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# The True Witness

EST IN COELO FIDELIS

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880.

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### CATHOLIC NEWS.

**NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GALT.**—Galt is to have a new Catholic Church, 84 x 44 feet, with a spire 78 feet in height, at a cost of \$4,500.

Gen. Newton and other Catholic officers have formed an army library association with the object of supplying Catholic soldiers with books and periodicals of their own faith.—*Exchange.*

The famous Capuchin, Father Giovanni, who possessed a wonderful tenor voice, has just died at Rome. His interpretations of Palestrina and Pergolesi stirred his auditors to tears. He only sang in churches.

ORDINATION.—Rev. Mr. McKeon was raised to deaconship on Tuesday last by His Lordship the Bishop of London, at the chapel of the Sacred Heart. Mgr. Bruyere and Rev. Fathers Peron, Tierman and Brennan were present on the occasion.

Pope Leo XIII. is even more simple in his diet than his predecessor. His breakfast consisted of coffee and milk and two little rolls; his dinner of vegetable soup, boiled beef, a dish of stewed or roast meat, fruit, and half a bottle of wine; his supper of bread soup, called in Rome "pappa." A basket of pears or apples is an acceptable present to him.

The Union, Count de Chambord's organ, *Le Monde*, the organ of the Papal Nuncio, and *L'Univers*, Ultramontane, declare the Catholics will vigorously resist the enforcement of the decrees. *Le Pays*, Cassagnac's paper, says the decrees are only a preliminary to the re-establishment of the guillotine for political adversaries. *L'Ordre* and *Liberte*, also Bonapartists, admit the legality of the decrees.

The physicians have informed the Pope, as their unanimous opinion, that it is necessary for his health to quit the Vatican and pass the summer where he can avail himself of sea bathing. "You are merely telling me that it is necessary for me to do what is impossible," he answered, and no more was said until a French physician renewed the subject, and observed that the baths were essential, and might be procured within the precincts of the Vatican. So the Pope consented to measures for erecting a bathing establishment for salt water to be brought from Civita Vecchia and for other mineral waters to be procured.

"Father" Dunston, known to the public through the Norwich Monastery, England, has severed his connection with the monks of "Father" Ignatius, at Llantony. He first offered his services to the London City Mission, and actually preached once. Next day he put himself into communication with Monsignor Capel, and after eight days' quietude and study has joined the Catholic Church. When Father Dunston, now Mr. Thomas Bray, left the monastery, the whole of the community, made up of three novices, left likewise, and Father Ignatius now finds himself, after having had 100 candidates for monastic life, left alone with five choir boys.

A most interesting book will be the "Biography of Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans," which his friend, the Abbe Lagrange is now preparing. In the meantime a little memoir has appeared from the pen of Lucien Edwards Henry under the title of "The Last Days of Bishop Dupanloup." This, of course, is a mere biographical fragment, compared with the larger work that is to come, and a very pleasant forerunner it is of the full feast. Among other anecdotes told in its pages is a very characteristic one. During the good bishop's last holiday, when his health was rapidly falling, he went on a donkey, led by a little boy, to call on a parish priest, who proved to be absent from home. At the presbytery, however, he found a messenger with a "sick call" from a dying woman. "I also am a priest," said the bishop, and he set off up the mountains on a two hours' expedition, returning to his quarters in the pitch darkness of sweet evening. His hosts and some of the clergy came out to greet him with reproaches. "Do not scold me," he meekly pleaded, "for I am very wet," and slipped off quietly to bed.—*Irish Times.*

Original manuscripts of St. Thomas Aquinas have been brought to light just upon the eve of the grand celebration in his honor at the Vatican, the discovery of them being made in the monastery of Subiaco by the learned Benedictine monk Father Paulino Manciano. His laborious researches among the codices of that monastic library have resulted, it is stated, in his bringing to light several autographic compositions by Saints Isidore, Augustine, Jerome, Bernard, Anselmus Cantuariensis, Bonaventura, and others, and a vast number by St. Thomas, either written entirely or with marginal comments by himself or from his dictation, comprising about 1,000 sermons. "De Tempore et de Sanctis," Conferences addressed to the Sorbonne, Commentaries on the Gospel of St. Luke, and many "Questiones Disputatae," of which two hundred, on the immortality of the Rational Soul. The writings of St. Thomas in these treatises has been compared with authentic specimens in MSS. existing in the Vatican and Neapolitan libraries, and in the archives of Monte Casiano, and is pronounced to be undoubtedly genuine. A collection of the most precious of these parchments has just been presented to His Holiness.

### Catholic Candidates for Parliament.

It has long been a subject of complaint that no constituency in Great Britain returns a Catholic member. When the matter was discussed some time ago in our columns, it was Mr. Blount, we believe, who very pertinently pointed out that not one had tried his chances at the last election. It would be obviously vain to expect that electors, on this side of the water, would return an aspirant merely as a Catholic; on the contrary, his appearance in that avowed guise would rather help his rejection. But there are plenty of eligible Catholic gen-

tlemen in both of the great political parties, and they might with advantage try their fortunes as Liberals or Conservatives, as the case might be. In many important constituencies we could name Catholics who are prominent in electoral matters on one side or the other, but they seem to shrink from soliciting the suffrages of their fellow electors when general elections come on. Lord Edmund Talbot, who is now in the field for Burnley, and has a hard battle before him, is no exception to the class we refer to, because he was sought out and requested to stand. Defeat need not of necessity be attributed to religion. We do not entertain so poor an opinion of the mass of people in England and Scotland—in England at all events—as to suppose that they are so absolutely hostile as to reject all Catholic pretensions to parliamentary honours. The sentiment of distrust of Catholics is passing gradually away, and we doubt if many constituencies now would be inclined to furnish so miserable a chapter of history as Lord Robert Montagu can recount. However, while we may justly lament the absence of Catholics from English representation, it would be manifestly unfair to pass a wholesale verdict on the country in the absence of a fair trial. We do not cast the slightest reflection on the Irish Catholic members when we declare that an effort should be made in England. The Irish Catholic constituencies are pursuing a great and absorbing political idea—which is their right—and they do not even demand that their representatives shall be of their religious faith; in consequence of which it would be an immense advantage to English Catholics to have a few men in the House of Commons, who, while assisting generally in the ordinary business of the State, would be vigilant in guarding and forwarding the special interests of their own communion.—*Catholic Times.*

### St. Jean Baptiste Day.

MANIFESTO OF THE EX-PAPAL ZOUAVES TO THEIR COMRADES THROUGHOUT AMERICA.

The St. John the Baptist Society wishing to celebrate the festival of their Saint on the 24th June, are desirous of making the event one never to be forgotten. Knowing that their efforts are recognized by the native French-Canadians and the faithful from the banks of the Lower St. Lawrence to the vast ones of their neighboring Republic, feel desirous that all sympathizing friends should participate with them in the great event. Comrades, you are also begged and invited to take part in the solemn demonstration. The Pontifical Zouaves represent a principle that gave strength to our forefathers, and it is with that feeling that we invite you to form a Guard of Honor to the Banner of Carillon. We will close our ranks around this venerable relic of one of the most brilliant epochs of our history, and carry it high and nobly amidst the triumphant glories of this day. To us it becomes our duty to acknowledge the high esteem given us, and we must be foremost and show by our presence our zeal and union on such occasions.

We are happy to inform you that our distinguished Lieut.-Col. the General Baron de Charvot will also be invited to join us in this grand Canadian national celebration. Comrades, what pleasing coincidence to meet our esteemed and venerated Chief for the first time since our departure from Rome in this Christian country, New France.

Will not the braves who sleep rise from their glorious ashes to salute under the folds of their war-worn banner the heroes of Castel-Fidardo, Mentana and Loigny. The committee have decided that the general assembly of the *Union-Allet* should be held at Quebec on this occasion.

Seven years have elapsed since our reunion within the walls of Quebec, and the 20th September next will remind us of the tenth anniversary of the capitulation of Rome. Should we not then feel happy to have the occasion to meet together at this great national demonstration, to commingle the joys and sorrows of our soldier life.

Since the days that Jacques Cartier took possession of Canada in the name of the King of France, Quebec has always been ardent of her religion and nationality, therefore the celebration of the day could not be better chosen than in the old City of Champlain.

Hoping that all ex-Pontifical Zouaves will answer this call and not forget the 24th of June, the Quebec section depend on you. Comrades, you may be sure of our hospitality, independent of nationality, during our festival.

Every Pontifical Zouave must be in uniform if possible.

C. A. VALLER,  
Chevalier St. Gregory of the Great.  
Geo. BRETTARD,  
Secretary.

### Afghanistan Affairs.

CALCUTTA, April 5.—The prospects of an early settlement of the difficulties in Afghanistan are apparently favorable. It is reported that Murza Saif, with Mahomed Omer Khan, had attacked the Parsawan inhabitants of Kodah, near Chaknoohur, and massacred men, women and children indiscriminately. The tribes implicated in the attack on Fort Buttay have been fined 10,000 rupees, one half of which has already been paid. The tribes in Jellalabad are somewhat disturbed over an unconfirmed report that Mahomed Jan had been killed in the fight with the Hazaras.

The English elections are causing extreme excitement throughout India, as it is feared with dismay that the Liberals may reverse the present Afghan policy, thus causing disaster. PARIS, April 5.—Operations of decrees against unauthorized congregations have been extended to colonies of Jesuits having establishments in the islands of Bourbon and Madagascar.

### LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR.—As you must have learned before this from my modest contributions, I am all soul and sentiment, but what is wanting is a body and nerves to stand the pressure of adverse circumstances. At this moment my emotion overpowers me on account of the squelching of Lord Beaconsfield, a man whom I, as well as other Jingoos of my way of thinking, look upon as a father, and having regard to his pedigree, almost an uncle as well. Before I left England I said to Beaconsfield, "Look here, Dizzy, (excuse the familiarity) don't be too brilliant and you'll turn up all right. Don't, like your admirer, Myles O'Regan, let your feelings overpower you; don't let your brilliant imagination soar too near the stary heavens, or you may get the top part of your brains scraped away by the rough edge of some star still more brilliant than yourself. Take example by your lieutenants, Smith and Northcote, and be stupid occasionally; you have no idea how your party inclines towards a politician possessing that quality. Above all, don't be sarcastic, it spoils your beautiful mouth, and besides, Gladstone can beat you all hollow at that. If you will persist in meddling with Eastern politics and the Asian mystery, and the Aryan races, pack up your trunk and go to Jerusalem." This advice was kindly meant, but how was it received, Mr. Editor? Echo answers "ow?" And now the unfortunate man is gone up Salt Creek in his old age. He is busted, obnoxious to eternal squash, and Parnell is digging his grave. You can see now, Mr. Editor, why it is that I indulge in the strain melancholy this week, and many a time as I lean on my shovel, while the salt tears are streaming down my industrious cheek, does the boss come along and cry, "Keep your shovel moving, man; you with the crooked nose, confound you! mean that fellow O'Regan." The tyrant even struck off the "O" from my name, as if it owed him anything, and on Saturday night will strike off an hour's wages as well, and all through those cursed emotions of mine. Oh, Diersell, Diersell see what a poor unfortunate exile, am enduring for your sake! While you are enjoying the *dolce far niente*, I am suffering the pain, *forte et dure*.

Since the failure of my little scheme of self-aggrandizement I have fallen into a state of hypocondriacism, and although still working away at the pick and shovel, work has lost all its pleasures for me. Every day the Post lives the contingency of the *Scarcener* further into the gloomy future, and my ambition and aspirations along with it. I should like to know why it is that I was ever born, and if you find sufficient leisure, you might tell me in your answers to correspondents, and also what was the Christian name of my paternal great grandmother, for upon my word I forget it. It would be as sensible as telling the people the date on which the Great Eastern appeared in Quebec. Who cares about the Great Eastern anyway, or who cares about anything, or is there anything in existence, and are we not all the shadows of shadows? The baby belonging to my landlady in the next room is at this moment crying bitterly (for a shadow, because he cannot manage to get his big toe into his mouth. Infants have strange tastes, I must say. I wonder if Napoleon ever tried to get his big toe into his mouth when a wee baby? I know Lord Beaconsfield did, and has it there now, in fact, and he put his whole foot into it when he wrote that letter to "My Lord Duke." But Got in Himmel, as my friend Hans Scriber says, where have I wandered? Oh yes, I was talking about little infants. We should not be hard upon children, as we have most of us been infants ourselves. How I used to hate big, ugly people to come slobbering about me and kissing me, even when only six months old, and calling me little darling and pretty cherub. And then when you grow up they lick you and send you to school. Was it my fault if I grew up? I wish now I had grown down, and remained always a little cherub. The name of my schoolmaster in the old country was Terence McGinnis. He was a dear, good soul, and a true patriot. He would stop himself sometimes in the midst of a rapid walk up and down the road, and turning suddenly upon us, say, "Gather round me you little ragamuffins till I unfold to you the wrongs of our country." He would then go over the penal laws, and the battles and the confiscations, and the frauds and treachery of the ancestry of James Gordon Bennett's present friends until we were ready to rush to arms for old Ireland. You might neglect your fractions, you might be ignorant of the rules of syntax, you might forget even your catechism with impunity, but if you did not know who gained the battle of Benburb, or that Brian Boru smashed the Danes at Clontarf, Mr. McGinnis would flog you within an inch of your life. This schoolmaster of the olden time whipped patriotism fairly into his scholars, and taught the great object of their lives should be to surprise the Castle of Dublin. Mr. Editor, I have often thought this was a singular country, and experience and residence have not changed my mind. When in the old country you met a man on the road or on the street the salutations were "God save you, sir," "God save you kindly," or you might interchange ideas about the weather. I have heard that in eastern lands two men, who have never seen each other before, can set down at their hunkers when they meet, and talk amicably about their weight, height, children and the rice they ate for breakfast, and then pursue the even tenor of their way as if they had just performed a duty. Here everything is rushing. "Two friends meet on the street; one says, 'How are you?' and the other says, 'How are you?' and they both pass on." Perhaps each sees a tremendous size dollar bill looming away in the distance, and is hurrying for it before anyone else shall

get near it. When I first came to Canada a little over two years and a half ago, I was introduced to a young man whom in a month after I met on the street. "How are you?" says he and passed on. This seemed to me strange, but I followed him, thinking he would sit down somewhere to have his question answered. When I caught up to him and tapped his shoulder he looked round and seemed much surprised. "I am first rate," said I affectionately, "except in a few instances. I felt a pain in the left ear on the works yesterday, which became so intense during the night, that I got up and took some doctor's medicine and swallowed about half a bottle of Luby's hair restorer by mistake. I assure you."

"It was rather awkward; good morning, I'm in a hurry."

"Then, again," I continued, "I received a letter from Ireland last week informing me that Ellen McCann, my brother-in-law's second cousin by marriage, hurt her eye at the fair of Loughrea. I felt so sorry"

"O hang it, let me go; there's the store closing."

"I felt so sorry that I quite forgot what I was doing and closed my razor the wrong way, thereby cutting myself near the eye."

"I wish you had cut our wizen."

"Why didn't you ask me how I was?"

"Yes, but I will never again. *Don't you*, and off the fellow went in a huff."

Now this gentleman is a fair specimen of the *jeuneuse* of the present age. They are utterly selfish, shallow, conceited and vain. The only recommendation about them is that they grow old and bald and grey before their time. This is because they live as much now in thirty years as their fathers did in sixty, and selfishness is sapping their strength and manhood. They are always in a hurry, out if you question why they are so you'll find it is not to carry succor to the distressed. That kind of thing is played out. It is my opinion the generations of men, if they do not improve morally, will in a century or so get grayer and grayer, and bald and bald until they are about the size of rats. Would it not be funny, Mr. Editor, to see men going along the streets about two and a half inches in height talking about the war in Europe. But wouldn't it be still funnier if by the law of evolution they became as small as grasshoppers and ultimately disappeared from the earth altogether, while on the other hand the monkey, the chimpanzee, the gorilla and the orang-outang was a noble race, whose tails would in the course of time wear out from sitting down.

Yours exceedingly obedient servant,  
MYLES O'REGAN.

### The British Parliament.

WHAT IT IS MADE UP OF—A LARGE BODY.

This body is composed of the Queen, the Lords and the Commons. The three estates of the realm are the Lords spiritual the Lords temporal and the Commons. The Queen is the executive and is charged with the enforcing the will of the Parliament; but in the matter of legislation she is simply a constituent part of the parliament, acting in conjunction with the three estates of the realm. The House of Lords is constituted as follows:

ARCHBISHOPS (Canterbury and York)..... 2  
English Bishops..... 24

PEERS OF THE BLOOD ROYAL..... 5  
Dukes..... 22  
Marquises..... 18  
Earls..... 111  
Viscounts..... 24  
Barons..... 242  
Scottish representative peers..... 16  
Irish representative peers..... 28

Total..... 481  
Of the 481 peers enumerated 12 are minors who cannot sit till they obtain their majority.

The House of Commons is constituted as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES..... 187  
199 cities and boroughs..... 297  
3 Universities..... 5—489

SCOTLAND.....  
32 counties..... 32  
7 cities and towns..... 11  
15 districts of burghs..... 15  
4 Universities..... 3—60

IRELAND..... 64  
31 cities and boroughs..... 37  
1 University..... 2—103

Total..... 652  
The full complement of members is 652, but two boroughs in England returning four members, and two in Ireland returning two members have been disfranchised for bribery, and the seats thus vacated await a redistribution of political power. A member of the House of Commons cannot resign his seat, but if he accept any office of profit under the Government, his seat at once becomes vacant. A member who wishes to retire can do so by accepting a stewardship in the "Chiltern Hundreds," now a sinecure to which there is attached a nominal salary. Members of the House of Commons are now elected by secret ballot in all parts of the United Kingdom except the Universities, and, since 1818, without any property qualification, and regardless of religion. The present House is religiously divided as follows:—Protestant Episcopalians, 475; Orthodox Presbyterians, 53; Roman Catholics, 47; Unitarians, 19; Congregationalists, 16; Wesleyan Methodists, 11; Jews, 9; Quakers, 4; Baptists, 4; Greek, 1; unknown, 20.

Under the rules it is a breach of privilege to publish the debates of the House, and ladies are not admitted. Both these rules are a dead letter. The debates are all published, and ladies are admitted to seats in a gallery behind a grating.

### SCOTCH NEWS.

A commercial traveller and collector named John Mathieson, residing in Grindlay street, Edinburgh, was remitted to the Sheriff on the Leith Police Court on 13th March on a charge of breach of trust, embezzlement, or theft. It is alleged that accused while in the employment of Messrs. Bernard & Co., distillers, Yardheads, Leith, had within the last five months collected various sums, amounting altogether to £158, which he had failed to account for to his employers.

The pursuer in *Milne v. the Local Authority* appealed the Sheriff-Substitute's judgment to Sheriff Heriot, Glasgow, who on Saturday, the 13th March sustained the appeal. His Lordship finds that the Local Authority in the course of certain drainage operations executed by them, wrongfully damaged the wall or dyke in front of the pursuer's property, and filled up pursuer's well and destroyed it; and, therefore, they are liable in damages, and these he assesses at £30, for which, together with expenses, his Lordship finds the Local Authority liable.

On Sunday morning, March 14th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the body of James Fleming, aged 71, residing in Windmill Hill street, was found in Bobbershall Plantation, about a quarter of a mile from his house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Fleming left his house on Monday morning, saying to his wife he was going to his work at Dalziel Policies, where he had been employed for a number of years. Not returning home, search had been made every day during the latter end of the week, but without success until Sunday morning. There can be no doubt that Fleming committed suicide.

A serious stabbing affray took place at Leith on Tuesday, March 16. It would appear that some months ago a man named Wm. Ramsay was apprehended on a charge of shooting a laborer named John Weir, but, although the charge was not proceeded with, an action of another kind was brought up. The feeling betwixt the men has continued to be intense, and it is alleged that yesterday, while Weir was at work in a loft in Old Docks, Ramsay entered the place, and, after some apparently friendly conversation, drew a long sheath knife and stabbed Weir on the left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to the hospital. Ramsay was immediately taken into custody. It is stated that jealousy is the cause of the attack.

On Tuesday, 16th March, the Lord Ordinary in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session had under consideration a note of suspension and interdict for Alex. Dunn Pattison, Delmar, curator lawul for Wm. Park, against the North British Chemical Company (Limited), in which he asked the Court to limit the respondents from allowing to be discharged into the burn or water course flowing through the respondents' works, commonly called the March Burn between the lands of Kilbowie and Garscadden, any refuse from iodine stills or salt of manganese, or acid, or salts, or other products or substances manufactured by the respondents or collected by them at their works at Whitecrock, or any noxious or impure matter, solid or liquid, whereby the waters of the burn may be polluted or rendered unfit for domestic use, or for the use of cattle, or for generating steam in boilers, or for any of the primary purposes for which water is used. The Lord Ordinary ordered answers in four days.

An outrage of a daring nature has just been reported to the Edinburgh police. It appears that on a recent evening, about half-past ten o'clock, a young gentleman, moving in good society, who had been visiting at one of the villas in the Grange district, left his friend's house in aansom to proceed to his own residence on the north side of the city. When in Kilgraston Road, the cab was stopped by a woman, who stated to its occupant that a person in an adjacent house had been taken suddenly unwell, and that she would be obliged if he would allow her the use of the vehicle to go for a doctor. This the young gentleman at once acceded to, and on his alighting, the hansom, with the woman in it, drove away. He had only, however, walked a few yards, when he was suddenly attacked by a man, whom he had closed with and overpowered, when another, coming up, knocked him down. This brace of ruffians then dragged their victim across Strathearn Road into Warrender Park—which is at present being laid out for fousing purposes, and the wall of which is broken down—and robbed him of his watch and chain and money, at the same time attempting to tear a ring off his finger. He was left in an insensable condition, by-and-by recovering, he managed to proceed home. The police, so far as we have been able to learn, have as yet got no clue to the perpetrators of this extraordinary outrage.

### The Fire-Bug at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 4.—A spirit of incendiarism has been displayed, which has created the most profound consternation, attempts having been made to burn no less than four of the finest churches of the city. About half-past two o'clock this morning the alarm was sounded from the box at the corner of Bank and Maria streets. The firemen hurried to the place, and could not find any cause for the alarm, and enquired from the caretaker of the key of the box as to the reason of the alarm. He was as surprised as the firemen were, stating that the key had not been out of his possession, nor had he given any alarm. While the firemen were discussing with him an alarm was sounded from near St. Joseph Church, Lower Town, and the bells hurried down there only to find the same result that they had met with at Bank street. They went to their stations, and had just settled there when the Bank and Maria streets alarm was sounded again, and off they went for the second time; this time, however, to find that the alarm was not a false one, for it was discovered that the Bank street Presbyterian Church was all on fire inside. After the most persistent efforts on the part of the

brigade the fire fiend was got under control, but not before a large portion of the roof had been destroyed, the wood work and plating being hopelessly beyond repairs. It was found that an entrance had been effected by the removal of the wire-grating from one of the lower windows in the rear of the edifice, and the glass had been cut clean out with a diamond so as to give entrance. Rev. Mr. Moore, pastor of the Church, states that there has not been any fire in the furnaces since last Wednesday, and the place where it is now evident the fire originated was at the opposite end of the building from where the furnaces are situated. There was insurance on the edifice of \$312,000, so that the cost of repairing the damage will not fall on the congregation. While the firemen were still at work on the Bank street Church, another alarm was sounded from the vicinity of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Wilbrod street. The Chief of the brigade despatched some of the reds there, but fortunately they found, on reaching there, that their services were not required on account of the following circumstances: The sexton has always been in the habit of going to the church in the morning at five o'clock to start the fire, in order to have the edifice warmed up for seven o'clock mass. This morning he awoke about half-past three o'clock, and says that he found it impossible to go to sleep again, and that he became deeply impressed with the thought that he should go to the church. So he got up and went to the church. He found that the fire was at the organ, and he proceeded to retrace his footsteps, and on reaching the front of the organ gallery, saw that the roar of the sacristy or altar was on fire, and that a fire had already been started in another part of the building down stairs. After considerable trouble he got them extinguished, and got outside long enough to give the alarm. Shortly after the firemen arrived. Had the sexton not been prompted to go to the church an hour earlier than usual there is no doubt that damage equal to that of the Bank street church would have occurred there. A fire was afterwards discovered in St. Alban's Anglican Church, Daly street, but was extinguished without much damage having been done. It was found during this morning that attempts had been made to effect an entrance to St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church, Wellington street. As might be expected the most intense excitement exists since each of these separate attempts at incendiarism has been revealed, and to-night special watchmen have been sworn in to guard all the churches, school houses, and public buildings. The full extent of the plot cannot be fathomed as yet, but the police force are actively at work trying to unravel the strange mystery. In St. Joseph's the sanctuary had been broken open, and the silver chalice was carried off, but in the other churches no valuables were removed.

THE OTHER SIDE.—There are said to be two sides to every story, and the Gatineau incendiary case is no exception. A gentleman from that district informs us that evidence will yet be adduced, showing Rev. Father Faure, who has been in prison for complicity in the case, to be perfectly innocent, and that he is the victim of a conspiracy resulting from a quarrel between Mr. Ellard and Dr. Langlois. We do not vouch for the validity of this rumor, but hope that it will be found substantial. An air of probability is given to the assertion by the fact that the Rev. Father does not understand much English, and is said to have apprehended but little of the evidence preferred against him at the trial. Our informant, who is well acquainted in the Gatineau district, and knows all the parties concerned, speaks in the highest terms of the reverend gentleman's natural liberality and benevolence, as well as of his high moral character.—*Pontiac News.*

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, have been gotten up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES and any one using them, especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—THE good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL TURN, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges, they will turn over and die. It is better they should, than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES MRS. WIR-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

BROWN'S THROAT CURED BY MAGIC, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It should be taken internally and applied externally. The inflammation is reduced, danger is avoided, pain dissipated, and health restored. Full directions accompany each bottle. It is surely worth 35 cents to try the experiment.







to the English Church last Sunday? All the girls are dying to know, and I told them I would find out. We're all in love with him. Do tell us his name.

M'ss Owenson puts her two hands, the book in them, behind her back, and faces Mademoiselle Stephanie a la Napoleon the Great. She is a pretty girl—a very pretty girl of seventeen or so, with gray, large, innocent-looking eyes, a pearly skin, a soft-cut, childish mouth, and curls of copper gold down to her slim girl's waist.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Sunday Evening Lectures by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, at St. Michael's Cathedral.

sent day. A respectable Protestant publisher in this city informs us that he sold 1000 Catholic Bibles in one year. Every Sunday at Mass throughout the entire Catholic world, Catholic priests read and explain the Gospel and Epistle of the day to the people.

and Elizabeth I do not know, but certainly we appropriated as many as we conveniently could, and were not restrained by any tender conscience for the rights of the natives.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS. WEDNESDAY. Thermometer at zero in its own way. Italy desires England's friendship.



The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"EVENING POST"

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 4-St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. (April 4). FRIDAY, 5-St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor (April 5). SATURDAY, 10-Office of the Immaculate Conception. Bp. Quarter, Chicago, died, 1848. SUNDAY, 11-Second Sunday after Easter. St. Leo, Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Epist. 1 Peter II. 21-26; Gosp. John X. 11-15. Bp. England, Charleston, died, 1852. MONDAY, 12-Feria. TUESDAY, 13-St. Hermenegild, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 14-St. Tiburtius and Cothontinus; Martyrs. Cons. Eps. Glimour, Cleveland, Dwyer, Fort Wayne; and Ryan, Coadj. St. Louis, 1871.

NOTICE

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Address all correspondence and make money orders payable to the POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Montreal.

More than four-fifths of the capital stock of the Post has been taken up, but we regret to say that up to this the calls are being paid up but slowly. We shall, therefore, have to be guided in our decision as to the announcement we shortly intend making concerning the destiny of the Post by the promptness and cheerfulness with which the calls are paid between this and the time the announcement is made.

The Home Rulers have gained another seat in Ireland, making the fourth against the loss of Mallow. The city of Galway returns O'Connor and Lever this time, which is a gain of one. The late members were Ward and Morris. Orrel Lever will be remembered as the man who twenty years ago made such strenuous efforts to establish a line of steamers between Galway and New York. Parnell's lieutenant, Hugh O'Donnell, has been returned for Dungarvan.

We have received from Trenton, Ontario, per Mr. F. J. Maguire, the handsome sum of \$212 for the Post Irish Relief Fund. This amount was collected in the Catholic Church of that town, and in order to swell it the worthy pastor declared his intention to forego his usual Easter offerings for the benefit of the famine stricken Irish, who will owe a debt of gratitude to both pastor and congregation for their generous gift. We forward this day the sum of \$500 to the Relief Branch of the Irish Land League, thus making, up to this, \$2,500 sent to Ireland through the Post.

It is understood that a large number of the electors of Chateaugay County, irrespective of political feeling, are desirous in compliment to the memory of the late member, that his son, Mr. Edward Holton, should be elected to that constituency without opposition. This would be a graceful tribute to the memory of an illustrious Canadian, and would, besides, be an advantage to the electors, who would be represented by a young man whose name already commands respect, and who possesses a share of his distinguished father's ability, honesty and patriotism.

We are informed that if the Liberals win the election battle in England the Toronto Reformers will get up a demonstration. We had thought, that after the 17th September, 1878, there were left no Reformers in Toronto, except that grand old Reformer, the Honorable George Brown. The Gazette of this morning mourns over the results so far, but hopes for the best, and says that every loyal Canadian must welcome the news (if it comes) that the present Government has been sustained in England. From this it will be seen that the parties here try to align themselves with Imperial Whigs and Tories, that is to say the leaders, which is wrong in principle. Why should we care who holds the reins of power in England? If the blue blooded dukes and earls who compose the Tory cabinet go out with Beaconsfield an equal number, or pretty nearly an equal number of dukes and earls will go in with Hartington. Do Canadians want to see the feudal laws of entail and primogeniture kept on the statute books, or do they want the non-conformists of Great Britain to pay towards the maintenance of a bloated establishment Church? Scarcely. Why, dear Gazette, should not a man be a loyal Canadian and still have sympathies with the British Liberals, or not care a straw who is in or out. Loyal Canadians cannot be loyal to half a dozen countries at once. Canada is broad enough and long enough and great enough to absorb all our affections, though, of course, not our

sympathies. Again, the Reformers expect great things from an Imperial Liberal Ministry, and amongst others the squelching of the Pacific Railroad. Why did not the Mackenzie Government squelch it when they had the power? Are we afraid of the responsibility which an independent act would entail upon us. If that be so we should remain a colony pure and simple for another century, or at least until a generation spring up which know not Beaconsfield or Gladstone or Hartington. If we have sympathies to throw away at all in those Imperial matters they should be given to the Home Rulers, an independent party, which is looking for that freedom for their country which is enjoyed by us here in Canada.

Six months ago we condemned the Act by which—except affidavits are made to the effect that it was necessary to do so—coroners were not by law empowered to hold inquests on dead bodies found even under suspicious circumstances. This law might have the effect of lessening expense, but it has also the effect of concealing crime in a great many instances. A few weeks after the Act was passed the body of a man was found floating near the beach at Three Rivers, but as it was no one's business, not even the Coroner's, it was allowed to sway to and fro on the water, much to the disgust of observers, until a *habitant*, more charitable than legal, dug a hole and interred it on the bank of the river. Our Ottawa despatches to-day report a similar case. The body of an infant was found in the streets of Ottawa, but, again, because it was nobody's business, there it was allowed to remain, and may be there yet, for aught we know to the contrary. The Act we refer to is an intensely stupid one, and the sooner it is repealed, or steps taken to ensure justice to the living and the dead, the better, for, most assuredly, if something be not done, we shall become more accustomed to the sight of bodies floating on the river and dead infants found on the streets.

The Jesuits

As the Jesuits are the most learned, the most energetic, and the most renowned champions of the Catholic faith, it follows that the enemies of that faith the world over thirst for their destruction. They have so thirsted for the past hundred years, ever since Voltaire and the Encyclopedists set calumnies in motion against the Jesuits; but, although they have put them to inconvenience, they have not succeeded in seriously interfering with them or lessening their influence for good. The Jesuits have done more than any other order for the propagation of the Catholic faith. They have gone with their lives in their hands to the remotest and most uncivilized regions of the earth to preach the Gospel, and when martyrdom interfered with their labors, others of the order took their places, nothing daunted by the sure prospect of death. Their labors in India, China and Japan have had marvellous success. The traveller on the Indian prairie, the savannahs of South America, the Australian bush, everywhere that danger abounds and souls are to be saved, is not surprised to meet the Jesuit, with staff in hand and cross on breast and the Gospel on his tongue. But sometimes the Jesuit Fathers meet no traveller, for none but themselves will venture to penetrate certain places, for the reason that none but they are so ready to sacrifice themselves in the name of One whose name they bear, and, like Him, for the sake of humanity. It is acknowledged by their bitterest enemies that the Jesuits have rendered incalculable service to all the branches of science, but particularly for geography, geology and botany. Their learning is proverbial. Why, then, it may be asked, should such eternal war be waged against them even by Catholic France? It is, alas! Catholic France no more; infidels hold the reins of Government for the time being, and, as an answer to the question why such unceasing war is waged against them, it may be stated that the same kind of warfare is carried on against the Church itself, and has been since it was first commenced against the Messiah and His Apostles.

The Imperial Elections

There is mourning in the Carleton Club, and the Duke of Marlborough and my Lord Beaconsfield are in sore distress, the Liberals are forging ahead in the Imperial elections, and the Jingoes are nowhere. And thus doth fate snub the political prophets who dare to think they can gauge the secret thoughts of men, and tell how they will vote at the polls. The latest returns show seventy-nine Liberals, against fifty-three Conservatives, numbers which we venture to think, without at all pretending to prophecy, will increase in the same ratio until the close of the poll, when the result will teach the arrogant Tories of England that there are rights existing which even they are bound to respect. The electors are taking the present opportunity of teaching the oriental Prime Minister, or Grand Vizier, that he made a fearful mistake when he created Queen Victoria Empress of India, when he scientiflicated the Afghan frontier, when he made war on the poor Zulus, when he annexed Cyprus and when he disfranchised instead of feeding their Irish fellow subjects. He has blundered, he has committed great political crimes and the day of reckoning is at hand. It may be thought during the election week in the United Kingdom the majorities will fluctuate, the Liberals being ahead to-day and the Conservatives to-morrow, but experience teaches that there are in all constituencies a certain class of voters, who incline towards the winning side in order, as they express it, that their votes shall not have been thrown away. The

Conservative leaders themselves relied upon the modest majority of fifteen, and Goldwin Smith, a pretty fair political prophet, tells us in the last number of the *Bystander* that the Tories would win by a small majority, but as we have before remarked it is hazardous calculating on political results, especially when a people are laboring under a high state of excitement. The Home Rulers, so far as can be known, are acting with consummate address and audacity. They have evidently come to the conclusion that "Conservative Home Rulers" and "Liberal Home Rulers" are shams who serve the party next their heart on all important occasions, and vote Home Rule only when the matter is trifling enough not to interfere with their feelings. Several of those gentlemen have been given a hint that their services were no longer required, and have accepted it as gracefully as they knew how. Among this number are Sir George Bowyer, Messrs. Cogan, and others, who were a drag chain on the party to which they had attached themselves for a good election cry. The Nationalists of Cork, distrustful their weak-kneed member, Nicholas Murphy, at the last moment have nominated Mr. Parnell, on whom the disgraceful attack at Ennisceorthy has but conferred increased popularity. What now is to be most feared by the Home Rule party is that the Liberals may become too strong to allow them to retain the balance of power in the new Parliament. This would be a misfortune, but a minor one in comparison with a Tory victory, for there is a strong section of the Liberals, led by such men as Gladstone, Bright, Dilke and Chamberlain, willing to grant, at least, a measure of Home Rule, and deal out strict justice to Ireland. On the whole, however, the result of the Imperial elections, so far as they have gone, must afford matter for consolation to the friends of freedom and humanity throughout the world, and confusion to their enemies.

What's the Reason?

The delay in making the appointment of Recorder, left vacant by the death of the late Mr. Sexton, is exciting considerable comment, and causing general dissatisfaction. There need be no reason in the world why, if the appointment is to be made at all, it should not be made at once. We presume the Quebec Ministry are of the opinion that a Recorder for Montreal is a necessity. If they do not they should say so, and please the taxpayers, who would be delighted to see a reduction in the present large civic expenditure of \$3,500. Allowances might be made for the Ministry, who are in difficulties as to the completing of their own number, through death, defection, or resignation, but the appointment of a Recorder does not create any such difficulty; it is, on the contrary, the simplest thing in the world. It cannot be for lack of candidates they hesitate, for their name is legion, and they are more or less efficient. There are, we believe, at present in the market, ready to sacrifice themselves for the salary, Messrs. Curran, Quinn, Coyle, Ibbotson, Glackmeyer, Thibault, Tallon, and a host of others hanging modestly on the back ground, but who are ready to spring forward at the slightest nod of encouragement. It is rumored among the political quidnuncs that the last named gentleman, local member for Montreal East, has been actually been appointed, and that he will assume the salary and dignity of Recorder at the termination of the coming session of the local Legislature. Why he does not take the place at once is one of those mysteries which the near future will probably clear up, but in the meantime one is permitted to surmise in a free country like Canada. It is possible then that the position, or one equally good, had been promised Mr. Tallon long ago as compensation for the portfolio which he did not obtain in the shuffle and dealing out of these articles when the late coalition Government was formed, and when its chiefs hoped it would develop more strength than has turned out to be the case. If this hypothesis be accepted there will be no difficulty in concluding that Mr. Tallon insists on the promise being fulfilled, and that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau consents on the condition that it be delayed until after the session, when he will be in a position to judge whether it be more advisable to have a general election or run the machine with the assistance of a few loose political fishes he may have succeeded in catching in the meantime. If Mr. Tallon resigned his seat at present in order to don the Recorder's gown, Montreal East would infallibly be lost to the Ministry, an idea which cannot be for a moment entertained, as it would mean neither more nor less than the bursting of the Quebec Government. To a man of Mr. Chapleau's genius and resources nothing is impossible, provided he be given sufficient time to carry out the brilliant ideas which are all the time taking birth in his fertile brain, but even his eloquence could not at this juncture convince the electors of Montreal East, more especially a certain important section of them, that they have not been deceived in the matter of the railroad depot. As for the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, and, indeed, of the whole Province, they are looking on at the present time in a kind of angry amusement, and waiting patiently until they see the denouement of this little comedy in one act. When the place became vacant they at once and naturally thought, according to the tacit understanding that prevails, in the matter of appointments, that one of their number would get the place, but when they observed the hesitation that followed and the reports that gained currency they exclaimed "sold again," and this altogether irrespective of party politics, the Conservatives using the words perhaps more bitterly than the Liberals. We think, in fact we are safe in asserting, that

the feelings of prominent Conservatives against the Quebec Government are not at this moment of the most friendly nature. It would be extraordinary if it were not so. The English speaking Catholics of this Province of Quebec are nearly equal in numbers to the Protestants speaking the same language, but they hold only about a fourth of the places in proportion. This may not be to them a great misfortune, but they would be more than human if they at least did not like to have the option of refusal. In good sooth it looks as if a conspiracy existed to ignore this class altogether, except when they are to be insulted, asked to pay their taxes or go to the poll and vote for the party candidates. We do not assert this is so, we only say it looks extremely like it, and we are willing to admit that in thus ignoring them the Hon. Mr. Chapleau's Government is actuated by the purest and most conscientious motives. Still one cannot help being struck with the alacrity with which the Ministry filled the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. P. J. Curran, assistant translator, and the hesitation they are showing in the matter of the Recordership. We need scarcely say that the new assistant translator is a Protestant, a very competent gentleman, we believe, and a trustworthy, and long may he enjoy the position. We refer to those matters as regards race, language and religion with great reluctance, but what can one do when one is forced into a corner?

The Pamphlet of Mr. George E. Casey, M.P.

Mr. George Elliott Casey, member of the Commons for West Elgin, has just published a pamphlet of ninety pages on the subject of paper currency. The pamphlet is well written, and unlike the generality of pamphlets treating on the dry subjects of money, capital and currency, is interesting and readable, and in some parts witty. Mr. Casey, it may be mentioned, is a Reformer of the Blake stamp, that is to say, a real Reformer, mixing up a good many crotchets with excellent ideas on politics and political economy generally. That he is clever is beyond a doubt, and that he is industrious and persevering, the appearance of the present pamphlet, which must have taken considerable thought and labor, amply testifies. A pamphlet may, however, be very carefully prepared and well written and still be lacking in logical reasoning. The present one is evidently written to refute the national currency theory at present agitating the Canadian public, though it is ostensibly a condemnation of the policy of inflation, and underlying its reasoning may be discovered the arguments of the free-trader. We assume Mr. Casey takes for granted that the advocates of a national currency go in for inflation, and he is right in a measure, though if we understand their ideas inflation is but a secondary consideration with them, and hence he takes up history to shew that inflation is destruction of prosperity. He dwells principally on the French assignat and the American greenback in support of his arguments. He forgets at the same time to inform his readers that it was the assignat which saved France and the greenback which saved the United States in a supreme crisis in the history of each nation. Political opponents are in the habit of styling Mr. Casey and the party with which he acts as Radicals, but it no means follows that they are so, and it is only fair to allow them the title they claim for themselves of Reformers. In like manner we think it is not right to apply the word inflationists to the party who are merely demanding a reform in the currency. There may be such a thing as too much contraction as well as too much inflation, and if Mr. Wallace and his disciples, among whom are suspected to be Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley, think the laws regulating the currency need revision it does not necessarily follow that they are inflationists, as the word is commonly understood. Mr. Casey himself says in his preface: "Interest is added to the discussion by the fact that certain banks' charters are about to expire, and by the proposal of the Government to increase the circulation of Dominion notes." Just so; and this, in the opinion of a large number of business men, is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished for." It would be too much to expect that in a short article like this the ideas advanced in ninety pages of a pamphlet can be combatted successfully. In page eight the author says, "the real reason why governments do, and should, retain the right to coin money is obvious. It is because no private party could do it as well, or give such authority to its certificates, as the nation." Now, in our humble opinion this is a strong argument in favor of the doctrines of Mr. Wallace, that the Government should regulate the issue of Dominion notes, and increase that issue if the interests of the country demand it. It is possible there may be too much inflation, but it is highly probable that at this present time contraction is one of the causes of the depression in trade, a depression which, notwithstanding the good harvest of last year, and the inauguration of a national policy, is but slowly making its disappearance. Mr. Casey maintains that the present banking system is not capable of much improvement, nor does it need any, and to the objection raised that the banks are not in possession of a gold basis to cover the issue of their notes, argues it is not necessary. This is what he says: "Our 'best currency' then must have gold coin as its standard of value. As we have said before, while holders of paper know that they can get gold for their notes, they are content to keep their notes, which are more convenient for ordinary use, except when they want gold for use abroad. The percentage required for meeting the latter demand is not large. Reserve must be kept, but not necessarily 'large ones.' If we understand Mr. Casey aright he would invert the pyramid and

make it stand on its apex. The smashing of banks within the past five years should teach the hard money adherents a lesson, but it seems nothing will. Views on finance are as hard to change as views on religion—it almost requires a miracle in either case to convince the bigoted. What Canada really wants is money, hard or soft, sufficient to represent her property, and allow its transfer with facility, and means besides to carry on trade with the world. We do not go in for inflation, but we do go in for an increase in the currency, and that the Government, or, in other words, the country, be a guarantee for notes issued, and not irresponsible banks, which are sometimes as ephemeral as soap bubbles. When the next Reform Government is formed Mr. Casey's ability will entitle him to a seat in it, but not, let us hope, that of Minister of Finance, except his views undergo a change.

The Imperial Elections

The latest Imperial election returns show that the Conservatives have returned one hundred and twenty-one members to Parliament, and the Liberals, including Home Rulers, two hundred and twelve, giving so far a Liberal-Home Rule majority of ninety-one. This result dispels the last hopes entertained by the Conservatives, for it is scarcely in the range of the possibilities that the Ministerialists can recover lost ground in the elections yet to take place. They may be enabled to beat down the Liberal majority before the close, but the probabilities lie all the other way, and it is understood on all sides that the voice of the people has declared against Tory rule, and that Lord Beaconsfield will have to retire to the solitude of Hugenden Manor, there to ruminate on the mutability of human affairs and the ingratitude of mankind. The causes of his defeat are, most likely, his atrociously wicked foreign policy and his manifesto against the peace of the Irish people. The question that now naturally occurs is, who will succeed him as Prime Minister of England; who, for the next number of years, will have the regulating of the affairs of the mightiest Empire in the world? It is said that the tastes of Her Majesty the Queen are the first consideration in this matter, and perhaps it is with the standard Whig and Tory Governments, with which the history of England for the past hundred years or so makes us acquainted, but looking to the complexion of the present, or coming Liberal majority, composed as it will largely be of radicals and Home Rulers, it is doubtful if a personal Prime Minister will be appointed or elected. Previous to the Reform Bill of 1832, the Whigs and Tories were pretty much of the same political stripe, but since then the franchise has been so extended that the old Tory party was either wiped out of existence, or coalesced with the Whig proper to form that mongrel party commonly called Liberal Conservatives, while the radicals of the old became the Liberals of the new regime. A party that goes in for a further extension of the franchise, disestablishment of the English Church, and the abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture must, in fact, be essentially radical, no matter what name it elects to be called. Such a man as Sir Charles Dilke, a pronounced Republican, who it is rumored will be given a portfolio in the next Ministry, will scarcely submit to this personal premier business, and Sir Charles will have a respectable following in the new Parliament. A caucus of the Liberal party will, doubtless, decide as to who will lead, whether Gladstone, Granville or Hartington, and it seems to us it would be extremely comical if a giant like Gladstone should have to serve under either one or the other of the noblemen named. Gladstone is the real leader of the Liberal party; it was his magic eloquence which showed up the Tory maladministration in its true light, and contributed in a great degree to the Liberal victory.

It is understood in England that when Gladstone dissolved Parliament in 1874, though having a working majority, it was on account of the intrigues of the dual portion of his following, and the openly expressed dislike of the Sovereign. They have changed all that. The great Liberal leader can now defy his enemies and despise his lukewarm friends.

Some singular incidents are brought to light by the elections. Lord Ramsay, for instance, is returned for Liverpool, and Mr. Clark, whose victory the Conservatives grew almost crazy over a fortnight ago, has been beaten at Southwark. Dr. Kenealy is vanquished at Stoke, and Charles Bradlagh, the Republican, and Labouchere, the extreme Radical, are elected for Northampton. But worst of all, and here we pity the N. Y. Herald, the unfortunate Chevallier O'Clery has been beaten at Wexford, notwithstanding the *emete* he was instrumental in raising, and Parnell's nominees, Messrs. Byrne and Redmond, returned. This is about the best morsel of election intelligence that has been cabled since Lysaght Finnegan was returned for Ennis, a gentleman who, by the way, is re-elected. The election that will cause Beaconsfield to throw his Imperial toga over his face and exclaim, *et tu Brute?* is that of Bucks, his own constituency, which has returned a Liberal.

It is now generally recognized that the Home Rulers will hold the balance of power, and that in exactly the time when such an expression will have a deep meaning. The leaders of the Liberal party—even Hartington the least advanced of them—have unequivocally declared that the time has come for a change in the relations between England and Ireland. But it must be a great change or it will not satisfy the Irish National party. They realize their position, they have the infidel on the hip and they will make the

most of their advantages. It is at such a supreme crisis that the clear head, the uncompromising attitude, and the indomitable spirit of Charles Stewart Parnell are required. The mere politicians are already predicting a coalition in order to defeat the objects of the Home Rulers, but the wish is father to the thought. They do not seem to understand the chasm that yawns between the parties in England, and the bitterness of feeling that exists. Englishmen are not superior to human nature elsewhere, and we know that Ministers have embarked in desperate ways in order to preserve their party in power. Besides, the Great mass of the English people, honest enough to do right when they know it, have come to recognize the Tories as a stupid led by a charlatan, and have come to recognize that Ireland has wrongs to be redressed, and that some fine day in the near future she will redress them herself if justice be not done before. The idea of a coalition, then, is an absurdity, or if it does take place, and if the Conservative Whigs bolt, another general election would settle them for half a century, or annihilate them altogether. In summing up the general election, and the cause and effects of the Jingo defeat, the large Irish vote in England should not be forgotten, which vote was certainly cast in the way that seemed good to the faithful Irish exiles, and the aspirations of their native land.

CORRESPONDENCE

Irish Relief

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post: DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find subscription list (and cash) for \$212, from the Catholics and others of this Trenton Mission. Our worthy pastor with his usual liberality, after making a very feeling appeal from the altar a few Sundays ago, told them he would not exact from them any Easter offering this Easter. He also subscribed \$5.20.

Yours truly, F. J. MCGUIRE. Trenton, March 28, 1880.

The Nun of Kenmare and the Irish Relief

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post: DEAR SIR,—I enclose a letter from Sister Mary F. Cusack, received in acknowledgement of remittance. It was accompanied by a number of papers and extracts, which prove conclusively her statements, which corroborate those of Mr. Parnell, true. It seems to me that Irishmen in America should seriously consider Mr. Parnell's advice and send their donations direct through his agency, to Sister Mary Francis, who has earned the deep gratitude of every Irishman, or through the bishops and clergy. There is no doubt that the majority of the Mansion House Fund Committee and also the Duchess of Marlborough endeavor to have all funds at their disposal placed to the best advantage possible, and in many cases succeed, but on the other hand the management is often entrusted to men who have no interests in common with the interests of the suffering class, and who have not the deep sympathy for their distress that those entrusted with its funds should feel. Not one cent of any true Irishman's money should go through the hands of men who are actuated by the spirit of the Government that takes advantage of the unavoidable misfortunes of his countrymen to deprive them of their franchise.

Respectfully yours, J. C. HANLAW. Read, March 24th, 1880.

CONVENT OF POOR CLARES, KENMARE, CO. KERRY, March 3rd, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your splendid remittance of £41 2s 8d., which I have received a few days since. The distress is increasing every day, and it is denied more strongly than ever by landlords and land agents. God help this unfortunate country! We have been inspected by gentlemen from England, and reported on, and written about, till I am sick and weary. I hope the *Herald* Fund will be distributed with a little more promptness and generosity than the Mansion House or the Duchess of Marlborough's Funds. But we are all to be inspected first, and their form of inspection has the merit of simplicity. Some two or three gentlemen, who have nothing to do, and plenty of time to do it in, offer to go on a "tour" of inspection through some parts of Ireland. They march through the country in hot haste, go to the first land agent, or landlord, and ask: "Is there any distress?" get their answer, "All exaggeration, my dear fellow," are shown by the land agent any decent house, such as National school houses, etc., etc., assured "all are the same." Next morning up to Dublin, report no distress—a few cases perhaps, very usual in Ireland (that's true, anyway.) A certain Colonel Deam did Kerry for the "Castle" Fund, and especially stated there was no distress in Valentia—landlord giving plenty of employment. Good God, the same day I saw this report in the *Freeman's Journal* I had letters from that very place, from the priest, and from one of our own girls, who is a teacher there, that the distress was APPALLING, and imploring help, which, I need scarcely say, I sent. I am getting heart-worn with all this. I have been very ill, but still keep the pen. A doctor was sent for from a distance to see me to-day. He said it was all caused by grief at the distress, and begged most kindly indeed "I would try not to take it so to heart." As if I could help taking it to heart. As if our Lord did not take human sorrow to heart. Well, I will say no more. You will do all you can for me—not for me, indeed, but for our dear Ireland—and God. As my writing is difficult to read I had this copied.

Yours, with deep gratitude, Sister M. FRANCIS CLARES.

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

- M. Mullin, lumberman..... \$5 00
M. Fitzgibbon..... 5 00
Thomas Coy..... 1 00
Thomas O'Keefe..... 5 00
John White..... 5 00
Montrealer, from Portland..... 4 00
Henry Sheehan..... 1 03
F. W. Allen (second subscription)..... 5 00
James Allen (first)..... 10 00
An Ontario Priest..... 10 00
Hon. Mr. Beaudry..... 5 20
Wm. Stelford..... 5 00
Mastin Hart..... 5 00
Denis Brady..... 25 00
Matthew Dinneen..... 5 00
Donis Brady, Jr..... 25 00
Samuel Murray..... 5 00



Table listing names and amounts, including Edward Ryan, Wm. Stafford, R. Russell, St. Lawrence Co., John Curran, Denis Tansey, James O'Connell, Thomas Oddy, Thomas Baken, Michael Arrahill, John Sullivan, Denis O'Brien, Mr. Rodgers, John Kelly, Patrick Kavanagh, John B. Lane, Felix Callahan, William Sheridan, Patrick Carroll, Peter Murphy, P. O'Donohue, Little Johnny Whelan, Mr. Edward Murphy, Joseph Cloran, Thomas Styles, William Brennan, Mr. J. St. George Dillon, N. Mullin, Cash, William Scallan, Frank Keeran, Chas. H. Crossen, Mr. Reynolds, Patrick Kearney, James Bergin, George Craven, D. S. McGale, T. Tiffin, John Slattery, Richard McShane, Parnellite, Peter Donovan, J. Charlton, Henry Kavanagh, Mrs. John B. Murphy, Mrs. James McShane, Jr., Mrs. James Doherty, Bernard Hogan, William Hogan, William Cogan, Small sums collected in the galleries, J. P. Connolly, Irish Protestant, Mr. Ryan, A Friend, J. P. Cuddy, M. Loughlin, M. O'Flaherty, John Fox, Wm. Lacey, J. C. Fleming, Mr. Cosketan, M. J. Spellacy, C. J. Shiel, Mr. McGreevey, Geo. M. Harrington, James O'Gorman, Timothy Shea, Quebec, EVENING POST (another), Mrs. Denis Brady, James H. Spellacy, Thomas Brady, Mr. McNamie, Mrs. Frank Brady, Mr. Hugh Gallagher, Another Irish Protestant, Charles Eiright, EVENING POST, \$20 to make up balance, Matthew Gorman, Darien, Ga., U.S. \$ 5 00

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Irish Relief Fund, including Brought forward, McNaughton Bros, Huntington, Henry Mills, Grand Falls, Que., John Moody, St. Mathias, Que., Jas. Mullins, Wm. Lacy, Chas. O'Connor, J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que., Mrs. Garragher, F. Burke, Friend of Ireland, Contributed by the residents of St. Patricks, Tingwick, Que., Contributed by the residents of St. Marthe, Que., per J. & E. McCabe, Contributed by the residents of Rockburn, Que., per Henry Duffin, From the residents of Chamblay, Patrick Duggan, Carleton, Ont., Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers, W. Cooper, L'Epiphanie, W. Leblanc, Three Rivers, Thos. Dalesy, Lorette, L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie, Jean Cloutier, Three Rivers, E. Many, E. Walsh, Quebec, B. J. Flanagan, Quebec, Thos. Powers, Fies Railway, J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers, Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers, And. Hickey, M. H. Hogan, Quebec, E. Reynolds, David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont., M. O'Mara, James Murphy, J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig Street, O. McCarragher, Mongonias, From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph of Huntington, Q., per William Hasam, J. J. Duffin, Kemptville, D. J. Curry, J. Lynott, From Pembroke, per M. Dowlsley, Jas. Dunlavy, West Shefford, Q., Parish of St. Patrick of Beauveing, Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier, From Carrillon (2nd list), From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J. Maguire, Cash from a Lady, Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden

The British Elections.

The following statement shows the limits of the periods within which the nominations and elections in Great Britain and Ireland may take place: Boroughs—March 26, receipt of writ; March 27, last possible day for notice; March 30, first possible day for nomination; March 31, last possible day for poll in ordinary boroughs; April 2, first possible day for poll in district boroughs; April 5, last possible day for poll in ordinary boroughs; April 14, last possible day for poll in district boroughs. Counties—March 25, receipt of writ; March 28, last possible day for notice; March 31, first possible day for nomination; April 1, last possible day for nomination; April 4, last possible day for poll. Sunday and Good Friday are not counted in the above approximation. The returning officer in a county is the Sheriff; in cities and boroughs which are counties of themselves, the Sheriffs; in other municipal cities the Mayor and boroughs and constituencies not under the Municipal Acts, holders of offices specified by statute.

The Plague in Rome, in 1849.

By Rev. J. C. C. O golden lands! O sunny, summer land! Golden with fruits, decked with fairest flowers, The soft breeze lingers by thy wet sea sand, Gemmed with the diamond spray in foamy showers. Where is this summer land so bright, so fair? Where the blue rolling waves of the calm sea— The clustering flocks and the balmy air? 'Tis here, these Elysian fields, O Italy!

ODD AND ENDS.

—The first attempt to manufacture woolen material by machinery in India is to be made by the Egerton Woolen Mills Company in the Punjab. —The Kings of Portugal and Sweden are the royal poets of the period. The latter's poetic rendering of the legend of Lohengrin has just appeared in the official Swedish Gazette, of all places. —There is more religion in the world than many imagine. An advertisement lately appeared in a morning paper that a restaurant needs a cook and two waiters, and that it is utterly hopeless for any but Godly men to apply. —Adam Walker killed himself at Aurora, Ill., because he had been sentenced to imprisonment, and on the very same day Marcus Boppe, a tramp, committed suicide at Lancaster, Pa., because a magistrate refused to send him to prison. —Wood carving is receiving special attention in Germany as an industry of national importance. The wood-carving schools of the empire, now numbering about one hundred and sixty, are to be increased to two hundred, and a great number of prizes will be distributed. —Mrs. Spencer of Burleigh, Canada, gave birth to triplets, and lost no time in asking for the \$25 that Queen Victoria had been accustomed to give in similar cases. She has received from the Under Secretary of State for Canada the reply that the Queen has ceased this bounty except in Great Britain itself. —Major Vesey of Clonbern, Galway, Ireland, gained the ill-will of the Irish rebels about him, and a few weeks ago, at night, seven acres of clover were dug up so as to render them worthless for pasturage. It is estimated that at least 200 men were engaged in the laborious and novel method of revenge. —Baron Minckwitz, a Hungarian, was last year caught poaching by the head gamekeeper of the King of the Belgians on the royal preserves at the Chateau of Ardenne, and he was tried and punished. Recently the head gamekeeper was found dead, and the Baron has been charged with the murder. —Of the 577 British Peers, 478 have seats in the House of Lords, 434 by personal right and 43 by election, 16 by the Peers of Scotland and 28 by the Peers of Ireland, while the 143 peerages of the holders are not legislators at present are distributed among the Peersesses and the Peers of Scotland and Ireland. —Mary Steek has starved herself to death, at Allegheny, Pa. She believed that, in consequence of her sinfulness, God had commanded her not to eat. She was kept alive in a hospital by having food forced down her throat, but on her return home she refused to take any nourishment, and died after six weeks of almost entire abstinence. —A young Maine farmer, whose new wife, a highly-cultured Boston girl, well up in geology and mineralogy, disappointed him by rambling over the farms, pecking at the rocks instead of attending to the milk and eggs, experienced a complete revolution in his feelings when she discovered gold, and he was told that his farm was worth \$50,000. —Reports from the wine districts of France say that the extraordinarily cold winter has so severely injured grape vines that this year's crop will probably be very poor. The vines in Burgundy, and more especially in Champagne, have suffered most. It is very doubtful if the greater part of New York wine drinkers would find this out if it was not published. —At a social game of poker a Virginia City merchant recently won an undeveloped gravel claim, near Nevada City, and was laughed at. He said, with some strong language, that he'd show 'em a trick or two, and after "salting" his gravel bed with \$500 worth of gold dust and small nuggets, induced Eastern capitalists to examine his rich claim. They did so, bought it of him for \$2,000, and in the first three weeks took \$8,000 out of the claim. Then the Virginia City merchant was very much disgusted with himself.

A VISIT TO HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

The Reception of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and His Lady—A Fete Day—The Addresses. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille and Madame Robitaille yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in response to an invitation from the Lady Superiores of the Hochelaga Convent, paid a visit to that institution. The preparations for the reception of the distinguished guests were most complete, the spacious music room being elaborately decorated, presenting a cheerful and pleasant appearance. The pillars which support the ceiling of the room were enveloped in white tulle, entwined with roses and other flowers, which looked exceedingly beautiful, reflecting much to the credit and taste of the decorations. The following mottoes were to be noticed around the room:—"May our land and our defenders ever flourish," "To celebrate this day of happiness unite with us in singing the sublime notes," "Long and happy life to the Governor of our flourishing Province." Under the latter scroll the Canadian coat of arms were placed. At the end of the room were stationed the pupils of the convent, 170 in number, and in age ranging from five to seventeen years, their number occupying at least one half of the spacious apartment. They were attired in very pretty costumes, suitable to their ages. In the front ranks six young ladies dressed in white, with black aprons, pink sashes and bows. Behind these stood four elder pupils in white, with black aprons and blue sashes thrown over their shoulders in military fashion. The rest of the pupils were placed in rear, attired in matron colors. We noticed amongst the distinguished guests, Revs. Father J. C. Case, chaplain; Huot, cure St. Paul the Hermit; Huot, of Hochelaga; Charpentier, vicar of Hochelaga, and S. Lonergan; His Worship the Mayor and Madame Rivard, Hon. and Mrs. Lonergan, Hon. Mr. Lynch, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Mount, Hon. Mr. Beaubien and Misses Stewart, Mr. A. Dansereau, Mr. R. White, Mr. Lacoste, Miss Clark, Miss Conroy, Aylmer, Miss Doherty, Brockville, Hon. Mr. La Briere and others. The Papal and British standards floated side by side on the flag staffs of the main building as well as other smaller flags in the vicinity. The grand entrance was embowered in evergreens, and rustic work, at the chapel door being situated a tastefully worked motto, "Welcome to our illustrious visitors." The arrival occurred at about a quarter past three: the Rev. Mother Stanislas, General-Assistant of the Convent, in the absence of the Rev. Mother Scholastique, received the guests, His Excellency and Madame Robitaille, and Captain Shepherd, A. D. C., His Worship the Mayor and Madame Rivard, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lonergan, Hon. Mr. Lynch, Dr. and Mrs. Mount, and as the party entered the reception room four grand pianos played a triumphant march as the pupils and guests arose. When the visitors were seated a very pretty little girl came forward and presented programmes, which were engrossed in an excellent style, reflecting much credit on the executant. The proceedings opened with a duet, composed by H. Konwiski, which was creditably executed, followed by a musical programme of solos and choruses, the blending of the many sweet voices making a swelling melody, really beautiful to listen to, and exhibiting remarkably culture. The following address was then presented by four young ladies, who advanced toward His Excellency, viz., Mdlles. C. Bougeois, C. de Rouville, V. Mount and M. de Lorimier. To His Honor T. Robitaille, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec: MAY I PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—Fain would we desire more a childish prattle waters with you to say to us, to please Your Honor, condescension, which, to-day, stoops to little ones for their encouragement. Within our quiet cloister shades the murmur of the outside world rarely penetrates, but hearts have learned to reverse one whose record comes to us surrounded by the esteem and respect of a grateful people. Most cordially, then, do we welcome Your Honor to our loved Alma Mater, where the memory of your visit will remain a treasured reminiscence. And should we be allowed to offer our heartfelt wishes, we would ask that abundant benedictions fructify your labors, and place your name among the brightest in our country's roll of fame. Mdlle. Bourgeois first read it in French, and it was handed to His Honor's A. D. C. by Mdlle. de Rouville. Mdlle. D. Mount read it next in English, and Mdlle. de Lorimier presented it. The party played by these young ladies was performed in a manner that was both graceful and dignified. His Honor replied briefly in French and English. He thanked them one and all for the honor they had done him and remarked from the tone of their address that they seemed to feel that he was doing them a great honor in paying them a visit, from the fact that he held the distinguished position of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. He and Madame Robitaille felt it a great pleasure, indeed, to be with them, for he could not forget he was once a little one himself, like the young and pretty angels before him, and that he was encouraged in his studies at school by the kindly words of distinguished visitors or those in high positions in the country. He could assure them that he was highly gratified to hear from the good Sisters of the interest they displayed in their studies, and he hoped they would go forth from the sheltering walls of the Convent, ornaments of their sex and reflecting honour on those who had special charge of their education. The fate of the Dominion rested on the manner in which its young girls were trained and turned out. He concluded by again thanking the pupils and Sisters for the honor done Madame Robitaille and himself. The "Marche de Nuit," by Gottschalk, was then played in a grand manner, after which Mdlles. T. Masson and M. Lacoste advanced to Madame Robitaille and presented her with the following address:— To Madame J. M. T. Robitaille: MADAME,—The kind condescension which has prompted you to visit us to-day, heightens our respect for your goodness, and throws a bright lustre on one of the most beautiful pages of our history. In, in return, the expression of our gratitude will harmonize ever so little with the kind feeling that you have shown towards us, be pleased, Madame, to pardon our youth. This will be for us a pleasure to believe that our simple expressions have found an echo in your heart. Already our joyous song have carried back your thoughts to those beautiful years of childhood, where, like us to-day, you passed your young spring days under the pious shield of those espoused Christs. Later on the remembrance of this to which our hearts are joyous and which, like the perfume of these flowers spontaneously growing on this happy occasion, we shall be again made happy, as our thoughts are bound back to its pleasant hours and joy. To-day, Madame, your name will be foremost in our prayers, and for a long time to come shall we remember in our joyous circle your kind remembrance, which will ever dwell in our gratitude. At the request of Madame Robitaille, the good Mother Stanislas granted a full holiday to the pupils next week. At this there were many pleased faces. The "Offering of Spring" was the next on the programme, and was perhaps the most

charming event of the day. The following

little girls: Gerlie McShane, daughter of James McShane, M. P. F.; M. de Rouville, of Prescott; J. McGovern, New York; Amelia Scotte, Montreal; Bertha Archambeault, Montreal; J. Demers, Montreal; and H. Lionelle, Montreal, now came forward with bouquets and baskets of violets, roses, lilies of the valley, feres, &c. In presenting their offering a very pretty piece was recited by the little Misses. The entertainment was brought to a close by a duet, "Postillon d'Amour," by F. Beive. The visitors and suite then went over to the establishment, after which they sat down to a recherche collation prepared by the Sisters. This concluded a most memorable and enjoyable day for the pupils, Sisters, and their visitors at this grand old institution, so pleasantly connected with the early life of many of our lady readers. The Lacrosse Champions. The annual general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held in the Brothers' School, corner of Young and Ottawa streets, on Monday evening last, Mr. Wm. Stafford, President, in the chair. A great deal of enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed all through the evening. Considerable routine and general business was got through when the Chairman declared that the election of officers for the ensuing year came next in order, whereupon it was moved that: The Vice-President take the chair while the election of President is taking place.—Carried. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Scullion declared that the only nomination for President was that of Mr. Stafford, who was declared duly re-elected. (Applause.) Mr. Stafford resumed the chair, and cordially thanked the meeting, in a neat and pleasant speech, for the honor done him. The rest of the ballot resulted as follows: 1st Vice-President, James Scullion (re-elected), 2nd Vice-President, J. G. Tumity; Secretary, A. H. Woods (re-elected), Treasurer, M. Polan (re-elected). Committee—J. Morton, P. McKeown, C. J. Maguire, T. Butler, Thos. Farmer, F. Cook, P. Lynam. The Committee then retired to deliberate on the selection of a captain for the ensuing year. On re-entering and handing the result of their cogitations to the Secretary that officer proclaimed Mr. John Hoobin, the lacrosseist, unanimously selected for the onerous position. This proclamation was received with wild "huzzas" and amid the prevalent excitement Hoobin was properly "bounced" by the "team." The treasurer was treated in a similar manner, the members thus attesting their appreciation of his long services in the good cause. After the excitement became subdued the meeting transacted some business in connection with the coming entertainment in the Theatre Royal on the 26th and 27th inst. A vote of thanks was then passed to Brother Arnold for his kindness in tendering the club the free use of the hall, also some other votes of thanks. The meeting then adjourned. VISITING VILLE MARIE. Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille's Reception at Montserrat. The guests were received by the Mother Superior, who conducted them to the grand salon especially prepared for this occasion. The windows were draped with heavy curtains which excluded the light of day to admit of a more brilliant display created by the art of artificial light. With that innate taste recognized as a distinguished feature of the institution, the decorations were on a scale simply grand while not too ostentatious to be consistent with artistic arrangement. On the entrance of the party an opening march, performed by 36 hands on pianos, harps and guitars, made a happy impression on the minds of the visitors. The young ladies who so ably controlled the musical lay were:—Fianllets—Misses M. A. Roy, Maniloba; E. Guilbault, Juliette; A. LeMoine, Quebec; M. O'Brien, M. L. Perrault, T. Dunn, M. L. Valois, C. Laforce and G. Trudel, Montreal, and T. Molleur, St. Johns. Harp and guitars—Misses M. B. Brotherton, Texas; F. Freil, Ontario; G. Cusson, E. Huguene and S. O'Brien, Montreal, and T. Vega, New York. A coterie of young ladies then advanced and presented the gubernatorial pair with beautiful floral tributes accompanied by handsomely illuminated programmes, likewise the execution of the fair scholars. Several addresses were then read in French and English, the delivery being varied by the performance of musical selections. To the address to Madame Robitaille she very graciously replied, and Miss McGirr read the following poetic address:— May it Please Your Excellency. Spring comes to us with blossoms rare, And favors, oh! celestial fair, Amid those favors great and grand, Our youthful hearts with joy expand. To welcome here the good and great, Is joy indeed! our hearts elate! Mount Royal's fane with bliss abound, And welcome each and all around. Yes, welcome to Your Honor here, Ring on the breeze with blithesome cheer, With hearted thanks and honor due, Oh! may you long our province sway, While loyal friends your toils ally. And peace and plenty on us smile, Our every burden to be guile, Until we reach those realms above, Where all is joy and endless love. Heaven's choice gifts be ever thine, And laurels fair thy brow entwine, Will be our prayer at noon and eve, As myrtle garlands round the wreave. And when in distant climes we're cast, Fond memory will wake the past, And conjure up with magic wand, Our Villa home, that mystic land. In visions bright this hall review, Where may you oft this scene renew, Around us cast a golden ray, Refulgent with our joys to-day. This elicited a reply in English from His Honor, who included in his remarks copious thanks to the young ladies and their kind preceptors for the magnificent entertainment accorded them. The party was then escorted to the carriage in waiting, and drove to the Montreal College, where His Honor was welcomed by Rev. Father Baillo and the professors of the College. After an hour had transpired in delightful intercourse with the pupils and their tutors, His Honor and party returned to the Windsor Hotel. Home Rulers Elected. Dawson, Carlow Borough; Brington and Justin McCarthy, Longford County; Finnigan, Ennis; Foley, New Ross; (beating the Tory Tottenham); Byrnes and Redmond, Wexford County; (beating O'Leary defeated); Moore, Oronnel; Whitworth, Drogheda; Mitchell, Ennis; Nolan; Galway; The O'Donoghue, Tralee; Bonnersassett, Kerry; Ryan and O'Sullivan, Limerick; Callan, Dondra. (A Mr. Johnson has been elected for Kallow, defeating the Home Ruler.)

TERRIBLE FATE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

(By Telegraph to the Post and True Witness.) ARTHABASKAVILLE, April 2.—Yesterday the residents of the quiet locality known as Hulsestrode, eleven miles from this place, were considerably agitated by the report that a murder of a most atrocious character had been perpetrated, and that a young woman universally respected throughout the locality was the unfortunate victim. From what can be ascertained up to the present it appears that the deceased, who was A YOUNG WOMAN OF ABOUT TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE, left her father's house to go to the house of a neighbor named Lechance, situated about forty acres distant. The young woman took with her a quantity of wool, intending to pass her time in knitting. As she did not return on Tuesday, shortly thereafter Lechance and a messenger went to the house where she had intended to go. Here, however, no person had seen the young girl. The case now assumed a most suspicious appearance, and search was made near and far for the missing one. The persevering efforts of the neighbors were at length rewarded, for, after considerable time, they succeeded in DISCOVERING THE BODY IN A WELL. Into which it had been thrown after the commission of one of the most heinous crimes that ever stained the records of criminal history in Canada. When discovered the feet were found to be about three inches above the level of the top of the well, the head being at the consequence, downwards. An examination of the body left no doubt whatever that the unfortunate woman was the victim of a most REVOLTING AND HORRIBLE CRIME. Her face was covered with blood, and the neck and chin, wounds evidently made with a knife were discovered. Apart from this one of her limbs was cut, creating the natural impression that the murderer was very stupid, and that an attempt was made upon her which she resisted with all her might. The presumption as to her death seems to be that she was thrown into the well. A MESMERIC STRONG ROOM WAS USED. 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Books.

BOOKS FOR THE CLERGY.

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The Purest and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hop, Marsh, Mandarin, and Bismuth...

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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED.

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Classes will be resumed on Monday, September 2nd. In order to offer many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove...

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This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

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Board and Tuition per Session of ten months (payable quarterly in advance) \$20.00. For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBIAS, Director.

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Still on hand the new book entitled, Ireland's Story and Song. Also some of the finest photographs yet issued of the late lamented Irishman, Dr. Devlin, Esq., Q. C.

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Shows it to be the "People's Choice." Retailed everywhere. Manufactured only by W. D. McLAREN, 58 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

Naturalist Portfolio.

A LARK ROOSTER WITH HAIT.—No. 1. It isn't frozen salt; and it isn't under the ground. It is summer time, and open to the sky.

The Value of Milk and Linewater.

Dr. E. N. Chapman has presented to the Medical Society of the State of New York some valuable notes on the use of milk and lime water for years as a diet for his patients with great success.

Elephantine Gratitude.

A story comes from Tenbury, where a madrigal is being played, that a young boy, the son of a certain farmer, was the first to see the elephant in a certain place by the River Oxus.

Obstrucing Process-Servers.

At Mayo Assizes, before Baron Fitzgerald, two men named Michael Murphy and William Ryan, one of them about twenty-five, and the other about sixty years of age, were indicted for riot and for assaulting a process-server named Rogers and a number of police constables, on the 9th of June last.

Grateful Woman.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to.

Holloway's Pills.

The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach.

Fond's Extract.

In cases of Headache, whether Bilious or Nervous, bathe the head for a few minutes with the Extract, and the pain is gone.

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THE SEALING PROSPECTS.

St. John's, March 27.—From January 1st to March 20th, compared with corresponding period last year, there has been an increase in imports of 1,300 barrels of flour; 1,200 barrels of cornmeal; 1,600 barrels of peas; 180 barrels of beef; 180 puncheons of molasses; 240 boxes soap; and 2,850 bushels of oats; and a decrease in imports of 1,000 barrels of potatoes; 800 tons coal; 25,000 lbs. tea; 8,000 lbs. tobacco; 850 cwts. sugar; 120 puncheons of rum; and 750 cwts. butter.

Get the Genuine Article.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach.

The Commercial Journal of the 24th.

says the first arrival from the seal fishery was that of the steamer Walrus, to Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, on Sunday last, 21st instant, with a full load of 13,000 young harp seals. Her captain reports three other steamers in the neighbourhood of the ice on which he took his cargo, but none of them have arrived up to date.

EPHES 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 flavored beverage which will save 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.

MANNA

said an angel of four, "why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young?" She said the child to bed, but let us answer her darling, it is because your papa has not yet tried Lill's Parisian Hair Restorer, which removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and restores hair to its pristine splendor.

Portrait of Our Saviour.

This beautiful and truly artistic work is printed on stone from a rare old engraving. Though it may not be absolutely affirmed that it is an exact likeness of the "Man of Sorrows," yet it can be fairly said that it has stronger claims to authenticity than any other known picture. No one can look upon the sad, tender, God-like countenance without being impressed that it might well be, and probably is, a true portraiture of Him who came to suffer for the world.

Portrait of Our Saviour.

The most ancient description of the person of Jesus extant is probably that contained in a communication made by Publius Lentulus to the Senate at Rome during the reign of Tiberius Cæsar. It is as follows:—"There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living amongst us, and of the people is accepted for a Prophet; but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He saith the dead and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of stature, somewhat tall and comely, with a very serene countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair of the color of a chestnut full ripe, and plain to his ears; but thence downwards it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a sum, or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead, plain and very delicate. His face, without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red. His nose and mouth, so formed as nothing can be reprehended. His beard, thickish, in color like the hair of his head, not very long but forked. His look, innocent and mature. His eyes, grey, clear and quick. In reproving, he is terrible; in admonition, courteous and fair spoken. Pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity. It can not be remembered that any have seen him laugh; but many have seen him weep. In proportion of body, most excellent. His hands and arms, delectable to behold. In speaking, very temperate, modest and wise. A man, for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men."

Portrait of Our Saviour.

In a little book, published by Rev. W. D. Mahan, entitled "Acti Pilati," and being an account of the apprehension, trial and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, as rendered by Pilate to Tiberius Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, is found the following reference to the personal appearance of Jesus:—"One day, in passing by the place in Silos, where there was a great concourse of people, I observed, in the midst of the group, a young man who was leaning against a tree, calmly addressing the multitude. I was told it was Jesus. This I could easily have suspected, so great was the difference between him and those who were listening to him. His golden colored hair and beard gave to his appearance a celestial aspect. He appeared to be about thirty years of age. Never have I seen a sweeter or more serene countenance. What a contrast between him and his hearers, with the irreverent and tawny complexion!"

Portrait of Our Saviour.

The picture published by R. W. Carroll & Co., has on it, taken from the old engraving, the following legend in Latin:—"A true likeness of our Saviour, copied from the portrait carved on an emerald by order of Tiberius Cæsar; which emerald the Emperor of the Turks afterwards gave out of the Treasury of Constantinople to Pope Innocent the Eighth, for the redemption of his brother taken captive by the Christians."

Portrait of Our Saviour.

The portrait bears a striking resemblance of Jesus (excepting only the coloring, which it would be injudicious to attempt to reproduce on stone) as described by Publius Lentulus. It is superior as a work of art, and yet so cheap that every one can afford to purchase. It is suitable to ornament the Church, the Sunday School, or the Parlor. Agents wanted. Address R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, 238 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Portrait of Our Saviour.

PARIS, March 30.—Subscriptions received by the French committee for the relief of Irish distress amount to 125,000 francs.

Portrait of Our Saviour.

NOXWICH, Ont., March 31.—One car of oat meal, made by Moore Palmer, was shipped from here yesterday direct to the Duchess of Marlborough, Ireland, for the Irish relief.

Portrait of Our Saviour.

Persons answering advertisements, or purchasing from those who advertise with us, will please mention the True Witness.

Wanted.

WANTED.

200 tie cutters to cut ties on the line of the extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton, Col., from Alamosa to Albuquerque, N. M., and from Canon City, Col., westward. Price paid per tie, 8 cents. Tie cutters can board themselves at a cost not to exceed \$1.00 per week. Steady employment during the next ten months can be secured. Anticipation of enquiries is here stated that free transportation will not be furnished, but parties of ten or twelve can undoubtedly secure reduced rates for Denver or Pueblo on application to railroad officials. Free transportation from Denver to the end of the D. & R. G. track will be furnished tie-cutters intending to go to work.

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer, Rio Grande Extension Co., Colorado Springs, Col. 20-C

Stove Polish.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness. Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents. 29-C

Legal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF

Montreal, Superior Court, No. 446. Dame Hortensia Houdreau, of the City of Montreal, duly authorized a *curator ad litem*, Plaisir, vs. Joseph Levesque, of the same place, Defendant. An action of separation de biens has been filed on the 18th of February, 1880.

ETHIER & PELLETIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 33-C

Medical.

EYE AND EAR.

DE. L. O. THAYER, OF L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Infirmary, Oculist and CURIST. May be consulted daily at No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace.

Rev. Mr. Deane, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pogue, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Mrs. Desnoyers, of Soree Cour, cured of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farmham, 20 years blind, went blind cured in three weeks. April 25. 37-C

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DE. T. FELIX GOUBAUD'S

Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Moth-spots, and every blemish on the face. It is good the last of 30 years, and is so harmless we make it to be sure the preparation is of superior quality. Accept no counterfeits of it.

The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the *Boston Post*: "As you ladies will use them, I recommend Goubaud's Cream; it is the best I have ever used." The *Poudre* Sublime removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

Mrs. M. B. T. GOUBAUD, Sole Prop., 42 Bond Street, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. Beware of base imitations which are abroad.

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