.....4 Lieutenant-Colonel.....1 Members of Parliament........

take alarm; for without the Irish vote that party could neither attain to nor retain office. They warned the Catholic hierarchy to discourage this mischievous business. It was at best "inopportune;" it would arrest Mr. Gladstone's beneficent design of settling the Catholic University education question; and would only "play the Tory game." Liberalism was not going to die easily. Things came to a crisis in the Kerry election of 1872. On the death, that year, of Lord Kenmare, his son, Viscount Castlerosse, then Catholic-Whig Liberal member for Kerry, attained to the carldom, and thus created a vacancy in the parliamentary representation. By a compact between the great landlords of the county, Whig and Tory, thirty years previously, it was agreed to "halve" the county between themselves : one Protestant Tory member from the great house of Herbert of Muckross, and one Catholic Whig from the noble house of Kenmare-an "alliance offensive and defensive" against all third parties of popular intruders being thus established. On this occasion the new Earl of Kenmare nominated as his successor in the family seat his first cousin, Mr. James A. Dease, an estimable Catholic gentleman, acceptable to the people in every way but one: he was not a Home Ruler. Although the Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, joined the county landlords in nominating Mr. Dease, the bulk of the Catholic clergy, and the people almost unanimously, revolted, and, amidst a shout of derision at such a "hopeless" at tempt, hoisted the flag of Home Rule. They, Catholics almost to a man, chose out as their candidate a young Protestant Kerryman barely home from Oxford University—Roland Blennerhassett, of Kells He was a Home Ruler, and much loved even as a boy by the Celtic peasantry of that wild Iveragh that breaks the first roll of the Atlantic billows on the stormy Kerry coast. Ireland and England held breath and watched the the struggle as a tacitly-

> Who spills the foremost foeman's life, His party conquers in the strife."

admitted test combat.

Such an election struggle probably had not stirred Ireland since that of Clare in 1829. It resulted in an overwhelming victory for Home Rule. Deserted by every influence of power that should have aided and befriended them (save their everfaithful priests, who, in nearly every parish, marched to the poll at the head of their people)—the frieze-coats " of O'Connell's county," rising in their might, tore down the territorial domination that had ruled them for thirty years, and struck a blow that decided the fortunes of the Home Rule move-

Barely less important (and only less important because of some peculiar features in the Kerry struggle), was another election being fought out in Galway County at the same moment. That county, about a year previously, had elected unopposed, on Home Rule principles, a man the value of whose accession to the national ranks it would be almost impossible to over-estimate. This was Mitchell Henry, of Kylemore Castle, near relative by descent of that Patrick Henry illustrious in American annals. Not because of his large wealth-he is said to have succeeded on his father's death to a fortune of over a million pounds sterling-but for his high character, his great ability and thoroughly Irish spirit, he was a man of great influence, and his espousal of Home Rule was quite an event. Now, however, another election, this time contested, fiercely contested, had orisen; the candidates being Colonel Trench, son of Lord Clancarthy, Whig and Tory landlord nominee, and Captain John Philip Nolan, Home Rule candidate, under the auspices of the great " Prelate of the West," the world famed Archbishop of Tuam. For years the grand old man had not interfered in an election or emerged from the sorrowful reticence into which he retired after the ruin of the Tenant League. But Ireland was up for the old cause, and "John of Tuam," O'Connell's stoutest ally in the campaign for Repeal, was out under the old flag. Not to let his name and influence be discredited in his old age was as much the point of battle, certainly the point of honor, on the part of the people, as to return the Home Ruler The struggle was one of those desperate and merciless encounters between landlord tyranny on the one side and conscience in the poor man's breast on the other, which used to make Irish elections as deadly and disastrous as armed conflicts in the field. Happily, it was the last of its class ever to be seen in Ireland; for the Ballot Act, passed a year after, closed for ever the era of vote election. Captain Nolan was triumphantly returned. The famous "Galway Election Petition," in which Judge Keogh so distinguished himself, unseated him (for a time) soon after; but Kerry and Galway struck and won together that week in February, 1872; and the one blaze of bonfires on the hill-tops of all the western countries, the following Saturday night, celebrated the double victory for the national

In the course of the next succeeding year every election vacancy in Ireland but one resulted in the return of a Home Ruler. Mr. Butt himself being among the number. There was now no longer any question as to the magnitude of the dimensions to which the movement had attained. "Home Rule" had become a watchword throughout the land; a salutation of good-will on the road-sides; a signal-shout on the hills. To this had grown the work begun almost in fear and trembling that night at the Bilton Hotel in 1870. The hour could be no longer delayed for convening the whole Irish nation in solemn council to make formal and authoritative pronouncement upon the movement, its principles, and its programme. In the end of the summer of 1873 it was accordingly decided that in the following November an Aggregate Conference of Delegates from every county in Ireland should be convened in the historic Round Room of the Rotundo, memorable as the meeting place of the Irish Volunteer Convention more than three quarters of a century before.

But the history of that important event fitly be-

longs to another chapter of such a record as this.

the Home Rule movement—from 1870 to 1873. The second three years—from 1873 to 1876—will exhibit it in a new light, with the mandate of a

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

B. POPE EUGENE III. AND ARNOLD OF BRESCIA.

By J. F. L., D.D.

(Continued from our Last.)

The rebellious Romans, so far from regretting the cruel fate of Pope Lucius, endeavored to take advantage of the vacancy of the Holy See, and declared they would not allow a successor to be enthroned, unless the Sacred College and its choice should previously acknowledge the sovereignty of the Senate and the independence of the Roman people, or to express it a la moderne, they "desired to have a voice in the conclave, with a view of securing a liberal. Pope,"

But the remains of the martyred Lucius had scarce grown cold when Eugene was proclamed Pope from the balcony of the Lateran. At the news, the Arnoldists grew wild with rage. As it was impossible for the Pope to gain access to St. Peter's, he was forced to forego the honor of receiving the episcopal consecration over the tomb of the Apostle. In fact, it was not safe for him to remain in the city. He retired to Monticellii and thence to the Abbey of Farfar, where he was consecrated, 4th of March, 1145.

The trusty city of Viterbo opened its gates to the fugitive Pontiff, who received here the homage of the several States of Europe. Moreover a deputation of Armenian Bishops came to Viterbo in order to assuage his grief by offering him the full and entire submission of the Armenians. This nation had been separate from the Centre of Catholic Unity more by distance and difficulty of communication than by malice of disposition. Eugene, upon examining their liturgy, discovered that a few abuses had crept into it, the principal of which was that they neglected mingling water with the wine at the Sacrifice of the Mass-a rite which, on account of its mystical signification, the Church has ever deemed of great import. The Armenians, who had come to Italy not teach the Vicar of Christ but to be taught by him, received his animadversions with joy and gratitude. Before returning home, they assisted at a Mass celebrated by the Pontiff, and Otho of Frisingen (who was himself present) tells us that in the course of the celebration, a solitary ray of supernatural light and two spotless doves were seen ascending and descending between the closed roof and the head of the celebrant.

We left Arnold of Brescia sullenly biding his time among the Alps. An Œcumenical Council had banished him from Italy, a royal decree from France, an imperial mand the from Germany. Zurich was the only place which received "the outcast of the universe." It was a fit abode for the precursor of Zwinglius. Here he remained several years, but not in idleness. Contemporary authors point him out as the instigator of all the troubles of the age. His disciples were ardent in the dissemination of his communistic doctrines. Thirty of them crossed over to England, though apparently with little fruit. One old woman is the only British convert to their sect which history has recorded.

But the success of his faction in the Eternal City encouraged the demagogue to take command in person. Gathering around him two thousand Swiss. he descended into Italy, and was received by the revolutiohists with immense enthusiasm. The Republic" had need of a legislator, for although it had succeeded admirably in overthrowing the existing institutions, it had not been able to build up anything in their stead. Arnold undertook to reduce the chaotic mass to order. He re-established the consuls and the tribunes of the people, also the equestrian order as a middle class between the nobility and the populace. True to his maxims, he allowed the Pope no authority in temporal affairs.

it raid homage to the P had banished the Prefect at the outbreak of the sedition, thereby incurring the displeasure of the Emperor as well as of the Pope. Fearing the con-sequences of this rash step, Arnold adopted a policy similar to that by which the revolutionists of our own day have hoodwinked more than one ambitious prince. He assured Conrad that the Romans in their revolution had been actuated by the desire to revindicate from the usurpation of the clergy the ancient capital of the Empire: they were his most obedient subjects; their prayers were for his welfare. These cunning protestations may have made some impression on the mind of Conrad for he remained a passive spectator of the troubles in Rome until he was roused by St. Beruard.

Meanwhile Arnold by his wild harangues was daily increasing the number of his followers. He had succeeded in estranging the people from the clergy, and next proceeded to seduce the clergy from the Pope and Cardinals. It is wonderful that the clergy would make common cause with their armed foe, but we learn from a letter of Eugene that many of the priests of the city joined the revolutionists and refused to obey their canonical superiors. This is another art which the modern Arnolds have learnt from the monk of Brescia, though they are not so successful as he. Let us hope the world is

growing wiser in its old age.

Eugene was driven to his last resort. He pronounced a solemn excommunication against Arnold and the other ringleaders of the mob and forbade clergy or laity to aid or abet them in any way. The Romans were not so hardened as to despise a Papal excommunication. Besides five years of anarchy and bloodshed had worn off from the revolution the novelty which attracted the fickle and had persuaded the more moderate that they had been deceived by a brilliant chimers. Moreover, the Barons within the walls and the neighboring Counts were concerting a general assault in view of which a reaction set in. The Prefect of the city was recalled, and ambassadors sent to Eugene to treat of peace

The following compromise was agreed upon. $T_{h\epsilon}$ Senate should be preserved but should be subje to the Pope and should swear allegiance to him sovereign. The Senators should be elected annually. The executive power should be lodged in a committee of Senators. The Pope and the Senate should both have power to judge, and it should be lawful to appeal from the decisions of either tribunal to the other.

A clumsy scheme of government! But Eugene accepted it and re-entered Rome amid the plaudits of the fickle multitude. We are told they greeted him with the canticle, "Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord." It was appropriate; because Eugene had not been a month in the city before they re-commenced their clamors against Tivoli. This town had been faithful to Eugene during the rebellion of the Romans and merited his protection. He therefore refused to molest it. The Romans grew more boisterous. Eugene retired to Castle St. Angelo and finally left the city and crossed the Alpa nto France.

Rome was again a prey to factions and demagogues. It took the Popes four hundred years to heal he wounds inflicted by these few years of insanity. But let us follow Pope Eugene. . .

speak of this crusade more fully hereafter, I shall at present pass it by, merely calling attention to the remarkable fact that a Pope who could not subnation as its authority, and a powerful parliament-ary party as its army of operation. of those strange phenomena so frequent in the history of the Papacy which impress upon us that virtus in infirmitate perficitur.

Eugene remained three years in France, constantly intent on the propagation of the faith and the reformation of discipline. He sent Cardinal Break-spear (afterwards Adrian IV) with legatine powers into Denmark and Norway. He crushed the heresies of Gilbert of Politiers and of Eon. He assembled the Council of Rheims, in which eighteen canons were promulgated regarding the dress and conduct of the clergy. To insure the strict execution of these canons, the Bishops who neglected to enforce them were made to incur suspension; "because the faults of inferiors are justly imputed to the negligence of their superiors."

Eugene was inexorable in punishing the unworthy. He deposed the Metropolitans of York and of Mayence, and for a reason which St. Bernard thought not sufficiently grave, withdrew the pallium from the pious Archbishop of Rheims.

Woe to the man who should offer him a bribe! A prior, wishing to obtain from Eugene some favor for his monastery, thought to ingratiate himself by accompanying his petition for an audience with the present of a mark of gold. 'What!' said the Pontiff, with great severity, this man seeks to corrupt the master of the house before he has crossed its threshold." (John of Salisbury.)

Henry of Mayence, after his deposition, came to Eugene and begged to have his Episcopal robes returned to him. "He was rich, but guilty," says St. Bernard. Eugene, considering his guilt and not his riches, told him "he must depart in the same dress in which he had come."

But if the holy Pontiff could be at times severe, this was not his natural disposition. "Never, wrote Ven. Peter of Cluny to St. Bernard, "never have I found a truer friend, a sincerer brother, a purer father. His ear is ever ready to hear, his tongue is swift and powerful to advise. Nor does he comport himself as one's superior, but either as an equal or as an inferior. There is nothing in his manner that discovers haughtiness and arogrance. . . I never made him a request which was not either granted or else so denied that I could not in

reason complain." Eugene visited Clairvaux, where he had spent many happy days in former years. The humble monks were overpowered at the presence among them of the Roman Pontiff. "They all admired," says one of them, "his profound humility, though placed so high, and were amazed to see that he who externally shone in the Pontifical robes could remain in his heart an observant monk."

They could not understand how one and the same person could fill so perfectly their ideal of a Pope and of a monk. "Under his splendid robes he wore a woolen tunic both night and day. The coverlets of his bed and the cushions were of the finest material and richly ornamented. A purple curtain surrounded it. But this display of magnificence was merely intended to conceal the fact that the Pontiff slept on a heap of straw."

Wherever Eugene went his virtues won him the admiration of all classes. Thus his exile was of

service to the Church in France.

Eugene, moreover, placed himself at the head of the great intellectual movement to which Peter the Lombard had given so strong an impulse. With the aid of Cardinal Pullus, his Chancellor (who had established the University of Oxford upon a lasting basis), he reduced the schools of Theology and Jurisprudence to better form. He encouraged Gratian in his herculean task of arranging the Decretals. To him we owe also the institution of the three academical degrees of the baccalaureate, the licentiate, and the doctorate.—Catholic Standard

IRISH TAXATION AND IRISH REPRE-SENTATION.

The following are extracts from a capital letter addressed to the Cork Examiner by Mr. O'Neill Daunt, and dealing with a question that has recent-The executive power at Rome had been formerly ly attracted much attention in the press. We invested in a Prefect who represented the Emperor | need hardly add that there is not living a higher authority on the subject

> You recently bestowed some editorial comments on the suggestion of the Economist (a London journal) that if Ireland were to return representatives to the London Parliament in proportion to her contribution to the imperial revenue, she should possess only 70 members instead of 105. The Economist was wroth with Irish members who, like Mr. Mitchell Henry, demanded that Ireland could only be taxed in proportion to her relative ability, and it accordingly says: "As far as it goes, this argument for diminished taxation is also an argument for enormously diminished representation. Your local Orange contemporary has commended the Economist's views of the case to the attention of Mr. Butt. I hope Mr. Butt may make a note of it: for it furnishes a most telling and instructive instance of the reckless dishonesty and ferocious insolence with which a portion of our British neighbors are disposed to treat the claim of Ireland for financial justice.

> And first, let us look at the fact incontrovertibly demonstrated by Mr. Mitchell Henry—that under a system of nominally equal taxation Ireland is compelled to pay about 3s 4d out of every pound of her national income; whilst the corresponding taxation on every pound of British income is only

Next, let us us recollect that the poundage thus extorted from Ireland for imperial purposes violates the engagement given on the 5th of February 1800, by Castlereagh, that Irish burthens should be regulated on "a strict measure of relative abil-

Again, let us note that the iniquity of the extortion is aggravated by the fact that it makes Ireland contributory to the pre-union British debt charge from which Castlereagh, at the date I have specified undertook that our country should be held exempt.

Finally, let us bear in mind the evidence of Mr. Senior, incorporated by Sir Stafford Northcote in the report on the evidence given before General Dunne's committee; that in proportion to their respective resources, "England is the most lightly taxed, and Iroland the most heavily taxed country in Europe, although both are nominally liable to equal taxation "

Now, here is a case of gigantic fraud. It is the abstraction of an enormously disproportionate amount of the national income of Ireland, in direct disregard of solemn promises given by the responsible minister who carried the Union in the Irish House of Commons. It would be simply impossible to palliate such a monstrous infraction of justice; especially when perpetrated in glaring breach of faith. Irish members of Parliament have often proclaimed the financial grievance both in and out of the House. O'Connell did so; General Dunne, a staunch Conservative, did so; others have done so at different periods since the Union; and now Mr. Mitchell Henry has followed in their footsteps with patriotic zeal and distinguished ability. The Economist does not at all like the action of these men. It would greatly prefer that the imperial government should fleece Ireland in shameful excess of her relative ability, and that no complaint on the subject should be made by our parliamentary representatives. Unable to disprove Mr. Mitchell His presence in France was of great advantage to that the number of Irish representatives should be

tracts to the careful study of your readers. Having stated that in 1831 the population of Ireland was

United Kingdom as respects population, and in a neighbouring State is mortal poison. All this is consequence, its claim to have a larger share of intelerable to politicians of the school of the Respondent representation than the proportion of its wealth to that of Great Britain would have given it, had some foundation. An Ireland with such relative numbers whatever their condition was a large unite, to which much less than a sixth of the representation. could not reasonably have been assigned. And results might follow, not favourable to the internal this proportion continued during the two following peace or weal of England census periods. But since 1841 a great change has taken place. The following twenty years were the period of the Irish exodus, and although of late the population of Ireland has remained stationary, or has only diminished very slowly, the stationariness has been coincident with a rapid increase in the population of Great Britain, which is constantly altering the proportion. • • It is thus quite manifest that Ireland has lost the claim it once had, on the score of its great population to a larger share of representation than its wealth and taxation would give it."

There is something perfectly exquisite in the cool, unprincipled impudence of the above passage. The writer admits that some years ago the comparative amount of the Irish population entitled Ireland to a sixth or so of the representation. But since then the exodus has swept off a vast multitude of our people; so that our numerical insignificance destroys our former claim to that proportion of members. But what has thus enormously reduced our population? I answer the multiform financial drains consequent upon the Union, which deprived Ireland of the means the Almighty had given her for the support of her own inhabitants. Our country had been mercilessly robbed by the Union. As long as emigration was difficult, vast numbers of the Irish were half-starved at home. When steam fleets afforded facilities, multitudes fled from the country, which, under the imperial regime, afforded them no open for livelihood. If we average at the very moderate figure of £5,000,000 per annum the absentee drain, the tax drain, and the money exported for the purchase of English manufactures which have found an Irish market on the ruin of our own, the annual amount for the seventy-five years of Union will show a total sum of £380,000,000 (millions) sterling, exported from Ireland. Had the Union-blight not fallen on the country, the greater part of that large total (as well as of other minor sums which my limits do not permit me to specify) would have remained among the people of Ireland, furnishing an ample fund for their industry, and fructifying into a num-ber of small capitals. The money drained from Ireland up to 1845, would, if left at home, have enabled the Irish population to tide over the famine, and would have effectually prevented exodus. What the Economist says is in substance this :-We have robbed you, and we do not want to be bothered with your complaints. By the colossal amount of our abstractions we have succeeded in driving some millions of your population out of their native land. We have carried off the native wealth that would have amply supported the native population. Having thinned out your numbers by robbing your country, and augmented our own population by the system that placed your affairs under our control, we now propose to make the diminished proportion of your people a pretext for diminishing the proportion of their parliamentary representatives. It is really a hard case that we can't be let to rob you in peace. If your members will not hold their peace about our dishonest exploits, we shall turn them out of the imperial parliament."

Such is the plain English of the the Economist's homily. It proposes to make the destructive injustice which has already resulted in Ireland from Imperial rule an argument for still further injustice. At the time of the Union the authors of that measure held that the condition of Ireland relatively to Great Britian entitled us to one hundred representatives. At the end of three quarters of a century of Union, the Economist holds that our declension is so great as to disentitle us to no more than seventy representatives. What a pregnant commentary on the Union! I commend it to the consideration of all Irishmen who fancy that the lic justice to extripate that set of thieves Union has promoted our national prosperity.

The Economist goes on :-"Because Ireland has such tremendous power to force its affairs on imperial notice, the Irish people are encourged in their belief that their local affairs really compare in importance with those of Great Britain, whereas Ireland is now only a fragment, and relatively a diminishing fragment, of the State into which it is absorbed, and whose fortunes more and more it must inevitably share."

The people of Ireland feel and know that their local affairs are infinitely more important to themselves than the local affairs of Great Britain, with which they have no concern, and with which they have no desire to meddle. Irish affairs are a parliamentary nuisance in the estimation of the Economist, and if its proposition were to banish the whole Irish contingent from St. Stephen's to our own old house in College-green, the proposal would meet hearty and general acceptance in Ireland. The Economist has already stated the results of the Union in the decay of our population; it now announces that our national decline must be progressive; we are now "a relatively diminishing fragment." It is not at all wonderful that a London journalist should deem the impoverishment of Ireland, its political insignificance, and the expulsion of its inhabitants extremely desirable consequences of the Union. The boast that we are "a diminishing fragment" excites no surprise when coming from that quarter. But there must be unfathomable baseness in the Irishman who slavishly applauds this onslaught on the representation of his country; who rejoices that she is "a diminishing fragment," and who upholds the accursed system that drains off her national life-blood.

At present our members have only the power of complaint, but even this is too much for the patience of the Economist; and, accordingly, he

"We are not much in favour of electoral changes so soon after the Reform Act of 1867, but a reduction of the Irish representation and an increase in that of Great Britain, constitute a question which

should be dealt with at no distant date." Consider this monstrous proposition as a sequel to our experience of the Union. Firstly, the British enemy destroys our resident legislature, under which, notwithstanding its faults, the material prosperity of Ireland had increased to an astonishing degree. Secondly, the financial management of Ireland was conducted on a principle of fraud, the effects of which told severely against the interests of the country. The want of a domestic parliament, and the multitudinous money drains, deprived Ireland of the power of self-protection against the calamities with which most countries are occasionally visited. Our nation never sought the Union. That measure was most wickedly forced upon us, and one hundred Irish representatives at St Stephen's were substituted for the Irish House of Commons. Representation in the foreign senate was a miserable substitute for our national legislature. The change was, and is, abhorrent to the Irish mind; but might was too strong for right, and we yielded—under protest—to superior force. At last the pressure of public opinion produced a Henry's facts, it encounters them by suggesting movement that has now resulted in an Irish parlia. mentary policy carried into action by a band of men, St Bernard, who had been commissioned by him reduced, in order to diminish their power of obtrud- who, instead of falling servilely into the ranks of ranked as a hero.—Boston Pilot.

The point now arrived at closes the first stage of to preach the Second Crusade. As we shall have to ing the wrongs of their country on the notice of the English Whigs or English Tories, stand up in the foreign parliament as an Irish party, setting forth the wants of their native land, exposing the financial frauds by which she is wronged, and demandstated that in 1831 the population of the ing the restoration of our indefeasible right—do-mestic legislation—that these men should remember that they have a country to which absorption into intelerable to politicians of the school of the Economist and the still further diminution of the "diminishing fragment" called Ireland is proposed to be accelerated by a sweeping reduction of her members. But if such an outrageous design were seriously attempted, it is more than possible that peace or weal of England.

THE HERO OF THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Hero-worship supposes a hero. The "glorious, pious, and immortal memory" has so often been celebrated in blood as well as wine, that it is worth while to consider who he was that has given its name to a notorious society that has ever bad "freedom" on their lips, and ascendancy in their hearts.

William, Prince of Orange, the nephew of James II., was born at the Hague, in 1650. We hear nothing of him during his earlier years, but he did not escape suspicion of exciting the mob massacre of the brothers De Witt, which advanced him to power. His claims to a military reputation are not great; he played with soldiers all his life. He was beaten by Conde, at Senal, in 1674; he was again beaten at Cassel, in 1677; his treacherous attack on the French at Mons, in 1678, after he had become aware that articles of peace had been signed, availed him nothing. He was so often worsted by the French Marshal, Luxembourg, that he reveng-ed himself by calling the latter "hunchback." "What does he know about the shape of my back?" said Luxembourg, "he never saw it, but many a time I made him show his." We do not arraign him, however, for bad generalship; the stain on his character is darker. He "packed cards" with the most corrupt party that ever sold England-Marlboro' and Godolphin, and managed to deceive even the deceivers. "We heard," said the Duchess of Marlboro', "he was coming to settle the king-dom, but we heard nothing of his being made a King." In Ireland and Scotland, the people hold his memory in detestation. His name is inseparably connected with the "violated treaty" of Limerick. In Ireland he fought not for, but against popular liberty. Before drawing a sword for James II., the Irish nation had demanded and obtained from him a charter of their liberties, and for this they fought against William. The Irish army faithfully fulfilled its portion of the articles of the Convention of Limerick, under circumstances of extreme temptation; William permitted them to be violated, as soon as it was safe to do so.

But it was in Scotland the deed was perpetrated that has consigned his name to eternal infamy. He was the author of the massacre of Glencoe—an event that can neither be forgotten nor excused. No historian can ever gild it; all the perjumes of Ara-bia will not sweeten that daming deed. Conclusive documentary evidence proves that his ministers and he had conspired to slaughter the inhabitants of the whole of the Western Highlands. A day had been fixed for the Highland chiefs to appear at stated places, and swear allegiance. The interval was so short, it was koped by the ministry that most could not comply within the prescribed time, and thus furnish a pretext for their destruction. McIan, Chief of Glencoe, was prevented by stormy weather from travelling to Inversry within the prescribed time; but what he could he did. He made his way with great difficulty, to Fort William, and tendered his signature to the military governor there, receiving a certificate of his apperance and tender. With this he proceeded to Inversry, and took the oaths required on New Year's Day, 1692. The unfortunate gentleman then returned home in the full conviction that he had made peace with the government for himself and his clan. How far he was mistaken, William's order for the massacre, which we quote, will show :-

WILLIAM R .- As for McIan, of Glencoe, and that tribe, if they can well be distinguished from the of the Highlanders, it will be proper for pub-

The reader will perceive that this is signed and countersigned by "William Rex." It produced the following military order from Major Duncanson to his subordinate, Captain Robert Campbell, of Argyl's regiment, then quartered on, and hospitably entertained by McIan, of Glencoe.

Ballacholis, Feb. 12, 1692.

Sm:-You are hereby ordered to fall upon the rebels, the McDonalds of Glencoc, and put all to the sword under seventy. You are to have special care that the old fox and his sons doe upon no account escape your hands. You are to secure all the avenues that no man escape. This you are to put in execution att five o'clock in the morning precisely, and by that time, or very shortly after it, I'll strive to be att you with a stronger party. If I doe not come to you at five you are not to tarry for me, but to fall on. This is by the King's speciall command, for the good and safety of the country, that these miscreants be cut off 100t and branch. this be putt in execution without feud or favor, else you may expect to be treated as not true to the King's government, nor a man fitt to carry a commission in the King's service. Expecting you will not faill in the fulfilling hereof as you love yourself, I subscribe these with my hand, ROBERT DUNCANSUN.

This order was but too literally obeyed. At the appointed hour, when the whole inhabitants of the glen were asleep, the work of murder began.

"The hand that mingled in the meal, At midnight drew the felon steel, And gave the host's kind breast to feel Meed for his hosptality."

McIan was one of the first who fell. They then served all within the family in the same manner, without distinction of age or person. In a word they left none alive but a young child, who, being frightened with the noise of the guns, and the shricks and cries of its parents, whom they were murdering, got hold of Captain Campbell's knees, and wrapt itself within his coat, by which, out of compassion, the Captain would have saved it, but one Drummond, an officer arriving about the break of day with more troops, commanded it to be shot by a file of musketeers. Two sons of Glencoe escaped by mere chance, and alarmed some of the clan who escaped also. The soldiers burned all the houses to the ground, after having rifled them, carrying away nine hundred cows, two hundred horses, countless herds of sheep and goats, and everything else that belonged to the people. Thus much of the "Massacre of Glencoe," which will give the character of William of Orange in its true colors. He is also accused of betraying the interests of Scotland in the Darien Scheme, one of the financial speculations of the day. In England his statesmanship was not above reproach. His parliaments were venal and his measures narrow. He has the equivocal merit of giving England a national debt, to which succeeding kings and ministers have so ably contributed that at present, of every twenty shillings raised in taxes, twelve go to pay its interest. We shall now dismiss William of Orange, and leave our readers to judge of his claims to be

[·] Every year nearly the same five or six men have been returned at the head of the paper. Isaac Butt always first, next to him either O'Neill Daunt or John Martin; the others almost invariably being Rev. Professor Galbiaith, A. M. Sulli van, J. P. Ronayne, and Mitchell Henry.

等的多数 特别的人 實力 计正确影响

A remarkable take of salmon bas occurred at Hornhead, Donegal, where 322 were captured in one bag net.

As an evidence of the fine flax crop of the present season (says a correspondent of the Ulster Examiner) I may mention that Mr. William Calvert, of Rostrevor, has a large field of Dutch flax the stalks of which measure fifty-two inches in length. It was grown from "T. B. S." seed.

William Johnston has been appointed by the Right Hon the Earl of Bessborough, Custos Rotulorum of the county, Clerk of the Peace for the county Carlow, in the room of the late Mr. A. J. Humfrey, de-

Carrowmoragh, New Park, Newtown Mill, lands and parks, county Roscommon, containing 784a 2r 17p, statute measure, held in fee simple; net annual rental, £581 38 4d; ordnance valuation, £364 38; was sold in the Landed Estates Court on the 7th inst., to Mr. Francis Patrick Leonard for £10,150.

A deputation from the Irish National Teachers' organization, introduced by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer in arrangements for granting pensions to National convicts on board your vessel, and if you don't School teachers in Ireland. The Chancellor of the give them up you must take the consequences London on Saturday, to request him to make some Exchequer, in reply, said he thought the salaries of the teachers should be fixed at such an amount that they should be able themselves to make provision for their old age. - Nation, 15th July.

At the last meeting of the Galway town Commissioners, Mr. P. Morris was appointed collector of borough rates for the western division of the of borough rates for the western division of the city, in the room of Mr. Edward H. Persse, resigned. A petition in favour of the closing of public houses on Sundays, submitted from the town council of Belfast, was adopted by the Commissioners. It was also resolved that the borough and County members be requested, in the event of the Prisons Bill becoming law, to use their influence to have Galway made a district included within the provisions of the bill.

Some kind of blood disease partaking of some of the characteristics of splenic apoplexy and blackleg, but distinct from it in some respects, has appeared among cattle in the county Cork. We have not yet received clear details of its symptoms. However, we should recommend the farmers of the district to give a dose of physic to their cattle all round and to be careful to supply them with clean drinking water as measures of precaution. In cases of attack strong doses of the carbonate of ammonia given in cold porter, with a pinch of ground ginger in it, will keep up the vital powers for some time. The flesh of animals dying of blood diseases is poisonous. - Dublin Freeman.

The formal opening of the Cahir waterworks (says the Tipperary Free Press) took place last week under the happiest auspices. The labourers who had been engaged at the works, to the number of nearly one hundred, were by direction of Lady Margaret Charteris, entertained at a substantial dinner, to which, we need hardly state, ample justice was done, and the healths of her ladyship, Major and Mrs, Hutchinson, &c., were toasted with all honours in flowing bumpers. The kind-hearted and popular Lady Margaret Charteris has conferred a boon of inestimable value on the inhabitants of Cahir in thus giving them, at her own expense, an abundance of the purest water, the supply of which, hitherto, had been wretchedly inadequate to the wants of the community.

At the Kilkenny county assizes, the Right Hon. Judge Barry, addressing the grand jury, said-" Sir John Blunden and gentlemen of the grand jury, I have the greatest pleasure in offering you my most paratively few, having regard to the population and extent of your county. I am informed by your efficient county inspector, who is a most intelligent officer, that the state of your county is eminently satisfactory-that law, order, and tranquility prevail-a state of things which will permanently continue." The participators in the Graigue riots were allowed out on their own recognizances. A similar course was taken in the case of those charged with the attack on the parochial house in Callan. The murder case was postponed to next assizes.

A suitable house and premises have been secured in the town of Belturbet for the Sisters of Mercy. For several years past the members of this exemplary order of nuns have arduously labored in the cause of religion and education, under difficulties ago, was totally unsuited in every respect for the has secured, at considerable cost, a spacious building, having purchased the interest of Mr. Terence carried on business, for the sum of £1,000. The house is substantially built, well ventilated, and nicely situated. It is commodious, consisting of a large community. It stands on nearly an English acre of ground, consisting of an enclosed yard, a beautifully laid out garden, walled-in, and well

At a public meeting in connexion with the Ballinasloe Tenants' Defence Association, held a Taughmacconnel, County Roscommon, a few days since, says the Nation of the 15th ult., the Rev. Mr. Walsh P.P., took the chair. There were about three thousand persons in attendance. A large number of tenant farmers from the counties of Roscommon and Galway assembled on Killahornis, and awaited House, and escorted him to Taughmacconnell, where the cheering was deafening. Many exclaimed, "We will yet return you to the British House it does not permanently secure fixity of tenure, fair | rent £7 128 4d. Sold for £50 to same buyer. rents, and free sale." Mr. Michael Mahony O'Sullivan accorded the resolution. Proposed by Mr. William Finnegan—"That the system of rents by competition is unjust in principle, and detrimental to the best interests of society." Proposed by Mr. Matthew Harris, Ballinasloe, and seconded by Mr. John Finneran —"That we believe agitation is essential to the ultimate success of any political movement, as by it alone the government is enabled to form a correct idea of the feelings of the peo-

The Chief Baron, opening the assizes for Drogheda, said, in the course of his address to the grand jury: "It appears by the return of the constabulary that only four criminal offences are alleged to have been committed within the county town since the last assizes. Two of them were of such a nature that they were not sent forward by the magistrates for trial. The cases in which the bills will go before you, although two in number, in fact arose out of the same transaction." Afterwards, Peter Brenhan, of Trinity-street, was indicted for having committed wilful and corrupt perjury at Drogheda petty sessions on the 20th March last. It appeared that the prisoner was an ex-policeman, and kept a beerhouse and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones and the alleged perjury arose out of a case December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tones are the case of the late and the case of the late are the late

After much deliberation the jury found both prisoners guilty, and recommended the male prisoner to mercy. The Lord Chief Baron, with the concurrence of counsel for the crown, left the case of Margaret Brennan open to the Court of Appeal as to whether she acted under the coercion of her husband. Taking the circumstances of Peter Brennan into consideration, and the good character he had received, a sentence of three months' imprison-We understand (says the Carlow Post) that Mr. ment would meet the justice of the case. This concluded the business of the assizes.

> THE ESCAPED FENIANS.—Letters from Freemantle give details of the exciting chase of the six escaped Fenians. They were recognised by the water police who informed the Government that the convicts were on board the whaler Catalpa, of New Bedford, Captain Anthony. The Government commissioned the screw steamer Georgette as a war steamer, put on board some howitzer cannon and a body of military pensioners, and sent them in pursuit. The Georgette next day came up with the Catalpa and fired a shot across her bows, but she would not stop. Coming within bailing distance a parley commenced :---

Superintendent Stone demanded, in the name of

Captain Anthony-I have no prisoners on board. Superintendent Stone-You have; I see three of

them on deck. Captain Anthony-I have no prisoners; all are

seamen belonging to the ship.
Superintendent Stone—I will give you fifteen minutes to consider my request.

After that interval Superintendent Stone again demanded the convicts, and the captain replied he had none on board.

Superintendent Stone (pointing to a gun and men ready to fire) said-If you do not I will fire into and sink you. Captain Anthony-I am on the high seas, and

that flag-pointing to the Stars and Stripesprotects me. Stone-You have committed a misdemeanour

against the laws of the colony. Your flag will not protect you in that.

Anthony—Yes, it will, or in Feroni either. Stone—Will you let me board your ship?

Anthony-No; you shan't.

Stone-Then your government will be communicated with, and you must take the consequences. Anthony-All right.

During this the men were under arms, ready to act on the defensive. Captain Anthony had previously, at Freemantle, taken legal advice as to the boundaries of neutral waters. Public feeling was strong in favour of decisive action being taken by the British Government.

THE CALLAN SCANDAL.—It seems that we have not heard the last of Father O'Keefe, or the scandal of which, for a long time, he has been the cause. A short time since, it was announced and everyone fondly hoped it was true, that any differences which had existed between Father O'Keefe and his ecclesiastical superiors were completely healed. From the following letter, however, which has been addressed to the London papers, it appears that Father O'Keefe is as bellicose as ever :- "When ed will be in the Gothic style, and will sent 400.replying in parliament, on Tuesday last, to a question by Mr. Whalley, regarding Chief Justice Whiteside's emphatic pronouncement in the Irish Queen's Bench, that in such cases as mine, the sovereign the Western Vicariate of Scotland were made during power, in the teeth of the law, is lodged, not in the the Pope,' Mr. Disraeli is reported to have said that Mr. Whalley's allegation referred to a question relating to certain pessons who had voluntarily placed have the greatest pleasure in othering you my unqualified congratulations on the condition of your fine county in respect to crime. There are bills of indictment to go before you. From official returns, the number of cases are compressed. themselves under the authority of the Pope; and he latter is the interference of which I complained, and in reference to which the Chief Justice said that potic in their action against the parish priest of sisters have no church attached to their convent, potic in their action against the parish priest of Callan. Cardinal Cullen, professing to write as Padout their disposal, for the occasion, by the rector, Rev. T. Williams, S.J. The Most Rev. pal delegate in the case, wrote, in my absence, and without my knowledge, a paper which he printed and published, representing me as suspended from the exercise of my priestly functions. I sued the Cardinal for having libelled me; but pending the case, I am overpowered by the Board of Education and the Board of Poor law; the former witholding salaries from the teachers in my schools, and the latter my own salary as workhouse chaplain. I have been unable to prosecute my suit to a final judgment; my chapels have been forcibly taken from me; my house has been broken over my head; and I have now been for more than twelve most disheartening. The house in which they head; and I have now been for more than twelve commenced their invaluable labors, about five years months a close prisoner, deprived of all my ordinary means of living, and hoping to be given relief from the Established Church. Mr. Nelson is the requirements of the order. The Rev. James Dunne from suffering in this world by the advent of a speedy death. I have struggled against overwhelming force, put in action against me by the Small in the house and premises in which he lately secret working with government boards; and yet carried on business, for the sum of £1,000. The parliament is informed that my oppression is a voluntary act of submission which the government cannot interfere to prevent; but I say that, if a letter to the Times charging the priests of the Orareception room, community room, noviciate chapel, subject of the realm was treated by a foreign state vestry, and all other accommodations necessary for as I have been by my own, thousands of lives and millions of money would be very freely expended to defend the right of a peaceable and loyal subject to live under the protection of British law. stocked with every description of fruit trees. It is The facts of my case against the Poor-law Commisheld by lease for 999 years without any rent whatliament in a correspondence I have lately had with the board, and they can be brought before the house by any M.P., who will move for this correspondence. - I am, Sir, your obedient servant,-ROBERT O'KEEFE, P.P .- Callan, Ireland, July 6."

The following sales took place on the 4th July in the Landed Estates Court :- In the estate of James Lancaster Bell and others, owners and petitioners-Lot 1-147a Or 22p of lands of Derrymore, barony the arrival of James Kilmartin, Esq., P.L.G., Shralea of Orier; profit rent, £145 1s 8d. Sold for £2,330 House, and escorted him to Taughmacconnell, to Mr. J. L. Bell. Lot 6—Part of land, known as Merchants' quay, town of Newry; yearly rent, £30. Sold for £:85 to Mr. Robert Brown. Lot 7—Part of Commons." Mr. Peter Keogh proposed—"That of same land; yearly rent, £9 5s. Sold for £80 to we condemn Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, inasmuch as Mr. J. L. Bell. Lot 8—Part of same land; yearly iate Agnes Mary Nicholson, owner; Thomas Black, petitioner. Lot 1-Part of lands of Carrowbunnaun, barony of Carberry, containing 161a lr 10p; profit rent, £64 1s 5d. Sold for £,1,430 to Matthew Allen. Lot 2-Part of lands of Primrose Grange containing 20a 1r 21p, barony of Carberry, profit rent. Sold to Mr. Molloy, in trust, for £825. Lot taining 379a 2r 24p; profit rent, £142 7s 1d. Sold for £3,210 to Mr. Allen. Lot 5—Part of lands of Derroes, barony of Feyney, containing 28a lr 27p; profit rent £5 18s. Sold for £225 to Mr. E. J. lighe. Lot 6-Part of same lands, containing 21a 3r 30p, producing rent profit of £10. Sold to Mr. Cosgrove, in trust, for £320. Lot 7—Part of same £2,610. The following sales took place on the 7th July:—Estate of Charles Edward Corcoran, administrator of Francis John Garvey, deceased, owner;

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. Licensing Act. When the jury had retired to con-sider their verdict, Margaret Brennan, wife of Peter 20 years from 27 yea sider their verdict, Margaret Brennan, wife of Peter 20 years from 25th March, 1881; net profit rent, £145 Brennan, was placed on her trial for perjury, alleg- 93 2½d. Sold to Mr. Lynch, in trust, for £2,600. Esed to have been committed on the same occasion, tate of John Walker Davidson, trustee for sale under the will of William Arbuthnot Hutchinson, deceased, owner; Anna Maria Hutchinson and another, petitioners. Lot 1-Lands of Ballyrath, barony of Armagh, containing 147a 3r 4p, held in fee-farm; net profit rent, £225 178 7d. Sold to Mr. James Eagar for £4,650. Lot 2—Premises in Scotch street, Linenhall street, and Abbey lane, in the city of Armagh, held in fee-farm; yielding a net profit rent, £30 178 3d. Sold to Mr. Leechman for £385. Estate of Kathleen O'Donovan, executrix of Richard O'Donovan, deceased, owner and petitioner; also the estate of Anne Barry and others, owners; and Kathleen O'Donovan, petitioner. Lot . - Part of the lands of Ruscearagh, other-

> measure; part of the lands of Roskerrig Mountain, containing like measure, and part of Glenlough, known as Labawnagh, and Mouhmil, in the barony of West Carbery, held with other lands under lease dated 17th of April 1752, for 999 years; net profit rent £160 13s 8d. Sold to Mr. O'Donovan for £3,070. Lot 2-Part of the lands of Rossnacagberagh, containing 850a 1r 11p, including part of the lands of Maulnaskeahy, of Reenacappul, and Owen's Island, in the barony of West Carbery, held with other lands under lease dated 17th January, 1752, for 999 years; net profit rent, £160 5s. Sold to Mr. Dalton for £3,375.

wise Roskerrig, containing 577a 1r 15p statute

GREAT BRITAIN.

About £24,000 has been received at the Mansionlouse, London, on account of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.

A policeman, named Christison, who beat a man to death with his truncheon, was sentenced at the Durham assizes, to 20 years' penal cervitude, for manslaughter.

While some labourers were excavating the land near the Ramsgate East Cliff, they discovered the skeleton of a man two feet from the surface buried in charcoal. Near the skull were found two cannon balls.

What is presumed to have been a fiery meteor has fallen near Wolverhampton. There was a loud explosion, which those who heard it thought was a boiler explosion. Panes of glass were shattered in the adjacent houses.

The Liverpool Town Council has decided to make an application for leave to borrow £30,000 for the purposes of baths and washhouses, and to obtain tenders for baths to be erected in two districts of the town, at a cost of £35,000.

On the departure recently from Preston for the Curragh of the Connaught Rangers, the Catholics of the regiment presented an illuminated address, a missal, and a set of breviaries to their chaplain, the Rev. Father Pyke, of the church of the English Martyrs.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MAYBOLE, AYRSHIRE On Tuesday, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Catholic church at Allan's Hill, Maybole on a site granted by Sir James Fergusson, of Kil-kerran, was, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. David Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, performed by Mr. Kennedy, of Craig, in presence of a large assemblage of all denominations. The building when complet-Glasgow Herald.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS IN WEST SCOTLAND -The fallowing appointments of newly-ordained priests in the past week-Revs. Frederick J. Evertz and John Queen, or in those whom she may appoint, but in Mealey to be respectively third and fourth junior priests at St. Mary's, Glasgow; Rev. James Conaghan to be third junior priest at St. Patrick's, Glasgow; and Rev. F. W. H. Bergemann to act as junior priest at St. Alphonsus', Glasgow, during the temporary absence of Rev. J Buckley.—Catholic Times.

RECEPTION OF A RELIGIOUS AT GLASGOW .-- On Thursday or last week the interesting ceremony of the "reception" or "clothing" of a young lady entering the noviciate of the Convent of Mercy, Glasgow, took place in St. Aloysius' Church, which, as the Archbishop Eyre officiated, and preached to a crowded audience. His Grace took for the subject of his discourse, the excellence of the state of virginity. which he ne demonstrated by expounding St. Paul's I Cor. vii. 25 and following. The Sisters of Mercy are at present engaged in fitting up a suitable house for a convent, where they will be able to carry out the work of the order with more convenience and completeness than is possible in the present rented premises .- Catholic Times.

ANOTHER CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM .- Great sensation has been produced in religious circles in London by the secession of the Hou. Mr. Nelson son of Earl Nelson, who divides with Lord Shaftesbury the honour of leading the Protestant party in England, and is one of the great authorities on religious matters in the House of Lords. Lord Nelson was himself the first to call public attention to Lake. the change in his son's own opinious by writing a tory with having accomplished the conversion in a clandestine manner. The Rev. Mr. Bowcn has replied that so far from practising any deception it was at his express request Lord Nelson was informed of the change in his son's opinious, and that Mr. Nelson had been reading Catholic manuals and practising confession for three years before declaring himself a Catholic.

Sir Henry Cole, of South Kensington Museum notoriety, has started an idea of much interest to the heads of families. He certainly gives very tangible reasons why young ladies who do not as-pire to marriage—it would be unnecessarily cruel to say who cannot get married-would do well to give up the drawing-room for the kitchen, or, in plainer parlance, to throw learning overboard, and, instead of endeavouring to do the "grand" on the miserable annual pittance peculiar to " teaching," to embrace cookery and retire to the kitchen This is not on the surface an enticing proposition; but when one hears that £100 a year is now to be had readily by certified cooks from South Kensing. ton, that one young lady cook has obtained an en gagement to which a salary of £250 a year is attached, and that another has got £300 a year, one begins to think that Sir Henry Cole's hints are worth attending to.

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENGLAND .- A religious celebration of no ordinary interest took place under the ancient roof-beams of the beautiful Church of St. 3—Part of lands of Grange North, containing 69a Etheldreda, in Ely-place, Holborn. Friday morning 15p; profit rent, £53. Sold to Mr. Campbell for week being the Feast of that Virgin Queen. A £1,360. Lot 4—Part of lands of Kilmacower, conmost precious relic of that saint having been restored to the sanctuary-a portion of her hand, most wonderfully preserved-the first Mass after three hundred years was said vesterday (Friday) in Saint Brigid's Chapel, in the Crypt, by His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster. Solemn High Mass was afterwards sung in the noble Gothic church above the Crypt: and from this time forward Masses will be said there upon every weeklands, containing 792a lr 21p, producing profit rent ward Masses will be said there upon every week-of £102 10 4d. Sold to Mr. Cosgrove, in trust, for day at half-past seven, at eight, nine, and ten o'clock with Benediction, Rosary, or other devotions at half-past eight upon the evening of every one of these week days-confessions being heard " at any Robert Morrogh, petitioner. Part of the lands of time" according to requirement. Henceforth, too, Falduff, containing 516a 3r. 5p, situated in the on all Sundays in the year, there will be four Masses, barony or Murrish, held under lease dated 26th followed by Benediction at three o'clock in the T. Grasshoppers have spread over part of Lanark and

UNITED STATES.

According to the new Directory, San Francisco, has now a population of 272,345—a gain of 42,000 during the last year.

The department of agriculture of Georgia have discovered the cause of the blight to apple trees to be a beetle the size of a common flea.

A New York doctor charged his wife's estate \$270 for medical attendance by himself in her last illness, but the courts wouldn't allow it.

Over 700 of the Buffalo liquor-dealers recently showed their estimates of the duties of law-shiding citizens by defiantly opening their saloons on Sun-

The Harvard professors in chemistry, minerology, and botany certify that in these studies girl students are in no way inferior to the men.

The Boston hackmen have at last issued a notice that they have formed an association and propose to convey passengers, with an ordinary amount of baggage, from any warf or steamboat landing to any part of the city proper for a quarter

In twenty-five days over 2,000 children under five years of age died in New York. The magnitude of the death-rate is without precedent. The direct cause of their deaths is cholera infantum, caused by the extreme heat and want of proper diet and fresh air.

The new bell on Independence Hall, Philadel phia, which weighs 13,000 pounds, and cost \$5,000 has been examined by experts, who express the opinion that it is not cast in the proper shape, and that the tone has not the volume or quality to be expected from a bell of its size and cost. The bell will be removed and recast.

The Catholic Columbian pointedly says: When a subscriber stops his paper without paying for it, we put the name on a black list, and will keep it for future reference, when New York Weekly, Chimney Corner, Police News, and Day's Doings agents send for the names of those likely to take their paper. 'Tis a fact. They are the class who think Catholic papers are too Catholic.

The ladies who live in the suburbs of Philadelphia have started a new charity. These ladies agree to receive, each at her own house, during the summer, one or more poor children, or a mother and s child, for a week or a fortnight. The fare and accommodation promised are to be plain and comfortable. The only luxury offered is the chance of fresh air, pure water, green fields, and that rest which one can only find in the country.

There are about 30,000 Catholics in Milwaukee, Wis., having service in eleven Churches. Two new Churches are now in course of erection, whose corner-stones were laid two and three weeks ago, respectively, by the Very Rev. M. Kundig, V,G., of the Archdiocese, one for the English speaking people and one for the Germans. They will be both completed and ready for services by December

GEN. TERRY RESPONSIBLE FOR CUSTER'S DEATH-The letter from a lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry, who was killed in Custer's fight, written in camp on the Rosebud, four days before the battle, and published in the New York World, removes all doubt as to Terry's orders to Custer. The Lieutepant states that General Custer's orders were to tight Sitting Bull wherever he could find him, without waiting for the aid or support of any other troops. It is dastardly for General Terry, after issuing such orders to Custer, to attempt to throw the blame of his own blunder on the dead hero, but we suppose he is acting on the precedents of the late war, in which every General, on either side, who got whip-ped, endeavored to show that his subordinates were responsible for the disaster. The attempt to cloud the memory of the brave Custer has failed, and made his fame more solid and brilliant.-Providence

on the Missouri River, and was known as a "Blank- doodle mourneth for his first-born."—ah! et Indian." This is a term of scorn or derision among the Indians, and is applied to Indians who "hang around" the military posts and wear the white man's blanket instead of the Indian's buffalo robe, for you must know that the robe is the Indian' badge of manhood. One day, for what reason is not known, a soldier struck Sitting Bull a blow. That was the blow in whose train has followed a long list of heroic deeds, and which has shaped the Indian policy of the United States, and to which the death of Custer and his command may be immediately traced. That blow aroused the spirit of a great soul, which until then had lain dormant. He at once flew to the desert, where he organized a band from the disaffected of all tribes and made unrelenting war on the whites; and from that period, about ten years ago, to this he has been the terror of the country, from the falls of the Missouri to Fort Randall, and from the borders' of Montana to Devil's

CANADA.

A new convent is being erected in rear of the church at St. Marie Beauce.

The Irish Canadian says the Catholics of Ontario are to establish a university for themselves.

Wednesday, the 9th day of August has been chosen as a civic holiday to the inhabitants of Strathroy.

A child, drugged with paregoric and deserted by its mother, has been found at a house door in Portland, N.B.

One hundred workmen have been discharged from the railroad works at Moncton during the last six

The Brockville Chief of police has stopped the work on several wooden buildings that were going up within the fire limits.

New Church.-A handsome new Catholic stone church is in course of erection at St. Bernard, in the County of Dorchester. The Montreal Company have completed building a line of telegraph along the Kingston and Pem-broke Railway as far as constructed—a distance of

over forty miles. Arrangements are being made for the proposed visit to Canada of the Foreign Commissioners of the

Centennial Exposition, which is expected to take

place next month. A storm passed over Chatham on the 21st ult. terrible in its destruction and force. A large number of houses and barns were unroofed and fences

An old burying ground in Guelph is being dug up to make way for the foundation of a new Catholic chusch. The remains of the father of the present Lieut. Governor of Ontariao lie there.

Two men have lately been victimizing several Catholic citizens in Toronto by falsely representing themselves to be members of the community of Ohristian Brothers, and selling books ostensibly for the benefit of that order,

berony of Murrish, held under lease dated 20th intowed by Benediction at the evening. Renfrew, and are doing considerable damage. Some A. bad. December, 1777, for the term of 20 years with tottes afternoon, and by Vespers at seven in the evening. Renfrew, and are doing considerable damage. Some A. bad. Belds of grain have been eaten close to the ground his tools.

and others will have to be cut green to save the crop.

A reduction of ten cents per barrel on Saginary salt has affected the price of that article in Goderich. where the trade is the reverse of brisk. Low freights can be had, however, and charters to Chicago are obtainable at 70 cents per ton.

LORD DUFFERIN'S VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA .-Active preparations are being made in British Columbia to extend a right hearty reception to the Governor-General and Lady Dufferin. All classes have joined in the movement, and the Vice Regal visit promises to become an event of no small importance in the history of the Pacific Province.

PHOSPHATE MINES.—According to the Brockville Recorder a valuable Mine of Phosphate of Lime is now opened up on Mr. Davidson's Lot at Lake Opinicon. The samples average from 80 to 90 per cent, and the Phosphate is easily found. It is close to the Opinicon on the Rideau Canal, and will be therefore trifling.

A Bench of Magistrates at Owen Sound has decided that License Commissioners under the new Act have no power to refuse wholesale licenses when application therefore is made in the regular way. A firm of that town having tendered the money for a wholesale license and were refused made it a test question by selling without a license. The decision is an important one.-Kingston Whig.

FIRE IN BROCKVILLE -The Brockville Recorder gives particulars of a big blaze in that town on the morning of the 18th ult., resulting in the destruction of the Empire House and two frame houses owned by Mr. H. Gillerlain, a frame house, owned by W. McKay; a stone residence, occupied by the Rev. Father McCarthy, and owned by W. McCullough; a brick tenement house, occupied by three families, also owned by W. McCullough, and a double stone house, owned by John Bell. The loss foots up to \$25,000, upon which there is no insur-

A YANKEE SERMON.

My Beloved Brethering, -I am a unlarut Hardshell Baptist preacher, of whom you've hearn afore, and I now appear here to expound the scripters and pint out the narrow way which leads from a vain world to the streets of Jaroosalem; and my tex which I shall chose for the occasion is in the leds of the Bible, somewar between the Second Chronikills and the last chapter of Timothytitus, and when you find it you'll find it in these words, " And thee shall gnaw a file, and flee into the mountains of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth and the wangdoodle mourneth for his first-born."-ah!

Now, my brethering, as I have before told you, I am an oneddicated man, and know nothing about grammer talk and collidge highfalutin, but I am a plain unlarnt preacher of the Gospel, what's been foreordaned and called to pervarse generashun for the day of wrath-ah! "For they shall gnaw a tile, and thee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for his first-born"—ah!

My beloved brethering, the text says they shall gnaw a file. It does not saw they may, but shall. New, there is more than ane kind of tile. There's the hand-saw file, the rat-tail file, the single file, the double file, and profile; but the kind spoken of here isn't one of them kind nather, bekaws it's a figger of speech, and means going it alone and getting ukered; " for they shall gnaw a file, and flee into the mountains Hepisdam, what the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for his first-born" -ah!

And now there be some here with fine close on thar backs, brass rings on that fingers, and lard on thar har, and what goes it while the're yung; and thar be others here what, as long as thar constituoshins and forty-cent whiskey lasts, goes it blind. That be sisters here what, when they gets sixteen years old, cut thar tiller-ropes, and goes it with a rush. But I say, my dear brethering, take care you don't find, when Gabriel blows his last trump, your hands played out, and you've got ukered-ah! "For they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains Sitting Bull lived for several years at Fort Rice, of Hepisdam, whar the lion reareth and the wang-

> Now, my brethering "they shall mountains of Hepsidam;" but there's more dams than Hepsidam. Thar's Rotter-dam, Haddam, Amster-dam, and " Don't-care-a-dam"-the last of which, my brethering, is the worst of all, and reminds me of a sirkumstans I ons knowed in the State of Illenoy. Thar was a man what built him a mill on the north fork of Ager Crick, and it was a good mill and ground a sight of grain; but the man what built it was a miserable sinner, and never gave anything to the church, and, my dear brethering, one night there came a dreadful storm of wind and rain, and the mountains of the great deep was broken up, and the waters rushed down and swept that man's mill-dam to kingdom cum, and when he woke up he found he wasn't worth a dam-ah! "For they shall gnaw a file, and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, whar the liou roareth and the wang doodle mourneth for his first-born"—Ah!

I hope I don't hear anybody larin: do I? Now, " whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle

mourneth for his first born"-ah! This part of my tex, my beseathing brethering, is not to be taken as it says. It don't mean the howling wilderness, whar John the Hard-shell Baptist fed on locusts and wild asses, but it means, my brethering, the city of New Y Orleans, the mother of harlots and hard lots. whar corn is wuth six bits a bushel one day and nary a red the nex; whar niggers are as thick as black bugs in spiled bacon ham, the gamblers, thieves, and pick-peckets goes skitting about the streets like weasels in a barnyard; whar honest men are scarcer than hen's teeth; and whar a strange woman once took in your beloved teacher and bamboozled him out of 227 dollars in the twinkling of a sheep's tail; but she can't do it again. Hallelujah—ah? "For they shall gnaw a file, and fice unto the mountains of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth, for his first-born—ah!"

My brethering, I am the capting of that flat boat you see tied up thar, and got aboard of her flour, bacon taters, and as good Monongabela whiskey as ever was drunk, and am mighty apt to get a big price for them all; but what my dear brethering, would it all be wuth if I hadn't got religion? That's nothing like religion, my brethering; its better nor silver or gold gimeracks; and you can no more get to heaven without it than a jay-bird can fly without: a tail-ah! Thank the Lord! I'm an onnedicated man, my brethering, but I've searched the Scripters from Dan to Beersheba, and found Zion right side up, and hard-shell religion the best kind of religion ah! 'Tis not like the Methodises, what speeks to get to heaven by hollerin' hell-fire; nor like the Universalists, that get on the broad gage and goes the hull hog-ah! nor like the Yewnited Brethering, who takes each other by the slack of their breeches and hists themselves in ; nor like the Kartherliks that buys threw tickets from their priests; but it may be likened unto a man what has to cross the river—all !—and the ferry-boat was gone, so he tucked up his breeches and wadedacross—ah! For they shall graw a file, and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth and the wand-doodle mourneth for his first-born !"-Ah!

Pass the hat, Brother Flint, and let ever Hardshell Baptist shell out, and head that good the say says

in the party to the state of th A bad workman is accustomed to quarrel with a

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,—AUG. 4, 1876.

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, August 4, 1876,

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST, 1876.

Friday, 4-St. Dominic, Confessor. Saturday, 5-Our Lady of Snow. Sunday, 6-Ninth Sunday After Pentecost .-Transfiguration of Our Lord.

Monday, 7-St. Cajetan, Confessor. Tuesday, 8-SS. Cyriacus, Largus, and Smaragdus, Martyrs.

Wednesday, 9-Vigil of St. Lawrence. Thursday, 10-St. LAWRENCE, MARTYR.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

'The Daily News' Vienna despatch says the Greek Government is to protest to the Powers against the violence of the irregular Turkish troops in Epirus and Thessaly. Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians recently plundered villages in Macedonia, and afterwards fought each other; forty-two were killed. The London Standard's special despatch from Vienna says :- Among the prisoners taken by the Turks are several Russians, who confessed that they had only recently been relieved from the Russian army, and that the chief commands are given to Russians. The Servian plan of operations has been changed: Prince Milan is to command the Western army in The Servians are massing in the Valley of person. Morava. It is persistently stated that the intervention of the Powers in the Servo-Turkish war will occur on the 8th of August. A special despatch from Kalafat says the Turkish army crossed the Servian frontier at Nissa on Saturday. A great battle is expected. There is great excitement at the seat of war among the Christians, on account of a proclamation by Dervish Pasha, the Turkish commander in Bosnia. prohibiting quarter to the Christians. The Time. special telegram says the Turks at Urbitza, after two hours' fighting, fled in an uncontrollable panic. The greater part of the army was lost. Bilak is surrounded, and there is a panic at Trebinje. This disaster leaves the Herzegovina practically defenceless. The Golos publishes a special from Cettinje, stating that a telegram received fram Prince Nikitka, dated Grahovy, the 28th, says :- The Turks under Moukhtar Pasha, attacked us early to day near Urbaza: a severe engagement ensued, and fighting is still proceeding; we have broken through the Turkish lines. Osman Pasha was captured and brought here alive, and we have taken many prisoners. Special telegrams give details of Massacres by Turks in Bosnia Three hundred Christians were tortured and drowned in the vilages of Pervine and Tamor; 12 women were cut to pieces at Pavic; 60 children were stoned to death at Rathlovo; 180 girls were violated and murdered at Lokolovo; 3,000 Christians were m cred at Pryedor.

A telegram from Galatz reports that 70,000 Tscherkessens have revolted against the Russians in the Caucasus, and are overpowering the garrisons.

Ex-Queen Isabella arrived at St. Sebastian on the 29th and was received by King Alfonso, the Princess of Austurias and a number of military and civil officials. There were fireworks and salutes on the occasion of her arrival.

The latest advices from China to San Francisco report that disastrous inundations had occurred in Foo Chow and the surrounding country commencing on June 10th, and ended June 15th; it was the highest flood within foreign remembrance; there was great loss of life, 5,000 dead bodies having been estimated near Foo Chow alone; foreign property was slightly damaged.

His Excellency the Governor-General, the Countess of Dufferin and suite left Monday morning for British Columbia, ria San Francisco. A large crowd assembled at the station to see them off.

The foundation stone of the new school being built for the Christian Brothers, at Hull, was laid on Sunday by the Bishop of Ottawa.

A woman named Berry, residing on the Ottawa River, five miles from Aylmer, went into the river to bathe on Sunday and was seized with cramp; her fright was so great as to superinduce heart disease from which she died before her husband could rescue her from the water.

At the Sydney mines Monday morning fifty-two miners went to work coal cutting, and twenty laborers are working on the heap. The strike is virtually over, as nearly all would go to work if permitted. but many of the ringleaders will not be taken on again. A cannon was discovered this morning not a hundred yards from the camp of the volunteers, concealed in the bush, and taken charge of. Had it been fired, it would have caused great havoc among the volunteers. Some fears are yet entertained that the disaffected may cause more trouble, from the nature of the country, and the great facilities for concealment.

All cavalry now on duty in Southern Kansas; Texas and the Indian Territory have been ordered to join Gen. Terry and Gen. Crooks, and will leave for their destinations at once.

The London Times says Rev. Samuel Butcher Protestant Bishop of Meath, who has been suffering from congestion of the lungs and bronchitis, became delirlous while the attendants were temporarily absent on Saturday morning, and upon returning they blood, with a razor beside him. A slip of paper on Catholic majority is fast increasing. No doubt, ow- received Mr. Smyth's utterances in the House tolerant spirit. The duty of our countrymen and

on the table. The Bishop was speechless when found, and expired shortly afterwards.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Monday Mr. Jos. Lowther, one of the Under Secretaries for the Colonial Department, in reply to a question by Mr. Wilmot, said that he was unaware of any inten- other hand the Wilness seems to take comfort from himself on the magnificance of his success. We tion on the part of the British Government to attack | the gigantic strides that the proselytisers are said to Dahomey. The blockade of the ports of Dahomey was declared on the first of July.

to present arrangements, that Parliament will be prorogued on the 16th of August .

It is understood that the Duke of Marlborough has refused the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and it is rumored that Baron Wharncliffe has accepted it.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY

The Church in Canada has to mourn the loss of one of the most eminent as he was one of the best midst of his usefulness and in the height of his fame Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, N.S., after a brief illness, was taken from his faithful people on the night of Thursday, 27th ult., and no higher testimony could be borne to the social worth and citizen attributes of the deceased prelate, than the unreserved and impulsive pronouncements made in his regard by even clergymen of other persuations. Of his position and conduct as a Church dignitary it is not for us to speak or write: associates; but we may say that what the Church decreed the country most heartily endorsed: and that in every capacity, as the private gentleman, the courteous citizen and zealous ecclesiastic the late Archbishon Connolly had won a place in the Dominion which will not be easily lost to loving reverence, and given at one to citizens' rights and duties which will not soon cease of effect. It is a matter of special pride, too, to remember now that that Irish name of the good Archbishop never seemed to have lost its significance for him; he was an Irish patriot to the heart's core; and in all the regards we have indicated-the loss of the gentleman, the citizen, the Irish patriot and eminent prelate-the Dominion has to place one more amongst the heaviest of her visitations. We might go on indefinitely on the character and attributes of the lost prelate; but more than any words of ours will be this testimony from a clergyman of another persuasion the Rev. Mr. Grant. In a letter to the Hailfax papers the Rev. Gentleman says :-

"He deserved well of this city and this Dominion of ours. He was a man of peace, ever seeking to build bridges rather than dig ditches between men of different creeds. He was a great man, with an eye that discerned any spark of greatness in others, with a noble scorn of all that is base, and with resolute strivings after great things. He was a good man, beloved by the poor, by all he ever employed, and by all who really knew him."

The Archbishop's funeral obsequies commenced at St. Mary's Cathedral at 9 o'clock on Monday by an office and high mass, Bishop Sweeney being the celebrant, Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, preaching the funeral sermon. Five bishops and a large number of priests took part in the service. The church was crowded. At the conclusion of the service the funeral cortege started from the church, shortly after one o'clock, and proceeded through Barrington, Sack ville, Holis, Morris and South Park streets, to the cemetery of the Holy Cross, where the burial took School boys, who were followed by St. Joseph's genuine liberality and toleration are to be temperance society, altar boys, acolytes, twentyfour officiating clergymen, in their vestments, foreign clergymen and bishops in carriages, the hearse. mourners, including the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice, General Haley, senators, members of the House of Commons and Protestant clergymen, Mayor and Corporation, temperance and National societies, citizens, and the whole of the soldiers in garrison making the rear procession. The cortege occupied forty minutes in passing a given point The streets were crowded with people. Rain had been falling all day, and marred to a large extent the imposing appearance of the pageant.

CATHOLIC LIBERALITY AND PRO-TESTANT LIBERALISM.

It would appear from a recent article published in the Daily Witness, that the Protestant population is fast losing ground in the Province of Quebec. A reference is made by our contemporary to the census tables, and it is shown that in those districts where Protestants were formerly in a very large majority, forming as much as ninety-five per centum of the whole population, a steady decrease has been going on for the past forty years and they do not now, in the same sections of country, form over fifty-seven per centum where they formerly held almost undisputed sway. Our contemporary seeks to account for this state of things, in various ways. When he states that our French Canadian families increase and multiply much more rapidly than their English speaking Protestant brethren, that fact cannot be disputed and will continue to exist, so long as the French Canadian people obey the strict laws of morality laid down by the teachings of their Church. When, however, the Witness urges that the English speaking Protestants. on account of their go-a-head spirit, are induced to seck in the neighbouring republic advantages which they believe cannot be found at home, with their Catholic surroundings and a foreign language snokon around and about them, we think he falls into a grevious error. Immigration has been much more prevalent, unfortunately, amongst the French Canadians than amongst other races settled in the Province of Quebec. There are now in round numbers about 500,000 French Canadian immigrants permanently settled in the United States, and the wise efforts of our Legislature at repatriation to which our contemporary refers, whilst they may prove successful in so far as bringing back a few thousands may be concerned, can but in a very limited degree counter balance the great drain that found the door locked. When the door was burst has already been made on that section of our all along scouted the idea of any other rule official place he already fills, has ever given open, the Bishop was found on the floor in a pool of population. The fact is there, nevertheless, that the for Ireland, than the iron rule of oppression. have

this Province, there was nothing impolitic on the was there such eloquence, we are told, since be making amongst the French Canadian population; but with the expose of the character of the The Guardian says:-It is understood, according | converts, given not so very long ago by Mr. Legratulation on that scare, our contemporary is heartily welcome to it.

In view of the daily reiterated slanders of the Witness about the intolerance of the Catholic majority in this Province, we will draw the attention of pared with the speeches of Messrs. Buttand Sullivan. our readers to a few facts already well known to those who take any interest in the subject. In this Province about one-seventh of the whole population is Protestant. They number about 170,000. Do beloved prelates of this Great Continent. In the the Catholic six-sevenths ignore their existence or refuse them their rights? Are they without representation in the Councils of the Province or of the Dominion? In the Ottawa Government they have one out of four representatives from this Province, Mr. & Huntingdon by the way, who represents an Electoral district where out of a total of 19,077 the Catholics number 13,377. Then in our provincial administration this one seventh of our population absorbs two out of six port-folios. They have their separate schools hedged in and protected by his fitness for his exalted rank was attested by the every conceivable check and guarantee. They have choice and consecration of his spiritual superiors and, their special constituencies also shielded against all territorial changes, by Legislative enactment, lest the controlling power should be lost to them therein-in a word, all that a keen sighted minority could claim, all that a generous hearted majority could possibly give has been granted and secured to the Protestant minority in the Province of Quehec. We might go farther still and point to the fact that in the Judiciary of the Province from the highest to the lowest courts, our Protestant brethren have more than double, nearly treble their quota of representation. And in so far as civic appointments are concerned, nearly every fat office in the Catholic Metropolis of the Dominion-that of City Trensurer, City Auditor, City Survey, Chief of Police, etc. etc., are filled by non-Catholics.

This is the actual state of affairs in so far a Catholic Lower Canada is concerned. Let us now reverse the medal. In the Dominion Government as now constituted there are five ministers representing the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In all, these provinces have a population of about 763,394 of which 241,000 are Catholics, say one third. How many Catuolics are there amongst the five ministers representing these provinces in the Dominion Government? not one. In Nova Scotia the Catholic population is about 102,001. And in New Brunswick 96.016. Need we ask our contemporary what representation is accorded to them in the Local Governments of these Provinces where the Protesfants are in a majority but nothing as compared with the Catholic majority in Quebec? How are the Catholics of New Brunswick treated on the Separate School Question? How many constituencies in the Dominion where Protestants are in a majority return Catholic members? Contrast this state of affairs, with the Protestant representation from the Province of Quebec, from constituencies where they are in a striking minority, such as Chateauguay, and others too numerous to mention, and then perhaps place. The procession was headed by the Sunday our readers will have a slight idea as to where the found, - whether amongst Catholics or in the advanced guard of Liberalism in the Protestant ranks. To be brief, wherever our Protestant bretbren are in a majority, they make their Catholic fellow subjects feel that the Protestant clement masters the situation. It is not so long ago since the Catholics of Ontario were but partially liberated from thraldom, and it does not require such eminent authority as that of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto to convince even the casual observer that at the present moment the Catholic population of Ontario are not on an equal footing with their Protestant brethren in this Province as regards the separate school acts. With all these facts, and many more, staring us in the face, is it not inconceivable that our contemporary, with a bad faith that is equalled only by the audacity with which it is put forth, should day by day seek to enkindle a religious war in our midst by endeavoring to fasten the charge of intolerance on a people who have invariably manifested, and now manifest, so much anxiety for fair play and generous dealing to the very party that crushes and oppresses our co-religionists in every portion of the Dominion where their numbers justify them in the attempt.

THE "PRESENT" MEMBER FOR WEST-

MEATH. In our last issue, we presented our readers with a review of the debate in the British House of Parliament, on Mr. Butt's motion, asking an investigation into the justice of the demands of the Irish people, for the restoration of the National Parlia. ment, with powers to control the management of the internal affairs of their Country. The attitude of Mr. P.J. Smyth, during the debate, is worthy of something more than a mere passing notice. The speech delivered on the occasion, by the Hon. Member, has attracted very considerable attention. As our readers are aware Mr. Smyth has always occupied a dubious position as regards the Home Rule Movement. No one ever dreamt that he was, an out and out supporter of it, but many believed, that his patriotism would induce him to sink his own predilections, and make common cause with the gallant band who are now struggling against such fearful odds, to do battle for their country in the Legislative Halls of the Empire. That hope has now been destroyed; Mr. Smyth has declared war against the Home Rule party, and his ons aught has filled with joy and gladness the bitterest foes of Ireland. The London Times, Pall Mall Gazette, and the whole tribe of English Journalists, who have

our attempt to discover therein anything to remind but a privilege held for the general good. us of the traditional eloquence of the Trish race, as personified in the great master with whom the Times associates the name of Mr. Smyth. As comof very little consequence; but the position assumed by Mr. Smyth is one of serious moment. He went out of his way to sir his opinions. He has severed the tie that bound him to the National party of Ireland, and has effectually allied himself with the foes of his country. He claims to be a movement has at its back, both priest and parson noble and peasant, that no other constitutional agitation ever rallied around it so great a parliamentary phalanx, or took so strong a hold on the views in any particular, and Ireland must be saved according to his notion, or not be saved at all. The responsibility incurred by Mr. Smyth is really appalling. No one better than he knows the difficulto contend, to keep the rank and file from rushing headlong to still greater and direr disaster than they sneers at this effort of Mr. Butt and his followers, and propounces their scheme one of National appihilation-thus adding fuel to the already threatening flame. It would not be difficult to point out the utter weakness of Mr. Smyth's objection, to the practicability of the Home Rule movement, the example of the Canadian Confederation being before our eyes with its central and local legislatures. This would lead us further than the limits of the present article admit. We await with some impatience a full report of the hon. gentleman's utterances which we perceive by late advices are to be put into pamphlet form for the edification, if not for the unification of the Irish people. We cherish the hope that there need be but little anxiety about the effect of the oration, no matter how widely circulated and we are convinced that when the time comes for the electors of Westmeath to send a representative to parliament, they will make it a point to find one whose elequence although as pleasant to Irish ears and as thrilling to Irish hearts as that of Mr. P. J. Smyth, may not prove quite so palatable to the enemies of Ireland in general and the London Times in particular.

AMERICAN POLITICS - THE COMING CONFLICT.

It may be urged with some show of plausibility that we make departure from our sphere, proper, in entering on the subject matter of the coming Presidential contest in the States, and that our friends over the Border should be permitted the managewithout interference or obtrusion of other nation. alities. But whatever concerns the Irish race progress are in the issue of public contests the ground and there can be no compromise. Catholic voice is imperatively demanded—no matter for the distance that intervenes. Without this general right, however, there are particular reasons justifying the expression of our views. We live, as we have suggested, on the Border land: amongst our clients and constituents, so to write, are many who, while acknowledging political allegiance to the United States, are of us and with us in religious and national sentiments: living in our midst, too are not a few whose casual engagements here have not caused a forfeiture of their franchise as American citizens; all over the Union in fact there are to be found those who habitually read our views and may not be uninfluenced by them; and we make no unwarrantable pretension, therefore, in speaking to the Irish and Catholic people of the States on their duties in the coming conflict. We have but to go back a few years to prove that Republicanism meant Know-Nothingism-a denial of every civil right to Irishmen-a special oppression of everything Catholic—the denial and the oppression manifesting themselves in personal insult, in the demolition of edifices devoted to the sacred service of the Almighty-the burning and wrecking of Convents in which self-sacrificing women had given themselves to the cause of Religion and Charity.--We go back again to the history of Democracy, and we find it ever tolerant and protective of the interests which the others would have crushed out-giving an asylum and a home to oppressed nationalitiesand not withholding from Irish and Catholic worth recognition and patronage, simply because it was Irish and Catholic. Then again, coming to our own times, Republicanism means Grantism-and the interpretation of that term was unequivocally given in the President's anti-Catholic speech at Des Moines last year, and its baneful influence was signally demonstrated in the fact that the present Presidential nominee of the party rode into the Governorship of Ohio by its adoption and endorsement. Democracy means not only the most ample toleration, but the liberal sustentation of Catholic institutions, as New York State in which the principles of that party have remained in the ascendant conclusively attest. The nominee for the Presidential office in the Democratic ranks is one, too, who, in his individuality as well as in the high guarantee of thorough accord in this liberal and

The Irishman or Catholic who votes for Hayes part of the Witness in making the gradual weakness the glorious periods of Grattan fell on the ear of votes for Grantism and exclusiveness, and exhibits of the Protestant section more generally known than an enraptured, auditory. If Mr. Smyth sought the sublime gratitude of the whipped spaniel which it has been heretofore, although the census tables the applause of Ireland's enemies, in delivering him-crouches and licks the hand that smites it; he are there and "he who runs may read." On the self of his gigantic effort, he may certainly flatter however, who votes for Samuel J. Tilden sustains his Church while upholding the Constitution, and had not the advantage of listening to his oration, displays a grateful recognition which has no cowbut, if we can form any idea of its power and lofti- ardice in it—not only a gratitude for the past, but but, if we can form any fues of the power mess, from the column and half of newspaper report, an earnest confidence in the future—and exercises, now before us, we must candidly say we have never too, a solemn trust in its proper spirit, voting not Metayn Masselin, if there be any cause for con- been more sadly disappointed in our lives, than in merely as if the right were his exclusive property

But irrespective of these considerations which more directly affect the voters as Irish and Catholics there are others which cannot be overlooked by them as American citizens. The issue between the delivered on the same occasion, it fades into utter Republicans and the Democrats is so sharply drawn insignificance. With the speech itself, however, that no amount of ingenious demagoguery can hide as a rhetorical effort we have little to do, whatever or even disguise it. On the one hand, there is a may be its merits, or demerits, in that respect, is political organization which has had an uninterrupted lease of power and patronage since 1861. and during that period has not only increased the expenses of the Government tenfold, but so demoralized all its machinery from highest to lowest that a thoroughly honest and capable public servant is now an exception to the general rule. Cor. Repealer pure et simple, he feigns to believe, and raption and theft have been reduced to a science perhaps does believe, that by such a measure, and and as if to reveal their extent and aunone other, can the deep seated ills of Ireland be dacity there has been presented to the nation remedied, and disregarding the fact, that the present | within a few months the astounding spectacle of the President's private secretary indicted for a Penitentiary offence and a secretary of War driven from his place by exposures of long continued and outrageous bribery. The party upon which all the peoples' affections, he is unwilling to modify his guilt has been fastened has not only manifested no signs of repentance; but took special care at its National Convention to approve and endorse an administration retten to the very core, and then nominated a Candidate with an anti-Catholic and ties with which the moderate men in Ireland have Know-Nothing record, and one too who had never by word or deed expressed the slightest sympathy with the reformatory movement. On the other have heretofore experienced, if such were possible hand there is a political organization that, during in a mad attempt at revolutionary action. Yet he more than fifty years of supremacy, imposed no heavier burden on the citizen than the outlay necessary to purchase a postage stamp; that never had a president who associated with thieves or winked at thievery; that punished rascals whenever and wherever found; that practised economy in all departments of government; that got along with forty thousand employees where now there are over ninety thousand, and that since it has had control of one branch of Congress has labored faithfully to to save the public cash, and expose and punish public robbers. The party has put forth a declaration of principles which is "reform first, last and the time," and nominated a candidate who since he has been in the executive chair of New York State has demonstrated his fitness for the higher office of President of America.

Here then are the records of the two parties and the two men. Unscrupulous orators and organs may endeavor to make the worse appear the better cause by dragging in side questions, stirring up old prejudices and coining new ones. But the facts are before the people and speak for themselves—speak so loudly and clearly that the roar of partizan clamor cannot drown their voice. Now it remains to be seen whether the general voters of the United States will hear and heed these facts. They must make their choice between Hayes and Grantism on the one side and Tilden and Jeffersonian democracy on the other. It remains to be seen too whether the particular power to which we address ourselves will take in the magnitude of the situation and the imperative duty it suggests: that power—the Irish ment of their town household of political affairs and Catholic power-most distinguish between friends and foes-between the intolerance that would coerce and crush, and the liberality that would wherever located, is of interest to Irishmen the foster and encourage-between know nothingism world over: wherever Catholic independence and and freedom of conscience. There is no neutral

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who aval themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not wish in these hard times to be calling on the pockets of our subscribers; but they must be awakened some how. To send our agent around to each person who has not paid us for the present would force us to an expenditure that is inconvenient. We try to do our duty; we endeavour to give good value for our subscriptions, and as there are many, very many, in both city and country now much indebted to us, we require some money from every body who is as honest as our purpose is to serve them. We therefore, request those so indebted to pay up quickly.

We would inform our subscribers in Quebec that Messrs. James Murphy, and Martin Bannon, will act as Agents for the True Witness, for that city.

ST. Annes' DAY .- The 27th July being the festival of St. Anne, Divino Service was held in many of the city churches, and many people left town for the shrine of that saint at the village bearing her, name on the North side of the river. Large num bers left town Tuesday by boat, while others from the city and surrounding country districts drove down overland. Next morning several hundreds of people went down by the steamers "Montmorency," "Bienvenue" and other boats. The English sermon on the occasion was preached at St. Annes by Rev. J. Connolly of Inverness.—Quebec Budget.

CONFIRMATION, His Lordship, Bishop "Racine, which was written the single word "MAD," lay up- ing to the well known liberality of the majority in of Commons with enthusiastic encomiums. Never co-religionists in the crisis is therefore manifest.— lag during his recent pastoral, visit, confirmed about the well known liberality of the majority in of Commons with enthusiastic encomiums. Never co-religionists in the crisis is therefore manifest.— lag of the well known liberality of the majority in of Commons with enthusiastic encomiums. Never co-religionists in the crisis is therefore manifest.— lag of the well known liberality of the majority in log confirmed about the confirmed about t WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS." SHORT SERMONS for SINCERE SOULS.

The state of the s Teach me to do thy will for thou art my God."
(Ps. 142.)

This the daily repeated prayer of every devout Christian; that the divine and adorable will of God may be fulfilled in all things. Whether that prayer be expressed in the words of the third petition of the Lord's Prayer, composed as a model by Christ himself. "Thu will be done on earth as it is in home on himself: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," or in the words of the Psalmist, " Teach me to do thy will, for thou art my God;" or whether we ask with the Apostle St. Paul, "Lord what wilt thou have me to the fulfilment of God's holy will is still the daily object of the prayer of every devout and sincere Catholic:—to know and do the will of God in all things. The will of God is the law of the universe: "He spoke and they were made; He commandd and they were created," and if at times he permits poor weak mortals to fly in his face by their sins, d to oppose his holy will, it is either because his infinite and divine mercy in view of our human weakness obtains the place of that will, and stays his punishments in order to give time for repentance or because he withholds his wrath, in order to make his punishment more signal. It is the fact, that by every wilful sin we fly in the face directly and determinedly of the will of the Great and Eternal God, that constitutes sin's chief enormity. Sin is the transgression of the law of God; the law of God is the embodiment in words of the will of God; it is therefore the will of God, we transgress when we transgress the law. What would you say of the man, who should stay the course of the earth or any of the heavenly bodies? Were it possible that poor weak man could stay the revolutions of the heavenly bodies-of the earth the moon and the sun; were it possible that he could change their course prescribed to them from all eternity, you would deem it an act of enormous impiety were he to do so in contradiction to those eternal decrees of the Almighty. And yet, my brethren, what is sin but an act of equal, nay, of even greater impiety than this? The laws of God regulating the actions of the soul are of equal, if not greater importance than those regulating the revolu-tions of the stars and this world; and if man were he capable, were to oppose the revolution of those heavenly bodies in their respective spheres, he would not be opposing the divine will in any greater degree than he does every time he opposes that divine will by mortal sin. Christian soul, have you ever seriously considered this, whenever you have been so unfortunate as to fall into sin? It is not, of opposing the divine will, by stretching out your impious arm to stay the revolution of this earth, of a star, of a moon or of a sun, that you have been guilty; it is the opposing the divine and eternsl will of God in things of even greater importance still. The laws of God with reference to worlds, and stars and suns, pertain only to them as to things that will pass away with time; but the laws of God with reference to the soul of man, relate to it, as to a thing that can never die. God may indeed have beheld the world "that it was good," he may have viewed its creation with complacency and delight, for it had to fulfill its duty for many ages, but the creation of the soul of man, that soul, which was destined by the most solemn decrees to inhabit that world only for a time and then to be translated to the abode of heaven for all eternity must indeed have filled him with delight unbounded and unfathomable. How great then, how unboundedly enormous must that act ue that opposes the will of God in this creation! How incomparably greater than any act, that opposes the divine will in the creation of worlds! God may indeed have beheld with pleasure the creation of the sun to give light and heat to innumerable worlds, but the creation of the soul of man that for ages of ages was destined to shine around His throne in heaven, to give glory to his name, and to bless and praise him for all eternity, must indeed have pleased him more. God may have beheld with admiration the creation of the stars to shed their silent light in cloudless beauty through the endless fields of space, and to proclaim to worlds unknown that he is their God: the reflected light of the Godhead through the endless ages of eternity, and to proclaim forth his name through the boundless courts of heaven must indeed have claimed his greater admiration still. Christian soul, again I ask you, have you ever rightly considered this, when you have sinned. Have you considered that you have thereby opposed the will of God in the creation of the soul? that as he created it for heaven, you have created it for hell; that as he created it for an eternity of joy, you have created it for an eternity of misery and woe; that as he created it to praise and bless and do homage to him for ever, you have created it to curse him and blaspheme him and revile him for all eternity; that as he created it to shine brightly around his throne for all ages, you have created it to be consumed in sulphurous darkness in the presence of derils for ever and ever. Was there ever opposition to the divine will more terrible than this?

Let us then, Christian soul, as often as we are tempted to sin consider this heniousness of sin in its opposition to the divine will of God. To oppose the revolutions of the heavenly bodies in any one and systems of worlds; but to oppose the laws of God with reference to the soul is to oppose the will of God in his decrees for peopling heaven for all eternity. Let us then not dare so great an impiety! let us then tremble to be guilty of so great a crime! Even though it were granted us, the power, who would dare to exercise it in staying the revolutions of the stars; how dare we then be guilty of the greater impicty still of opposing the will of God in the destiny of the soul?

Let then our daily prayer be one for the fulfil-ment of the divine will in all things; that our poor weak and wayward wills may like drops of min falling into an ocean, be in all things conformable to the great and eternal will of the Almighty, of all the creatures of the universe, Man alone has the power to oppose that will; all others, the sun, the moon, the stars and this earth of ours must fulfil, whether they will or not, the decrees of God concerning them. To man and to man only (for even the angels have not this power) it is given to oppose and resist that omnipotent will. And shall man be so ungrateful, nay, so implous as to exercise that power against God, which was given him to enable him to merit heaven? Oh! no, Christian soul, let us no longer suppose it, but let our daily and often repeated prayer be, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," "Lord teach me to do thy will, for thou art my God," " Lord what wilt thou have me

Ecclesiastical .- Rev. Pere Vignon, Superior of the Jesuit order, Quebec, has been named rector and Superintendent of the novices at Sault au Recollet, near Montreal. He will be replaced in Quebec by Rev. Pere Sache.—Budget.

A new Catholic Church of large dimensions and costly finish is to be erected at Waterloo soon.

Drowning Accident.-We learn that the Rev. Mr. Tetu, a gentleman connected with the Quebec Archbishopric, was accidentally drowned on Saturday at Riviere Ouelle, while bathing.

DEFUTY GOVERNOR .- Chief Justice Richards was sworn-in on Saturday, as Deputy Governor, under Commission of His Excellency the Governor-General,

A NEW COMET TURNING UP.

From the following item, which appeared in the Norwood (Ontario) Register of the 20th ult, we must the setting sun of Montreal. 'We quote from the above-mentioned paper:-

speaking, by the sudden advent amongst us of a young and rising preacher, Mr.—Casey, formerly a Jesuit Priest, and who has but a short time re-nounced the faith which he had followed, and doubtingly adhered to, for some twenty-five years. He is we understand, one of the many who have been converted under the renowned Father Chiniquy, of Montreal. Mr. Casey, since his conversion, has cast his lot in with the Presbyterians and has been on probation preparatory to being finally accepted as a Minister of that congregation.

Now, after inquiry, it seems to us well ascertained that an individual of this name, a shoemaker by trade, has in fact a few years back spent some time in the Jesuit's College of this city. He was afterwards employed in town as a carter, and now turns up as a preacher. Evidently he finds his new trade to pay better. His renowned (?) tutor, though not valuable an acquisition.

FIRST EXCURSION OF THE ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

We confess to an increased pride of country, creed and race after the gratifying exhibit made by the St. Patrick's National Association of Montreal on Monday. The occasion was the first pic-nic of the organization,-designed to be the initiative of an annual celebration,—and no matter in what aspect viewed—the numbers present, the good order prevalent from first to last, the rare enjoyment borne testimony to the words and looks of all participants and the tone of healthy Irish sentiment underlying all, the day was one to be remembered with a sense of grateful pride by every man, woman, and child who claims connection with Ireland by birth, descent or association. An exiled race thus as it were challenging public criticism in a new landshowing despite all that enemity suggests and prejudice conceives, the aggregated force of wealth, intelligence, good citizenship, mans pride and woman's delicacy, winning approval and respect from the tranger, proves itself worthy of all the consideration that that new land has given or may yet bestow; and our brothers on this continent as well as at home may rest in the assurance that in the hands of the St. Patrick's National Association of Montreal, the national reputation is safe. We have not space to_ day to enter in detail upon all the points in the celebration which would necessarily demand notice. A favorable conjuncture of circumstances made up the success of the whole. A day of surpassing brightness and beauty—the scenery of the lordly | To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. St. Lawrence bringing back, and with no violent effort of the imagination, the well remembered | dlestick" was written in no malicious spirit, and I spots by the spacious Shannon; a steamboat, the "Trois Rivieres," palatial in its accommodation; and then a party most select though numerous, awful a subject as that on which he wrote, and so in which the strangers of but an hour before became under the influence of the pervading ease and geniality familiar friends from that moment and perhaps for life—it is no wonder that with these contributories we have to chronicle a complete success. Other adjuncts were not wanting. The material comforts of the table were in abundance; and then there were song, and dance, and anecdote but the creation of the soul of man, to shine with and repartee, and some complimentery speech-mak ing, and perhaps some few instances in which "two hearts which beat as one," found quiet corners for the discussion of matters which even older people could look back upon with pleasant memory; but the sum of all this is that there was satisfaction and

The occasion was as we have said the first celebration of a new National Society, of which Mr. M. C. Mullarkey is President, and some of our foremost men in trade, commerce, and social and professional prominence, officers and promoters. The excursion was under the immediate direction of committees composed of Messre, T. F. O'Brien, F. H. McKenna, J. Hatchette, Jas. O'Neili, Hugh Dolan, W. Wilson, W. O'Brien, B. Tansey, T. F. Fogarty, W. Stafford, J. A. Rafter and Mr. Joseph Cloran The success of the undertaking is the best tribute to those gentlemen. The utmost care was exercised of their fixed laws would be to overturn the whole | in preserving the national character in this national system of the universe, to distroy suns and worlds | display; tickets were limited to the members and their friends. The presidents and officers of the local Irish organizations—the clergy and municipal officials, and other prominent citizens were the guests of the Association. Commencing the voyage at 9 a m. with over five hundred of our best citizens on board, the Trois Rivieres steamed down the St. Lawrence to Berthier, where a landing was made. thence round by Sorel, where another landing took place, and then home, reaching the pier about 11:30 p.m. We find ourselves unconsciously going into detail when we had but designed a general reference. The success was a great one, and Mr. Stephen J. Meany, one of the guests, who, imgave expression to the general sentiment regarding the promoters of the excursion, and the good results thereof, in one of his accustomed neat and characteristic speeches. Cheers loud and hearty followed this informal compliment. Mr. W. O'Brien proposed a grateful recognition of the manner in which the Cartain and officers of the steamer had performed their duties on the occasion. The suggestion was warmly responded to. Cheers, and leave-takings and interchange of gratulations followed, and then-home again.

happiness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

after

Sir your answer to enquirer of the 25 June do not seem to come up to what I consider an answer or explanation of what enquirer is seeking

Inquirer think it strang that a minister should use the word Hades instead of hell.

now I see nothing strang about it supose you had metSt Paul on his way to Athens and asked him the meening of the word hell his answer would to act during the absence of Lord Dufferin in British | be I do not know the meaning of that word, but if Columbia.

he would have told you as he told us, the grave and nothing more

see Cor 15-55, O grave this is Hades Now I ask any one with common sence that if St Paul had conclude that a new luminary has showed itself in | believed that Hades was a place in another world our western sky, which threatens to outshine even and a place of endless torment would he not have said something more about it instead of Saying O grave Hades Where is thy Victory

Peter Mention the word once and then only in

A Jesur Convert.—Our community, during the refference to the grave see Acts 2—27 I ask is it past week, has been considerably moved, religiously not strangthat these two great champions of the not strangthat these two great champions of the gospel of Christ should be silent upon this subject, if Hades Ment a place of suffering or a place of conscientiousness in another world one thing certain they have never applied it already begun to cut their barley which promises a to anything but the grave. David say shall be turned into hell hades the same place that St Paul speak about in Cor 15—55 see Psalms 9, 17 owing to "rust" caused by the frequent rain the Now read Psalms 6-5 and 30-3 and 31 17 here you have the Word grave but it is the same in the Orignal as 9, 17 this show that David ment nothing more than the grove the same as St Paul

Inquirrer carry the Ides that Deout 32-22 have refference to another world this seem very strang, when the whole passage apply to things of this world

Let inquirer read gen. 37-35 and 42-28 and 44 -29 31 and 1 Sam 2, 6, Kings 26 here we find the same word as Psalms 9, 17 and no one think of applying this to a place of happiness or Misery in anothe World or after death in one instance is half as renowned as Judas, may be proud of so the word Hades applied to a future state and the expression Where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenced is No Where found coupled with Hades Hades or Sheol is translated pit three times grave thirty times and Hell thirty one times and in No instance has it refference to another World And as for going to Johnson Webster Walker or Maunder for the Meaning of any scripture word I should Just as soon think of asking them how much steem prsure our steem boilars are capable of holding before they would explode

the Bible is its own interpeter the Editor will publish these remarks with What comment he think fitt My Next will be on Gehenna if the Editor is not afraid to publish

This letter textually inserted, inclines us to suggest to our Correspondent the advisability of cultivating modern English before favouring the public with criticism on ancient languages. Greek or

Our last answer is as conclusive as we are prepared to make it. If our Correspondent is to be at so much pains to find out the meaning of words on which his salvation depends, how, we ask, are his cook, or his butler, or his laundress or any persons so employed to give the requisite time or trouble for this etymological and scientific task?

This of itself should lead reasonable minds to infer that Christ has provided, for the right understanding of His Word, means other than dictionaries or the columns of newspapers. These means are open to all alike, learned as well as unlettered, and to them henceforth we must refer our Correspondent. "Go, show thyself to the priest and do what Christ has ordered for thy justification!"

LETTER FROM "FIDDLESTICK."

Dear Sir,-My absurd letter signed "Phil. Fidbeg pardon of the much esteemed, venerated, and learned contributor, who signs himself "Writer of the Article," for my attempt at pleasantry on so ably handled, in his rojoinder to our philosophic Royal Engineer. It was my disgust and impatience with the pretentions of modern philosophy that provoked me to write as I did. When Scientists can explain the exact meaning of the simple word beginning," (a word in very common use), without implying Creation; therefore, God Almighty; and, therefore, also an infallible organ of his revealed will; then, I think, the Church might stoop a little in condescension to Science. Yours truly Medicus.

IN MEMORIAM OF MR. JAMER Mc-KAY, WHO DIED AT TEXAS, U. S., JUNE 5th., 1876, AGED 23 YEARS.

Tenderly part the darkened tresses, Back from his brow as white as snow, Fold his hands, on his silent bosom, . Dead-oh God! and we loved him so.

Closed are the laughing eyes forever, Hushed is that voice of tender tone, Across the valley of death and sorrow, Jimmic, our dear friend, passed alone.

Boldly he rushed on death's gloomy waters, Borne away by the maddening tide, Asking us with prayers to follow, And cheer his journey to the golden side.

The glorious beacon of faith and his light Which illumin'd the darkness around, And though pilgrim and stranger, he sought A celestial home, which he found,

Then bring no wreath of mournful cypress, Gloomy symbol of wee and night, Place on his bosom, the cross of Jesus, In it he found his chief delight.

Sweet cross of Jesus, give us strength The trials of this life to bear, That having clung to thee on earth Thy joys eternal we shall share. E. D.

LACROSSE.

Toronto, July 29th.-The finest game of lacrosse over played in this city took place for the championship, between the Shamrocks of Montreal and he Toronto club this afternoon. The weather was delightful and about ten thousand people were present, who evinced the greatest interest. An excursion from Buffalo including the cadets of that city, visited the ground. The first game was won mediately prior to landing, was loudly called for, by the Torontos, in two minutes and a half, and the second by the same team in eight minutes. At this point it looked like a walk over for the home team, but in the third bout, the Shamrocks were up and succeeded in putting the ball through their opponents' goal in thirty-five minutes, Davy making the winning throw. The fourth game was also won by the Shamrocks, Butler putting the rubber through after nine minutes sharp and severe play. Now the excitement was intense, and the question was who should win the fifth? The spectators were worked up to fever heat, and numerous bets were made at odds slightly in the Shamrocks favour. Both teams went work to with intense earnestness, and several times the match was thought to have concluded in the visitor's favour, and the spectators closed in on the players; but the game had again to be resumed. When the ground was cleared, the men went at it with, if possible, even greater vigour. At length, after seventy minutes of the best and hardest play ever witnessed here, Suckling succeeded in passing the ball between the flags in a scramble, winning the fifth game and match for Toronto. A dispute, however, arose and the game was only given to Toronto after twenty minutes parley between the players and referee. The greatest good feeling prevailed throughout. The Ontario Lacrosse Club, play the Toronto Club for the championship on August 19th .- Herald,

James Allen, of Brockville, has been sentenced to

DOMINION ITEMS.

Halitax now has telegraphic communications with above the heart, inflicting injuries from which York Redoubt by means of a cable placed across the Larocque died the following day. The murderer is Arm by the Imperial Government. It is, of course intended for the transmission of marine signals, but private messages can be sent for the usual rates. The Reporter urges the extension of the line to Sambro, so that signals could be sent on there, and communication be had with all the coves. It would not only be a convenience, but would be the means of saving life and property.

THE GROWING CROPS.-The hav crop has been pretty well secured, and many of the farmers have fair yield. Not so, however, with fall wheat, which showers of the early part of this month and the latter part of June, followed by such remarkably warm weather as we then experienced. Such of the grain as escaped being winter killed has a good ap-pearance in the field the stalk being quite as high and healthy looking as usual, and the heading ap-parently well filled; but when closely examined the grain is found to be shrivelled up to scarcely more that half its ordinary plumpness. It is feared that spring wheat also suffered. All other crops appear to be in good condition, no complaints having as yet been made about them. Potatoes will not suffer from the potato bug to any extent .-Cobourg Sentinel.

The Guelph Mercury says: " After all the bright prospects of a bountiful wheat harvest the moist and hot weather following each alternately during the past two or three weeks has caused many wheat fields to rust very badly. Soules wheat has suffered most and Diehl next. Treadwell has escaped with little damage, while Clawson wheat has not suffered to the slightest extent. It may be worth mentioning here, what many farmers know, the stretching a rope over a short distance and brushing the rain or dew off a field threatened with rust will produce admirable effect."

The crops are exceedingly promising in Nova Scotia. Hay will be excellent. Oats and similar products look very well. Potatoes, turnips and all root crops will be far above the average, if no mis-fortune happens them. The occasional showers and the bright sunshine produces so marked an effect that in one week the whole face of nature is so thoroughly changed, and the crops so far advanced, that the most careless observer cannot fail to be struck by

The Township of St. Bazile reports grasshoppers and bears ravaging the standing crops in that vicin-

It is reported that a light frost occurred on Wednesday night 26th July in the counties of Bellechasse, Beauce and Dorchester.

The Cape Breton miners now on strike are causing trouble, and the troops have been sent to Sydney to preserve order.

It seems that the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway companies carry passengers from Detroit to Toronto at lower rates than they carry passengers from Toronto to Detroit. This is another example of the many burdens Canadians have to bear. If they send any of their productions across the lines they are required to pay a higher rate of customs duty than is paid on American productions coming to Canada. And if they desire to cross over themselves they are required to pay a larger railway fare than is exacted from Americans coming to Canada. - Toronto Telegram.

Information received at the Department of Agriculture indicates that the potato bug is doing immense damage in the farming regions of the Ottawa valley. The march of the plague is eastward.

Despite duliness in the timber trade, the amount of square timber now coming down the Ottawa is largely in excess of the two former years.

The License Inspector of Cobourg, Ont., has furnished all the liquor dealers with a list of names of persons to whom intoxicants must not be sold until further notice. This is a necessary and righteous provision of the law, and it is to be hoped that every one concerned will use the utmost diligence to give it full force and effect. It is to Oats be hoped also that others whose names may soon be Peas placed on the black list, will take the hint, and refrain from pursuing a course which leads only to

shame and misery .- Sentinel. A few evenings ago a man giving his name as Joseph Thompson, who gives out that he is a minister from the United States, was locked up in Brockville for being drunk,

A young man named W. N. Alley, in the employ of Messrs. Aikin & Armstrong, Whitby, forged a cheque for \$970, obtained the money, and is now in the United States.

COUNTERFEITING .- It is currently reparted that a counterfeiting mill has been in operation in this city for some time past. So far the counterfeiters have carried on their work very successfully. A large number of spurious 25c and 50c pieces have been in circulation here for some time past. They are such capital imitations that it is almost impossible for the shrewdest person to detect them by appearance. --- Ottawa Citizen.

The St Johns' News has the following:-" There is at least one man in Montreal who shows a practical appreciation of the sufferings of some of our poor people since the fire. Mr. S. Carsley, entirely of his own accord, has sent to the editor of this paper a cheque for \$25 to be handed to the relief commitee to aid in buying clothing for those in need of it. In the name of the citizens we thank him for his generosity."

CHARGE OF MURDER .- On Tucsday week John Cahagan and Robert Stewart were arraigned before Mayor Baxter, of Thorold, charged with the murder of Brachi, the Italian, who was killed during the not a few weeks ago. Cabagan was committed on a charge of murder, and Stewart on a charge of riotous con-

Suppen Draths.-An old woman named Sarah Morton, under arrest for drunkenness, died suddenly in Toronto jail on Saturday. A young man named E. Stimson, also died same morning in au epileptic fit while taking a bath.

Mrs. Owen Wood, of Downey's Cove, Halifax, was drowned while attempting to save her child, who had fallen into the water; the child was saved.

The Chronicle directs the attention of the Grand Trunk authorities to the state of the bridge near Whitby. The parapet walls have been crumbling away since the frosts of last winter, and some wantonly mischievous boys daily aggravate the damage done by picking out the brick and plaster, leaving large open gaps in the walls, and the parapet stones in momentary danger of toppling off.

BUILDING .- There is more building going on at the present date in Kingston by double than has been seen in 30 years. The Architects have no rest; and the contractors are as busy as nailers. Messrs. Geo. Newlands & Son alone have four blocks under contract, besides lesser undertakings - Whiq.

Archbishop Lynch, at the close of the annual retreat in Toronto, was made recipient, by the clergy of his diocese, of a beautiful illuminated address and a cheque for \$3,000, and a guarantee for all that will be necessary to finish the handsome Archiepiscopal residence now being erected on

quarrel, during which the latter stabbed the former with a common table fork. The fork entered just a man of from 60 to 65 years of age, and has been taken into custody and removed to L'Orignal. The murdered man was about 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

Birth.

In this city, on the 26th ult., at 278 University street, Mrs. R. McCready, of a daughter.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sellers	Buyers
Montreal British North America Ontario City	1881	187
People's	98 	961
Merchauts' Hochelaga Eastern Townships Quebec	921 1061	91 <u>4</u> 81 108
St. Lawrence		
Villa Maria	70	50 10
Commerce. Metropolitan Dominion Hamilton	100	1231
Exchange	997	<u> </u>

Greenbacks bought at 10 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Ga

ı			144
١	Flour & bri, of 196 ib Follards	50.00	Ø \$0.00
l	Superior Extra	5.15	5.20
١	Fancy	4.85	4.90
ı	Spring Extra	4 50	4.60
١	Superfine	4.12	4.25
١	Extra Superfine	5.00	5.10
١	Fine	3.60	3.70
ı	Strong Bakers'	4.80	5.00
١	Middlings	3.25	3.40
ļ	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	2.30	2.32
1	City bags, [delivered]	3.35	0.00
ı	Wheat.—Spring	1.02	1.05
١	do White Winter	0.00	0.00
ı	Oatmeal	4.25	4.45
١	Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs	0.50	0.52
1	Oats	0.34	0.35
Ì	Pease, per 66 lbs	0.89	0.90
Ì	do afloat	0.00	0.60
١	Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada	0.55	0.65
1	do do do U. Canada	0.00	0.00
١	Lard, per lbs	0,12	0.13
ì	Lard, per lbs do do do pails	0.00	0.00
١	Cheese, perlbs.,	0,07	0.08
ı	do Fall makes	0.00	0.00
1	Pork-New Moss		22.00
I	Thin Mess	20.50	21.00
١	Dressed Hogs	0.00	0.00
ł	Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel	00.00	00.00
Ì	Ashes-Pots	4,20	4.36
١	Firsts	0.00	0.00
١	Pearls—	0.00	5.00
1	Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs	0.00	0.0
1	Clover	0.00	0.00
	BUTTER.—Quiet; 16c to 19c, accord	ling (o quality
,			

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$0 00 do apring do 0 00 Barley do 0 00 0 00 do 0 00 do 0 00 Rye do 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 0 00 Rye 0 00 6 00 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb...... 0 00 " fore-quarters 0 00 Mutton, by carcase, per lb..... 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls........ 0 22 0 25 large rolls..... 0 00 tub dairy...... 0 18 Eggs, fresh, per dos..... 0 15 0 19 packed..... 0 14 Apples, per brl...... 1 50 Onions, per bush..... 0 95 Turnips, per bush..... 0 22 Potatoes, per bus..... 0 00 0 00 Hay 08 00 11 00 Straw 10 00 Gecse, each 0 60 11 00 Turkeys..... 0 70 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 40

THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.) Rye " " 0.60 to 0.01 Pess " " 0.70 to 0.72 Oats " " 0.37 to 0.40 Wheat " 0.00 to 0.00 Fall Wheat 0.00 to 0.00 Pork 8.50 Hidrs—No 1 antrimmed..... 4.00 to 4.50 " 3.90 to 0.00 pelts..... 0.15 to 0.20

J. H. SEMPLE,

MYORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,

53 ST. PETER STREET.

MONTREAL



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SO-CIETY'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 7th Aug., at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL CROSS.

SITUATION WANTED as Teacher by a young blady, holding a McGill Normal school Diploma; capable of teaching both English and French, A MURDER.—On the 20th, two farmers named and has had eight years experiences. Address " M. Larocque and McMillan living near Ottawa had a T. True Wirness Office.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

--:0:---COMMUNISTS PARDONED.—President MacMahon has granted 127 additional pardons to Communists.
Powner Magazine Blown Up.—Panis, July 27.— The Government powder magazine at Tolouse has been blown up. There was a great loss of life.

THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY .- PARIS, July 27 .- It is stated that President MacMahon, at a cabinet council, ridiculed the scheme which had been attributed to him of forming a Ministry from the minority. He adheres thoroughly to the constitutional policy heretofore adopted by him.

NEWSPAPERS FINED.—PARIS, July 28.—The action

of M. Dufane, director of the Jesuit College, and 25 students against the newspapers, including the Republique Française, Gambetta's organ, were fined 2,000 francs each.

The great attachment of Prussian Catholics to Plus IX. was unmistakably shown on the 18th of June, when from Cologne and neighourhood alone, 118 congratulatory telegrams were sent to the Holy Father. The Archbishop of Cologne received 3,400 letters and cards on his fete-day.

The Princess Josephine, of Hohenzollern, has presented the Sisters of Mercy, of Wiesbaden, with a beautifully embroidered church vestment in grateful remembrance of the seat her Royal Highness was allowed to occupy in the Sisters' little

chapel, during her sojourn in Wiesbaden.

BLOCKADE DECLARED.—LONDON, July 27.—The
News Madeira special says the blockade of the ports
of Dahomey was declared on the 1st of July. The
British man-of-war Spiteful was stationed at Whydate and the Ariel at Little Popo. Vessels now in the blockaded portions will be allowed thirty days to depart. It is not intended to attack Dahomey from sea. The available forces will go in the mail boat to Porto Nove, and thence to the capital. ANOTHER EXILED BISHOP .- Monsenor Jose Teles-

foro Paul, S.J., Bishop of Panama, South America, who has been compelled, by the revolutionary authorities of that country, to leave his See, has received from the great majerity of the population, and especially from the most respectable portion, testimonials of the liveliest sympathy. Addresses signed by a long list of names have been sent to the Bishop. Monsenor Paul was born at Bogota, on the 5th of January, 1831, and was appointed Bishop of Panama, September 17th, 1875.

PROTESTANISM IN SPAIN.—" We have heard so much

lately of the disgraceful want of liberty, which is experienced by Protestants in Spain," says a writer in the London Weekly Register, "that we naturally like to know what the exact number of Protestants who are subjected to this infamous tyranny. The best authenticated reports are surprising. It appears that four thousand is the outside of the number of all kinds af Protestants in Spain. And this, too, after more than a quarter of a century of eager and affluent proselytism. Bibles have been sent by ship loads to Spain; tracts have been distributed throughout the country; missionaries have done all they could; and yet, spite of the sympathies of innumerable tourists, Spanish Protestants only number four thousand. We are gravely asked to alter the religion of Spain, to introduce there the divisions of our country, solely to gratify these few bewitched Spaniards, and the tourists who call themselves Protestants. A concession has been made, on the part of the Spanish Government, in the direction of admitting private Protestantism; but neither the Government nor the people would ever consent to make a Babel of the gloriously united Catholic Spain."

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS IN CHINA.—With respect to the anti-Christian riots in Szechuen, which are said to have been excited by a document attributed to the literary chancellor of the province, the North China Herald says :- " Riots began about the 7th of April, and from then up to the date of our last advices, the work of pillage, murder and incendiarism had been going steadily forward. The district of Kiangpeh, on the north of Chungking, seems to have been the especial theatre of disturbance. Writing on April 24, our informant states that 300 houses had been pillaged, demolished, or burned; that 14 Christians had been massacred, of whom two had been burned alive, and that even the pagans had had four men killed and some houses destroyed for trying to help their Christian neighbours. So far from endeavouring to check these outrages, it is alleged the magistrates of Kiangpeh caused to be published on the 22nd of April, to the sound of the gong, that whoever aided the Christians should be treated like them. Nor has the Taotal of Chungking shown a greater inclination to restore order. He has issued no proclamation, nor taken any efficacious step for that purpose, the natural result being that the rioters think the mandarians favour them and grow in boldness.

THE EASTERN WAR.

THE SULTAN DYING .- APPOINTMENT OF A REGENT .-SERIOUS POSITION OF SERVIA.

It is reported on reliable authority that Sultan Mourad Effendi is dying, and that Abdul Hamid, a brother of the Sultan has been appointed provisional regent. Prince Milan of Servia is endeavoring to

secure diplomatic intervention. The Daily News' Belgrade special says the Servian war has virtually collapsed. Henceforth the aggressive is quite abandoned. The deepest despondency reigns in Belgrade. I have some reason to believe that an offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain would be favorably entertained by Prince Milan's advisers. There are grave fears that they are the victims to Russian intrigue, buoyed up by the chimera of Russia's active intervention. Prince Milan's personal aide de camp has left Paratjin with a Russian officer who had been staying there for some days. No Servian corps are now outside the south-eastern frontier. Saitschar is being strongly reinforced and provisioned as a defensive fortress. The Turks have reopened communication between Belina and Ratcha, despite the efforts of General Olimpics. The last regiment of Servian regulars, which was in garrison at Semendria, has started for Alexinatz. The same paper's special from Belgrade says an official bulletin claims that Dulitch has captured a fortified camp at Radoine, which is the only road between Novi-Bazar

A despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company, says :- "It is stated that the Government had decided to issue paper currency to the

amount of 3,000,000 Turkish pounds." Intelligence received at Ragusa from Sclavonic sources, announces that 15,000 Turks, under Mehemet Hamdi Pacha, attacked the Montenegrins on Tuesday, near Podgoritza. They were repulsed, and pursued to Podgoritza. Both sides lost heavily

in killed and wounded. Servia has authorized the formation of a legion of foreign volunteers, and Signors Xarrazzini and Cersti, the latter an aide-de-camp to Garibaldi, are forming an Italian legion. The strength of the Servian army now is 115,000 men and 250 canon, including one battery of Krupp guns and 150 bronze pieces. Russian officers and surgeons are arriving at Belgrade daily during the last four days. The Servians, under Tchernayeff, has been combating the Turkish attack. The result is the defeat of Gen. Tchernayeffs attempt to join Gen. Leschjavin. Gen. Tchernayeff's army is retreating, and has gone to Parakin. Prince Milan and Gen. Tchernayeff will go to Saitschar to encourage the army. The Servians attribute Gen. Leschejavin's defeat on the 18th to his incapacity. Official despatches announce the defeat of the Montenegrirs and Servians at Medun, Tatanitza, etc. The Emperor William has earnestly impressed the Prince of Roumania Antwari.

with the importance of maintaining peace. Tur-key has demanded from Roumania the observance of strict neutrality, and has complained that munitions of war are transmitted to Servia through Roumanian territory. A disguised Turk has been arrested at Gladova: It is supposed that he intended to poison the wells in Servia. Considerable excitement exists in Crete, Greece and Roumania. The Turks are convinced that the war will not be localized, and they expect hostilities with Russia. The municipal authorities throughout Austria have been instructed to prepare for the mobilization, of the army. The whereabouts of the Prince of Montenegro is unknown either at Mostar or here. . It is believed that the battle a few days since at Barzana, when 5,000 Montenegrins attacked the Turks' post and were repulsed with heavy loss, was fought to cover the withdrawal of the main Montenegrin army. The Turkish commander at Klek has asked for three days' armistice, which has been granted. He offered to surrender if he were granted the honours of war, but the offer was refused. The Telegraph's Berlin special says preparations are being made to mobilize the whole army. The Telegraph's Vienna special says it is said the Turkish Ambassador here has confidentially stated that the Porte declares some of the most important of Roumania's demands are inadmissable. He refuses to discuss the cession of the mouth of the Danube, as that question equally concerns the other Powers. The Political Correspondence says the Montenegrins, in consequence of their defeat on the 23rd instant, retreated to Karits, and are now concentrating at Krestac, where a fresh engagement is expected. The Paris papers publish special despatches from Semlin, to the effect that the Servian situation is aggravated by plots of the adherents of the pretender Karagargewitch. A proclamation from Karagargewitch is placarded in Belgrade. The Reuter Telegram Co. have a despatch from Semlin, saying that there is a disagreement between General Tchernayeff and Prince Milan's staff. General Tchernayeff advised that Prince Milan's headquarters should be transferred to Alexinatz; the staff objected that it would expose Prince Milan to the enemy's fire. The Temps' Paratjin special says that at a council of war on Wednesday the Servian Generals accused each other of incapacity, but ultimately agreed to attack the Turks on the Timok river. The correspondents of the Times and News with Prince Milan's headquarters telegraph that he left Paratjin on Thursday. The Czar will send one of his own physicians to attend to the wounded at Belgrade. Many ladies have started for Servia to superintend the hospitals. The Times' Ragusa special says the Turks left 400 dead on the field at the battle near Podgoritza on Tuesday. The Daily News Belgrade special asserts that Prince Milan will remove his headquarters to Alexinatz immediately, and make a tour of inspection to all his forces. All the special correspondents confirm the previously telegraphed reports of the repulse of 5,000 Turks, who attempted to cross the Timok at Wrashagnatiz One of the News' correspondents at Belgrade denies that the Servians are collapsing. There has been no engagement sufficiently great to effect the power of either combatant to prolong the contest. The Times' Vienna special says all accounts show that great antagonism has broken out between native and foreign elements in the Servian army. This has been brought to a crisis by the Prince's giving the direction of affairs to General Tchernayeff. The native party, which is headed by the Minister of War, desires to remove the Prince to Belgrade or Schabatz, out of reach of Tchernayeff's influence. The Times' Ragusa despatch says the Prince of Montenegro's campaign is regarded as a failure. The retreat of the Montenegrin army was because of an utter lack of organization, discontent of the troops and their distrust of their commanders; the most experienced chiefs having been sent on detached expeditions, the command of the main army was left to young and untried men. The battle of the 21st having demonstrated the incapacity of the officers, and as the Turks were threatening the southern frontier of Montenegro, it was decided to retreat. The army will probably be reorganized into separate corps. Every branch of the service appears to have utterly broken down. Only three Montenegrin battalions were engaged at Banzane, and they were obliged to retreat, because of the lack of ammunition. The loss of the Montenegrins during the campaign has been under 300 killed and wounded. The troops are very indignant at the flasco The following is official:—The Turks attempted to cross the river Timok, which forms the eastern boundary of Servia, at Wrasonagonitz, on Wednesday, but were repulsed with great loss. On the 24th General Antitch compleately defeated the Dervisch, near Dugapoljana. Antitch has been appointed commander of the army in place of General Zach, who is invalided. The ex-Governor of Salonica has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The Paris Journal des Debats' despatch from Semlin, dated Friday, 28th says the general political position of Servia is growing more threatening every day. Sixty thousand chassepot rifles, sold by Germany, have arrived in Servia by way of Roumania. Prince Milan will return to Belgrade, and endeavor to bring about a mediation of the powers between Servia and the Porte. The Telegraph's Constanti nople correspondent recounts the interview with Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, on the 21st instant. General Ignatiesf expressed the opinion that an armistice was inevitable within three or four weeks, and would probably be brought about by the united action of the six powers. He thought the present difficulties could be arranged by partitioning Bosnia between Austria and Servia, and giving Montenegro to the Herzegovina. The Srandard's correspondent at Osman Pacha's camp telegraphs that while the fight was going on between the Servian battalions and Osman Pacha's forces, a report of which has already been telegraphed, the main body of the Servians at Saitschar, thinking that Osman Pacha had withdrawn all his men from the camp, crossed the Timok River and attacked him. Osman Pacha opened fire from his batteries and the Sevrians recrossed the river with loss. The Standard's Vienna despatch says Prince Milan proceeds from Belgrade to camp at Schabatza. His pponents report that he intends to enter Hungary. The officers of the National Guard in several towns have been asked to surrender the arms in their charge. It is believed this measure is caused by the fear of a violent outbreak of the anti-war party, though the authorities allege that the arms are re-

quired for the volunteers. Karageorgeovitch's pro-

clamation, which was placarded in several Servian towns on Wednesday night declares that the deposi-

tion of Prince Milan is necessary because of his

treachery. Karageorgeovitch offers to save the country. The Standard's Berlin special says the

Greek embassy here states positively that Greece

sent, but admits that events might arise which would require Greece to enter into action. The

Vienna Tagblatz says the change in the ruler of

Turkey is an accomplished fact. Abdul Hamid

gent of the empire. The Pall Mult Guzette's Berlin

despatch says the defeat of the Montenegrins oc-

casions discomfiture at the Russian Court, where

Prince Nicholas had been ostentatiously petted.

Some of the Russian diplomatists assert that it will

be impossible for the Czar to repress the war spirit

in Russia if the Turks invade Servia. The know-

ledge of this fact propably accounts for the hesita-

tion of the Turks. The Porte has accepted the pro-

garrison of the port of Klek, with war material, to

Effendi, a younger brother of Mourad Effendi, is re-

intends to maintain the strictest neutrality at pre-

WARING UP AN OLD WOMAN. - The other day a voman about fifty years, old called at the Central depot, lugging a big satchel, and after looking around a little she took a pie from the eating-stand and sat down for a lunch. When asked to hand over the cash value of said pie she replied:

"You don't get one red cent, and if you say much I'll climb over there and mop the floor with you."

It was soon discovered that she was "tuf," and for fear of a row she was not again asked for fifteen cents. When she had finished the pie she, walked around and presently asked Officer Button what time the train started for Hopper City. He said he never heard of any such town, and she re-

"Well, you want to plug around and find when the cars leave, or I'll make your heels break your neck !'

He kept shy of her for half an hour, and she went into the gentlemen's waiting room, made a bed on one of the benches, and was soon fast asleep. Word was brought to Officer Button, and he went to rouse her. She had her head on the satchel, and by accident he brushed the tip of her long nose. "Boy! I'll make you holler like a loon when I

get up !" "Come—this is no place for you," he replied.

"Do you know my business better than I do?" she queried.

"But you must get up," he protested.

"Go away, boy!" she warned, "go away before I hurt you !" "Will you get up?" he demanded.

She got up. She got up slowly, and regularly, FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known and gracefully, and as she reached her feet she took him by the hair and cramped her fingers till his eyes looked like full moons

"Boy! what did I tell you?" she quietly asked, shutting down a little tighter. He grasped her arm, and after a struggle broke

her hold, but her fingers brought away enough hair to make two big bird's-nests. "Now you want to behave yourself!" he gasped, as he looked around for his hat.

"Time!" she called, giving him a thumping kick as he bent over for his tile.

It jarred him all over, and he reached for her arm to lead her out of the room.

"Five to three that you can't do it!" she snarled, taking his collar and neck-tie off at one grab. He didn't want to hurt a woman, and he turned

to go out and consult authority. Time!" she squeaked, putting in two splendid right and left kicks.

"Will you get out of here?" he asked, growing

pale around the mouth. "Not till the undertaker carries me, or you apol-

ogize for taking hold of my nose." "I didn't mean to."

"Do you apologize?" "I do."

"Well, don't never do it again, mister man. I'm old and a leetle faded, but I'm a catemount! See here, once."

She grasped a handful of his shirt front and slammed him into a corner, drew him out again and might have thrown him over a bench if the linen had not given away.

"Come I shall have to send you to the station if you don't stop," he whispered. "Do I stop worth a cent?" she chuckled, trying

to kick his chin off. He jumped out and locked the door, and after a

little she climbed out of one of the street windows, kicked a hackman out of her way, and up along the warves to see if she could get to Hopper City by water.

EPPB'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in July. Packets labelled.—"James Epps & Co., Homosopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

WANTED-Two Elementary Teachers for St Columban, County of Two Mountains. Places open just now. For salary and particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED-For School Section No 4, in the Township of Alfred, a Male Teacher, holding a first or second class certificate, and capable of teaching the French language.

Montebello, Q., June 27, 1876.
7-3 J. R. BROWNRIGG, Sec.-Treas.

INFORMATION WANTED—Heirs and next of Kin of JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN, formerly of New York, who died at Moncton, on the 15th May last: had a brother Denis in Montreal in the years of 1871 to 1874, latterly supposed to be in Chicago, will hear of something to their advantage, by com municating with

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Street.

Director.

Scandal-Mongers.

マネール語音が開発を発生された。 「大きないないない」という。

Do you hear the scandal-mongers Breathing poison in a whisper, In a sigh?

Moving cautiously and slow, Moving cautiously that slow,
Smiling sweetly as they go,
Never noisy—gliding smoothly like a snake;
Slipping here and slipping there,
Through the meadows fresh and fair,

Leaving subtle poison in their wake.

Saw you not the scandal-monger As she sat, Beaming bright 'neath the roses In her hat?

In her dainty glove and dress, Angel-like and nothing less Seemed abu—casting smiles and pleasing word, Once she shrugged and shook her head, Raised her eyes and nothing said.

When you spoke of friends, and yet it left a doubt. Did you hear the scandal-monger

At the ball, Through the music, rhythm, beauty, Light and all. Moving here and moving there,

With a whisper light as air, Casting shadows on a sister-woman's fame-Just a whisper, word or glance-

As she floated through the dance : And the world is busy with a spotless name. You will find the scandal-mongers

Sometimes men, but often women,
Young and fair.

Yet their tongues drop foulest slime, and they spend their leisure time Casting mud on those who climb by work and worth.

Everywhere:

Shun them, shun them as you go-Shun them whether high or low; They are but the cursed serpents of the earth.

SCRAP BOOK.

A SWEET BOON OF A BROTHER .- A young man called on his intended the other evening, and while waiting for her to make her appearance he struck up a conversation with his prospective brother-inlaw. After a while the boy asked :

"Does galvanized niggers know much?" "I really can't say," answered the amused young man, and silence reigned for a few minutes, when the boy again resumed:

"Kin you play chequers with your nose?" "No, I have not acquired that accomplishment." "Well, you'd better learn, you hear me?"

"Cause, Sis says that you don't know as much as a galvanized nigger, but your dad's got lots of stamps and she'll marry you anyhow, and she said when she got holt the old man's shugar she was going to all of the July perceshuns an' ice cream shows, and let you stay at home to play chequers with that pollywog nose of yourn."

And when "Sis" got her hair hanged and came in, she found the parlor deserted by all save her brother, who was innocently tying the tails of two kittens together and singing.

ARISTOCRATIC WEAVERS.—A good story was told by the chairman of a public dinner, given in celebration of the Duke of Buccleuch's birthday, to illustrate the aptitude for buisness displayed by the Duke and his brother, Lord John Scott, in early life. About forty years ago, he said, when there had been severe distress in the manufacturing districts, and, among other places, Hawick, where the duke possesses a large property, this nobleman and his brother went from one weaving shop to another, making inquiries as to the wages paid for this and that bit of work. At last they came to a shop where they were weaving woollen hose, and the men assured his grace that they could only make 3d. a pair, or 9d. a day." "That is little," said Lord John to the man sitting at the loom; "will you allow me to try?"
"Your lordship will make little of this," said the looking on in wonder. After a short time he pitched off one hose, then took out his watch and worked another, and at last exclaimed, "I could make 15d. a day at this work." It was then explained that Lord John had been brought up a good deal with his uncle, Lord Montague, near Nottingham, one of the conditions of his staying there being that he should visit that town every Saturday in order to learn weaving.—The Angelus.

WANTED AN UNDERSTANDING .- A night or two since a chap about 35 years old, looking as if he had crawled out of a cave to commence life anew, entered one of the hotels, and waited at the counter until the clerk was at liberty, he asked:

"Is this a hotel?" "Yes sir," was the reply.

"Good living, good beds and the most courteous attention?"

" Yes sir." "Well," said the stranger, after a long look at a railroad time-table, "I suppose you don't trust?"

"Wouldn't let a man stay here four or five days until something turned up?"

"No, sir" "That's what I wanted to know. I always like to have an understanding about such things, for if anything makes me mad it is to have a great big hotel clerk jump in on me and kick me down stairs

on account of my straightened finances." "You had better find some other place," suggested the clerk.

"Oh! I shal!," replied the stranger. "The outside of this hotel seems to smile a welcome at me; but, as I said before, my present policy is to get along without being kicked. I've got mental feellngs as well as any body else, and I am getting so worn in flesh that a mere common grand bounce from a heavy hotel clerk upsets me a whole day. Farewell, young man; don't bile no extra taters for

A TERRIBLE FELLOW.-Billy Bangs is a collector of bad bills in Philadelphia. Everybody knows Billy there, and he collects the worst kind of bills-bills that people are willing to throw away, and which would be thrown away if it were not for Billy.

As it is they give their bad bills to Billy to collect. Billy Bangs wears a very high hat—a family relic On the top he has painted in flaming letters:

******************************* BAD BILLS COLLECTED.

Thus arrayed with everybody looking at his hat, he goes and knocks at the debtor's office-stands around his door, and makes the premises look generally ridiculous till the debt is paid. Then Billy takes fifty per cent. of it and gives the rest to his

Yesterday Billy Bangs was arrested. He went and stood around Dr. Dash's office on election day. He called three or four times, always showing his high hat to passors by By-and-by Dr. Dash got Educational Institutions in the United States or angry, and he went and kicked Mr. Bangs out-kicked him clear across the street.

bis good name—that he got all the neighbors to laugh at him, and that he was constantly doing this.

Dr. Dash testified that Billy Bangs had damaged cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Jan. 8, 75 Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

to good citizens of Philadelphia who failed to pay all their little bills.

The result was Billy's acquittal. The court said they had no right to regulate Billy Bangs hat, and that he could wear a "plug" hat all covered with etters, with a town clock on it, if he wanted to. So Billy is now the terror of everybody in Philadelphia -who don't pay.

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facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two languages of the Capital. The students largely represent the English and French populations of Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language is carefully attended to. 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 close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June and ends lat Sentember

of a tipe with early 1st befremser,	
FEES.	•
Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term	\$80.00
Day Scholars per Term	12.50
EXTRAS.	

Music Lessons on the Piano per Term.... 12.50 Use of Piano per Term..... Use of Library per Term.... The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superin-

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.

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FUDENTS can receive in one Establishment of ther a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare themrelves for the learned professions. The second sourse comprises, in like manner, the various branches man, Lord John, however, sat down, took up the which form a good English and Commercial Educa-shuttle, and worked away, the men all the while don, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis try, Logie, and the French and German Languages

TERMS.		
full Boarders,	per month,	\$12.50
Ralf Boarders		7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending		1.20
Complete Bedding	dо	0.60
Stationery		0.30
Music	do	2.00
Painting and Drawing	do	1.20
Use of the Library	do	0.20
N B All feet are to be naid	strictly in a	dvance

n three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after me week from the first of a term will not be lowed attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT. President of the College,

Coronto, March 1, 1872

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Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the Oaly remedy ever discovered for caring Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

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

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST HEMARK ABLE CURE.

PRILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1867.

SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md. — Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epilephic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1868. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. Liten tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician: was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever he occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I corside II also was affected in my business. and I corside II also was affected in my business, and I corside Wards. The last one was April 5th, 1885, and they a less serious character. With the blessing of I see your medicine was made the instrument by what? Secret of that distressing affiction. I think the! A. Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly allowed may have the benefit of them. Any person web grarther information can obtain it by calting at my Possidence, No. 836 North Third Sc., Phylodelphia, I s.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSU?

The subjoined will answer.

GRENADA Miss., June 30.—Seth S. Hanch.—Dear Sir:
You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send yet for
two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first parson
who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son
was badly afficied with fits for two years. I wrich for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he had according to directions. He has never had a fit sit of, It
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills.
His case was a very bad one; he had fits acany all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tennessee on the subject for the purpose of ascertain
ing my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have are alyrecommended them, and in no instance who a I have
had a chance of hearing from their effect have they
failed to care. Yours, etc., C. H. Guy.

Greanda, Yahabusha County, Miss. The subjoined will answer.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY: OR FALLING FITS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTGOMERY, TEXES, June 2th, 1887.

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

II. L. Defraese

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi.

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

Scatto any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCE, 103 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, 63; 1wo. 35; twelve, 527.

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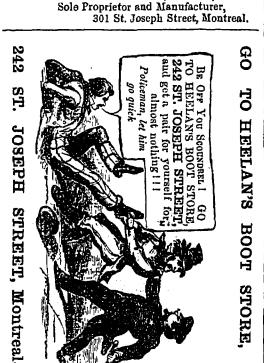
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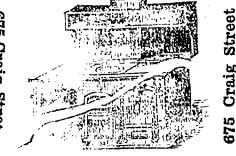


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41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK: 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. - [April 2, '75] three to twenty-four plo-

FARMERS COLUMN.

OVER-DRAINED LIAND—Erom general farming experience of not less than twenty-five years, I prefer dand over-drained (if possible) to land not done, or inefficiently done, although I have been told more than land has been smalled by draining than once that land has been spoiled by draining, for cheese-making purposes, which is the complaint of incompetent farmers. Supposing they are right it can only apply to a few isolated places. Where land has been properly drained at a depth of three or four feet, every day facts go to prove the benefit especially after an application of top-dressing—bones, compost or sewage. The latter, in some cases, might not be suitable for cheese. Grass land after draining, has sometimes an impoverished aspect, because the coarser grasses are deprived of their element (the stagnant water), and will ere long die out and disappear, and will give place to other grasses of better quality, produced by underdraining and surface appliances. The result of top-dressing is far better on lend that is desired. ing is far better on land that is drained .- Agricultural Gazette.

TRAINING PLANTS .- The good old proverb of "Train up a child," etc., is remarkably applicable to the case of plants. Begin at the beginning, in the very earliest stages of growth in either case, as it is often a difficult matter to remedy bad habits. Take, for instance, a fuschia, give it ample room to grow, place a strong stake in the middle of the pot and fasten the leading shoot to it, encourage the side branches to push, and fasten them into proper position, each equi-distant from the other. A plant that is frequently a mass of strings in its youth and growing state will generally prove to be unexcep-tionable in form at the end of the season. A chrysanthemum that has had its young growth pinched as often as it will bear it, forms a speci-men in the blooming season round as a ball in outline, whereas if it had been neglected a straggling shoots would have been the consequence. Frequent pinching back of the young and tender shoots of all our bedding plants is of great consequence to their form, and shows its effect when they have arrived at maturity.—Science of Health.

PREPARING MEAL FOR FOWLS .- Dough for poultry is commonly made too thin. Many young chickens that might live if fed rationally, die because obliged to swallow more water with their grain than they need. In cases of grown fowls, giving meal too wet will not, of course, prove fatal, but they will thrive better if mixed so stiff as to crumble. The food is moistened and partly macerated while in the crop by secretions from glands. It passes next, a little at a time, into the proventriculus, a pouch formed by the expansion of the passage between the crop and gizzard. In this organ additional digestive juices are secreted, as well as in the gizzard and still further on. Now, when the grain contains too much water before it is fed, the solvents prepared by the digestive organs are di-luted and impaired. In all animals, when healthy, thirst is regulated with wonderful nicety by the needs of the system. Hence, if constantly supplied with water separate from the food, they will drink only what is necessary, and in mixing dough it is better to be on the safe side.

GREEN FOOD FOR STOCK,-When comparing potatoes and other green food for stock, our books cannot be relied on to make up an estimate of values. Not that the tables of the chemists are not accurately made up, but because of the better use made of the green than the dry food. The food elements in potatoes, turnips, and other fresh roots, have a greater value than the same amount of such element contained in common hay. Being in intimate ment contained in common hay. Being in intimate combination with water, the former are quickly and perfectly digested and assimilated, while the digestion of hay is slowland imperfect. Neat cattle will barely sustain themselves when fed all they will eat of hay alone. But take away one-half the amount of hay, and give in its place a weight of turnips which contain food elements equal to the hay removed, and the stock instead of barely living will thrive. This is a uniform result, and it demonstrates the greater value of green food elements. In feeding potatoes and similar green food to cattle there is no loss from imperfect digestion, while in hay, as commonly cut and handled by our farmers, the loss is considerable.

FANOY FARMERS.-No class of men have been ridiculed so much and there are none who have done so much good, as those who are denominated fancy farmers. They have been, in all times and countries, the benefactors of the men who have treated them with derision. They have been to farmers what inventors have been to manufacturers They have experimented for the good of the world while others have simply worked for their own good. They tested theories while others have raised crops for market. They have given a dignity and glory to the occupation of farming it never had before. Fancy farmers have changed the wild boar into the Suffolk and Berkshire; the wild bull of Britain into the Shorthorn; the mountain sheep, with its lean body and hair fleece, into the Southdown and Merino. They brought up the milk of cows from pints to gallons. They have lengthened the sirloin of the bullock, deepened the udder of the cow, enlarged the ham of the hog, given strength to the shoulder of the ox, rendered finer the wool of the sheep, added fleetness to the speed of the horse, and made beautiful every animal that is kept in the service of man. They have improved and hastened the development of all domestic animals. till they hardly resembled the creatures from which they sprang.—Chicago Times.

GRINDING Tools.—Edge tools are prepared by grinding, very much as a plank would be reduced in thickness were a large plane employed in which were set a hundred or more very small gouges, each cutting a narrow groove. As the sharp grit of the grindstone is much harder than the iron or steel, it cuts very small channels in the surface of the metal and the revolving disc takes away all the little particles that are detached by the grit. It you will examine a tool that has just been sharpened on a grindstone, with a powerful microscope, you will see that it looks like the rough surface of a field which has just been plowed and as the ridges and furrows run together from both sides, at the cutting edge, the freshly sharpened edge seems to be form ed of very small teeth rather than to be a perfectly smooth edge. On this account a tool should first be ground on a coarse stone, so as to wear away the surface rapidly; then polish it on a wheel of much finertexture, and then, so as to reduce the furrows as much as possible, a whetstone of the finest grit should be used. This will give cutting edge with the smallest possible serration. Look at your razor after you have sharpened it thoroughly through the microscope, and see the small projections or teeth upon its edge. which appears to the naked eye perfectly smooth. Beginners are sometimes told, when grinding edge tools, to make the stone revolve towards the cutting edge, and occasionally from it. When the first grinding is being done, it matters little whether this is attended to; but when the finishing touches are given near and at the very edge, the task can always be accomplished with much greater accuracy if the periphery or cir-cumference of the grindstone revolves towards the cutting edge, for the steel which is worn away will then be more easily removed; and when the stone runs in an opposite direction, the grinder can not always tell when the tool is ground up to the edge: This is particularly the case when the steel is of a soft temper. The stone, when running from the edge can not sweep away, every particle of the metal but when it revolves towards the edge, it carries off all the feathery edge -Cor. Country GerDR M'LANE'S Celebrated American

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ols slimy; not unfrequently tinged with 'd; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-; respiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough someues dry and convulsive; uneasy and dissurbed sleep, with prinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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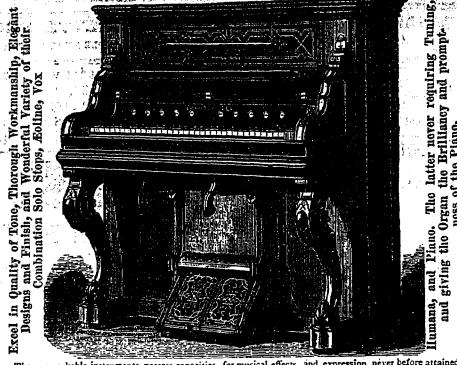
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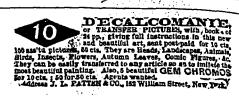
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