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VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

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		per ar	ın'm
New York Tublet,	Weekly	• \$3	00
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" " Gatholic Review,	tε	3	20
Boston Pilot	66	2	50
Busion Pation	"	3	50
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REVEREND J. J. MURPHY.

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WEITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITTNESS." A SUMMER MORN.

A breath as if from happy Paradise, **Isteep** This fair June morn seems the bright would to A look of heaven is in the gentle skies, Its voice is murmuring 'round us in the deep,

Heard by the immortal spirit's ear alone.

In summer glory soar the hillside trees In the gold sunlight, and a sweet voice sighs From their green bowers, upon the tender breeze-Such aspects might have smiled in Paradise.

Must pass them by, nor rest in aught we see.

Nature with hands of treasures ever ful Beckons us to her heart, but self withheld, We turn with feelings desolate and dull In fairest scenes, allured and yet repelled. For naught

On earth can satisfy the eternal Thought.

The bird that built her nest in yonder bush, May sit and sing, contented and at rest: The bees that skim—the flowers that round us blush, Desire no destiny more glad and blest.

Must seek our lost delight perpetually.

The intects glancing 'mong the shining leaves, The worm that burrows at the green trees root, The fish that yonder peaceful water cleaves, Possess their Paradise with all its fruit.

Must wander exiles far on land and sea.

On land or sen; in cities or the wild, Our souls still sigh for something far above-And you should see how sweetly death has smiled, At his first glimpse of joy and light and love

Aspire to bowers which bloom immortally. Lowe, P.Q. D. C. DEANE.

WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

BY LADY DACRE ..

CHAPTER XX -(Continued.)

Winifred had scarcely detailed her proposed measures, when he vehemently refused to engage in what he thought could not be carried into execution without compromising others. Desperate at the ill success which attended her measures, she abandoned herself to grief; she strove not to control her teelings; she wrung her hands; she wept in hopeless agony.

Meanwhile, Lord Nithsdale paced the apartment in auguish not less acute. He accused himself of cruelty towards her, when he witnessed her des-Peration; and yet he could not bring himself to agree to measures which he deemed degrading, and in the success of which he placed little reliance.

Such moments comprise a greater sum of sufferng than is spread over many a common life. At ength he stopped before her.

"Winifred, my wife, my honored wife! urge me not to anything unworthy. Call up that noble spirit, which has ever deserved my respect, and admiration, as much as your beauty and your tenderaess have won my love. Now listen to me in re-

In a moment her attention was riveted ... She carcely breathed; she listened as though she would devour each word that fell from his lips, in ardent lope that he might himself have struck out some

to the king or to the government. All that I could la honor urge in self-defence, all that I could in onesty profess for the future, has been already my address to my peers yesterday. I have been difficult to detect the passions that might or might and still am unwilling to crave mercy at the hands not affect the soul within the state of the form of one who owes me nothing, from whom I have

no right to expect it; but that you should not reproach me with wilfully neglecting any means of safety, I will consent to a petition being presented to King George by you yourself. If anything can move him, it must be the sight of distress such as yours-and in such a form as that!" he added, looking upon her, as, like a marble statue, she sat with lips apart, her slender throat bent torward, and her eyes fixed upon him. "He cannot behold you

if it serve not me," he murmused, in a low voice. "Oh! do not trust to the pity of those who have already proved themselves so ruthless; trust rather to the zeal of your wife, and our faithful Amy Evans."

unmoved! It may avail you something in future,

"I will trust to your zeal, my love; but let it be employed in such a manner as it befits us both; and doubly precious will life be to me if 'tis to you

"And if, as I expect, the king is obdurate? for he fears you; he fears the unconquerable fidelity of your family to the Stuarts, and he fears the influence of your high character; he fears, therefore will not pardon, you."

"There is the general petition to parliament, to which I have agreed to put my name." "And if that should fail?"

"Then, my love, you must prove that you are a Christian and a Catholic, and that you have not forgotten the exhortations to faith, submission, and patience, which good Father Albert gave you in your youth, and which, you tell me, he has often

repeated by letter."
"Nay, nay. If all these fail, then promise me that you will not reject the means I will offer you; that you will not be more merciful than the king himself; that you will not obstinately refuse to save from despair one who has ever loved you with of unusual feeling, she replied in so measured, most true faith."

"Oh, Winifred!" "Promise that you will listen to my plans; that you will maturely consider them; that, if practicable, you will not reject them; and I will present the petition, I will cling to the knees of the king, I will wring mercy from him, if it be possible and if he pardon you, I will honor him, I will love him, and I will ever esteem him worthy to be the monarch of these fair realms by the qualities of the heart, as I already believe him to be so by those of the head. Only promise me that, if all this should fail, you will not condemn me always to plead in vain: that you, at least, will not turn away from my prayer; that you will listen."

"If all other means should fail, then—then my

love, I will listen attentively, calmly, to all you

"Thunks, I am satisfied," replied Lady Nithsdale, resolved to interpret his measured expression into an implied assent to all her wishes: "and dow prepare the petition, my dearest lord, and I will lose no time in taking measures that it shall reach the king himself. These hands shall give it him. I will see him with my own eyes; and he shall refuse me with his own lips, if he cannot be worked upon to mercy. When will it be ready?"

"Patience, my love. I must consult with those who can assist me in so wording it that I may not risk giving offence. In some days it shall be drawn

"Why such delay? Time is precious. Talk not of days. To-morrow, or, at farthest, the day after, -the twelfth. Tell me when, that I may seek the kind Mrs. Morgan, and with her arrange for my admission to St. James's."

"Gently, gently, dearest Winifred. We must do nothing rashly. By the thirteenth the petition shall be ready, and we will hope it may find such grace as shall spare you all further fears on my account. Meantime, compose yourself."

"Nay, am I not composed? Surely I think I must be a stock, a stone, thus to preserve my souses, and move, act, speak, like other people. I sometimes funcy I must lack natural feeling; for it is not grief that possesses my soul, but hope and fear, so strangely blended that there is no space

left for grief!"
"My Winifred need not tax herself with coldness " replied the earl tenderly, but sadly; smiling as he looked upon her. Then resuming a calm and business-like tone, he added, "The Lord Nairne's lady, as I understand, is also to present an address to the king, and there seems good nope that hers may be graciously received. If you could accompany her, it might be well; for she is a staid and discreet person, and has been much used to courts. She was for some years in great favor with Queen Anne. She may support and guide you; and, indeed, Winifred, you must not overtask yourself!"

He was half alarmed at the reliance she seemed to place on her own strength, and feared it might proceed from a feverish state of excitement.

"I will wait upon the Lady Nairne to-day," resumed Lady Nithsdale. "I will do anything, everything, you suggest, now you have promised in return to listen to my arguments."

She instinctively worded his promise as vaguely as he had done himself, fearing to alarm him into a declaration that he had only promised to listen to, not to comply with her wishes. Without being exactly conscious that she was endeavoring to cheat him into attending to his own safety, she hoped to accustom him to the idea, that if she adopted every plan he proposed, he was thereby pledged to follow hers upon the failure of his own.

CHAPTER XXI.

Thy bosom hath been seared by pride of state, Hard, cold, and dead to nature's sympathies; Nor know'st thou virtue's awe-nor gentleness, How sovereign 'tis! Nor hast thou felt The nameless fear and humbleness of mind The nameless lear and multiple of other's misery.

MS. Play.

When the Countess of, Nithsdale quitted the Tower, she lost no time in despatching to her lord the lawyer in whose discretion he had most conplan which she might execute. The land of fidence, and who had previously assisted and "I have ever been unwilling to present petitions drawing up his written answer to the impeachment." I have ever been unwilling to present petitions drawing up his written answer to the impeachment. She then waited on Lady Nairne, whom she stated in my answer to the impeachment, and in whose well-ordered deportment it would have been my answer to the impeachment, and in whose well-ordered deportment it would have been my answer to the impeachment, and in

The countess was introduced with all the form king must necessarily pass in his way from his own ous men who signed the Declaration of Independ- ance in the hour of danger has been acknowledged

of those more ceremonious times, and the Lady apartments to the drawing-room. The ladies placed for so sudden a visit to one with whose acquaint-ance she had not previously been honored, and had begun to explain the cause of her intrusion, that the vehemence of her emotion made her break through trammels imposed by custom; and she band's life, by her own hope of preserving a father to her children, to give her the support of her company and countenance to the king's presence.

The Lady Nairne at first hesitated, for she was not, like the Duchess of Montrose, the ardent, devoted friend, nor, like Mrs. Morgan, the creature of impulse; but a sober and prudent lady, past the age of enthusiasm, occupied with her own interests, and discreetly intent on availing herself of every means calculated to preserve a father to her numer-

After some moments spent in consideration, she came to the conclusion that in all probability the king would be loath, in the very outset of his reign, to reject at once the prayers of two disconsolate wives; and that of the two there was every reason to believe that her lord was likely to be more favorably looked upon than the Earl of Nithsdale; and that consequently his countess's presence might rather advance, than mar, her own chance of suc-

Having thus reflected, she politely acquiesced in the Lady Nithsdale's wishes; nor need we imagine she felt no sympathy for a fellow-creature in distress so similar to her own. On the contrary, she was happy to afford her any assistance that did not tend to injure her own cause; but bred in courts, and accustomed to repress all outward demonstrations though not unkind a tone, that the glowing expressions of gratitude, which were ready to overflow from the countess's heart, were frezen on her lips, and her thanks were couched in terms scarcely

less measured than the Lady Nairne's consent. Having, however, arranged that when the petitions of their lords were ready they would again meet, and that meanwhile Lady Nithsdale should procure the assistance of a friend who was well acquainted with the king's person (for his outward appearence was equally unknown to both the Jacobite ladies), the Lady Nairne accompanied the countess to the head of the stairs, and with all the courtly forms of good breeding dismissed her

Lady Nithsdale then bastened to the warm-hearted Mrs. Morgan, and explaining to her the nature of the service she required, obtained her cordial assurance that she would be in readiness to accompany Lady Nairne and herself to St. James's on the evening of the 13th, when she had no doubt she should be able so to place them that they might personally present their petitions to his majesty. The expansion of the heart, the melting sympathy of Mrs. Morgan, were a balm to Lady Nithsdale's feelings, after the coldness and prudence of the Lady Nairne.

But deep grief is in its nature selfish. It may be true, that unclouded prosperity some-times hardens the heart, or at least renders the impressions made by sorrows which have been felt, and are consequently ill understood, but slight and transient; and it also true, that the having once known grief, opens the heart to the full comprehension of the feelings of one's fellows,—but then it must be grief that is past. While writhing under present anxiety, while smarting under present agony the warmest, the most capacious heart is unable to take in the sufferings of others. Human mature in all things limited, can feel but to a certain extent; and when every faculty of the soul is absorbed by present, actual evil, there is Lo power left to feel that which is not personal. Mrs. Morgan, happy and prosperous herself, had leisure to give herself up to the sufferings of Lady Nithsdale; she adopted them as her own—she entered into them heart and soul! While Lady Nairne, with all most dear to herself at stake, could not but consider the concerns of another as of very secondary interest, and would not have felt herself justified in allowing compassion for a person, in no way connected with her, to interfere in the slightest degree with her duties as a wife and mother. Lady Nithsdale would have been the first to admit such views to be just and fitting; but still the expressions of gratitude, which had before been chilled, poured forth in eloquent profusion when addressing Mrs. Morgan.

Upon ber return to her own lodgings, she per-ceived that Amy Evans learned with satisfaction that a petition was to be presented to the king, before the attempt was made to effect her lord's evasion. Although resolved to assist to the utmost in carrying her lady's plan into execution, she felt that escape from the Tower must be impracticable; while, on the contrary, it seemed to her impossible that any being with human affections could resist the voice, the words, the pleading looks of her dear mistress !

The 13th arrived. Lady Nithsdale attired herself in deep mourning, considering such a habit most suitable to a person under her circumstances; but Amy gave an involuntary shudder as she lookcd upon her lady in this omnious garb. The expression of her countenance did not escape Lady Nittisdale's observation. "Start not, dear Amy, at this sad-colored dress. If it betokens any thing, wait on the king, for my lord wishes me to do so, and cannot choose but execute his behests; but I have slender hope of moving him by my entreaties. It is to ourselves that we must look; to our own efforts, Amy, aided by that Divine Providence, who deserts not the humble in their need. I feel hope, strong hope within my bosom; but it is not of finding favor at court. No! it is to a higher power I look for salvation-on Heaven that I place my reliance !"

right to fry every means that Providence places within our reach."

"Yes, Amy, and I will leave none untried."

Nairne received her with due attention. It was themselves in the recess of the middle window of not till Lady Nithsdale had made many spologies the three which occupied one side of the apartment; the three which occupied one side of the apartment; of friends," he died—as he had lived—a true, con-and somewhat concealed by the curtains, they there scientious, and practical Catholic, leaving behind

awaited the coming of the king.
Upon the most trifling occasions expectation makes the heart best; the watching the opening of a door, the entrance of any particular individual, adjured her, by her own hope of saving her hus excites a certain emotion. What must then have been the feelings of the countess, as, with her eyes riveted upon the folding doors through which his stroys so many other things, only increases his majesty was to enter, she fancied every moment she saw them maye! And when they unfolded, and some of the lords of the bedchamber passed petaal object of interest, of love, and inspiration forth, each time turned an anxious, inquiring glance on Mrs. Morgan, to know if this might be

> While she was thus in breathless expectation, the Duke of Montrose approached to cheer her by a few words of kindly encouragement; but she made success—the cause of his country—the cause of him a sign not to claim her acquaintance; for the earl of Pembroke having, at the time he promised to interest himself in her favor, desired her not to address him in public, she deemed that any exertion the duke might subsequently make for her, would come with the more effect from one who did not appear in the light of a personal friend.

Every moment seemed to "ady Nithedale an age. Even the composed Lady Nairne changed color; and Mrs. Morgan looked from one to the other, and frequently pressed Lady Nithsdale's hand, and bade her be of good cheer and not lose courage. She assured her the king would not long tarry; that he was usually most punctual in his habits; and in an agitated tone uttered all the consoling nothings which are poured into the ear of those whose highly wrought nerves are expected to give way at the moment it is most needful they should be collected.

At length the door again opened : there was a general stillness. Every one who could command a view of the persons approaching, arranged his countenance, composed his demeauour: the court gossip which had been buzzed around was suddenly hushed, the lounging attitude relinguished, the droll anecdote suspended, and the laugh silonced.

A pale man, with a good, rather than a dignified

aspect, entered the apartment. He wore a tie-wig. His dress was plain, and all of one sober color, with stockings of the san e hue.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

IRELAND AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Has Ireland any just claims to grateful recognition at the Centennial of American independence? Have her services to the United States been so important and eminent as to entitle her to a distinct place among the nations which will be represented at the Philadelphia Exhibition? I am inclined to believe that educated and unprejudiced men, without distinction of nationality or creed, must answer in the affirmative. Ireland is yet a nation, not a the Clintons. General George Clinton, who was as province; the vice-royalty is a reality, not a mockerv. Otherwise, the well known official phrase-"Queen of Great Britain and Ireland"-would not

be the usual signature of Queen Victoria. The distinction, however, is always ignored when the interests of Great Britain are advanced and promoted at the cost of Ireland. England has graciously condescended to allow Canada, Australia, and India to have separate places on the Centennial grounds; but Ireland is refused this privilege, because it might give her a dangerous importance at the Centennial exhibition. British gold, however, and British intrigue, can never prevent the great American people from according to Ireland the honor to which she is entitled, and the generous sympathy which she well deserves. Among the victims of English prejudice and English influence must be numbered many persons born in the States, but these admirers of England and opponents of Ireland are not Americans of the legitimate stamp. It may safely be affirmed that Ireland deserves well of this mighty republic. She has played great and conspicuous part in founding it, and generously assisted its statesmen and patriots in developing its resources, extending its boundaries, maintaining its independence, defending its honor, and upholding its dignity. Within its boundaries there is no field of exertion, physical, moral, or intellectual, on which Irishmen have not set their mark. This is an historical fact which it would be vain to doubt and foolish to deny. It is no violation of truth to assert that at the period of the Revolution Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen were numerous enough to leave their mark on the battlefield of freedom and on the Declaration of Independence. Nine of the fifty-six heroic men by whom this immortal Declaration of Human rights-this new charter of human freedom was signed, and six of the thirty-six delegates by whom the Consti-tution of the United States was promulgated in 1787, were Irish by birth or descent. Char-les Thomson, who was appointed secretary to the first Congress in 1774, and Colonel John Nixon, who first read the Declaration of Independence for the people from the central window of the hall in

which Congress met, were both Irishmen. Charles Carroll of Carrollton-clarum et venerable nomen-the wealthiest of the signers, was the grandson of Irish parents, and to the close of his patriotic and eventful career was always proud of his Irish blood and Irish lineage. Though his private fortune excerded that of all the other signers collectively, and tis but the failure of my this day's business. But it though the emissaries of England us devery effort is not on the result of this day I rest my hopes. I to tempt him from the path of patriotism, he preferred the freedom of his country to gold, and the happiness of his countrymen to the highest honor which the British government could confer upon him. When the courage of even brave men wavered, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by voice and pen, boldly and fearlessly advocated the independence of the Colonies. He foresaw, from the commence. ment of the quarrel between England and America, that the final issue of the struggle would be decideliance?"

"Assuredly, most honored madam. But it is the minds of the people for the victories which they won on many a well-fought field, he used the pen with a power and an eloquence which Jefferson alone could rival.

ence, and enjoying every blessing that could accompany old age, " honor, love, obedience, troops him a name the most honored and cherished in the history of Catholic statesmen and patriots in the United States. How blest is the lot of the true patriot! The eternal gratitude of his countrymen hallows his name, the admiration of each succeeding age consecrates his memory, time, which defame, and the genius of freedom sentinels his tomb for unborn generations. And such was Charles Carroll of Carrollton, for the gold of the British empire could not purchase him in times that tried men's souls, or induce him to abandon for a moment the cause which he pleaded with such signal freedom. The bigots and fanatics who sneer at Catholics as strangers in this country, and denounce them as enemies of republican liberty, might read with profit the record of the Carroll family-the glory of Maryland. Daniel Carroll, who was one of the delegates by whom the Constitution of the United States was definitely fixed and adopted, and who gave Washington the farm on which the Federal capital is built, was the son of Daniel Carroll, an Irish Catholic, and a brother of Archbishop Carroll. How few of our boasted orators who denounce home and papal aggression (!) know that the site of the city of Washington was the gift of the worthy son of an Irish Catholic emigrant t Thomas Fitzsimmons, who signed the Federal Constitution, ann who was long the pride of the Ca-tholic community of Philadelphia, was born in Ireland; and Aedanus Burk, who served as a volun-teer in the patriot army, and became successively judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina and senator of the United States, was a native of Galway, the birthplace of many eminent Irishmen. Judge Burke, who was educated for the priesthood at St. Omer's, was a vigorous political writer, a brilliant wit, and an uncompromising advocate of republican liberty. The first judge of probate after the Revolution in New Hampshire, was Matthew Patten, an Irishman;

and George Bryan, the first Governor of Pennsylvania after the adoption of the Federal Constitu-tion, was a native of Dublin. General John Sul-livan, who won the praise of the most skilful American commanders in the struggle for independence, and who after the war was appointed judge of the Federal Court, and James Sullivan, his brother, who was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1807, were the sons of humble but honest frigh parents. On of the most honored names in the history of the State of New York is the venerated name of Clinton, and Ireland can justly claim the glory of giving to America the illustrious family of skilled in civil as in military affairs, who was governor of the State of New York for eighteen years, and who was Vice-president of the United States when his death brought sorrow to every home in the land, and his brother, General James Chinton, who rendered great service to his country on the battlefield, and who, after the evacuation of New York by the British, was appointed delegate to the convention for adopting the Federal Constitu-tion, were the sons of Charles Clinton, who emigrated from Ireland to this country in 1729. General James Clinton was the father of De Witt Clinton, who, after having enjoyed the highest honors which the State of New York could confer upon him, and after having [patronized and encouraged every movement, charitable, educational, commercial, that was calculated to increase the prosperity of his country and promote the happiness of his countrymen, died in 1828, universally mourned as one of the greatest benefactors of the republic. Richard Montgomery, who was one of the first martyrs of American liberty, and whose name will live forever in the annals of his adopted country, was as brave an Irishman as ever fought for freedom. General Stephen Mayland, a true Christian knight, a soldier without fear and without reprouch, whose famous dragoons were the terror of the British army, was the brother of Dr. Maylin, the Catholic bishop of Cork, who raised the great Bishop of England to the dignity of the priesthood. Commodore John Barry, whose naval exploits won for him the public thanks of Washington, and who was the first upon whom the title by which he is popularly known was conferred by the American government, was a true Catholic son of gallant Wexford. The organization of the infant navy of the United States vas chiefly his work.

Such was the fidelity to the nation for whose freedom he fought with the generous enthusiasm characteristic of his race, that when Lord Howe tempted him with an offer of high command in the British navy, he promptly replied in these bold words, "I have devoted myself to the cause of my country, and not the value or command of the whole British fleet can seduce me from it." Commodore Barry has been justly called the father of the American navy. The heroic exploits of the brave Irishmen who fought for American independence would supply materials for a most interesting book. Of those immortal soldiers of freedom it may be truly said that " the remembrance of their virtues will be cherished while liberty is dear to the American heart." Though space limits me to a few great names, there are many others equally entitled to all the praise which an Irishman can bestow upon them. If Irishmen fought for American liberty, they also spoke and wrote for it. In the British Parliament the great Edmund Burke and Richard Brinsley Sheridan hurled the thunders of their eloquence against the despotio ministers who employed brute force to enslave the champions of freedom. In Ireland, the illustrious Henry Grattan advocated the cause of the Colonics, with that wonderful eloquence which inspired the proud spirit that marshalled the glorious army of the volunteers, and won for a brief period the legisla-tive independence of his country. In truth, Ite-land sympathized profoundly with the colonists in She then waited on Lady Nairne, whom she found surrounded by her family; a quiet and sober matron, upon whose composed countenance, and in whose well-ordered deportment, it would have been whose well-ordered deportment, it would have been difficult to detect the passions that might or might.

"Yes, Amy, and I will leave none untried.

Mrs. Morgan and the Lady Nairne were now and the Lady Nairne were now and the production of the roke of Eng."

Mrs. Morgan and the Lady Nairne were now and the colonists in their heroic efforts to shake off the roke of Eng.

and extensive learning made him the idol of his soul with the Americans. Their sympathy did not difficult to detect the passions that might or might.

Mrs. Morganifeund no difficult in procuring their native State and the admiration of all the great men exhaust itself in fearless professions of friendship. admission to the antechamber through which the of the Revolution. The last survivor of the illustri- and good-wills, their timely and important assist-

by men whose impartiality cannot be questioned, whose judgment was not biassed by national or religious prejudice. Those who, from prejudice or ignorance, deny that Ireland, played a conspicuous part in the accomplishment of the American Revolution, or that she manifested deep sympathy for the American patriots in their heroic struggle for the freedom of their country, will scarcely have the courage to question the authenticity, or underrate the importance of the following testimony, which I consider too valuable and precious to be omitted. When General Washington was raised to the Presidency, he received an address of congratulation from the Catholics of the United States. The address was signed by Archbishop Carroll in behalf of the clergy, and by Charles Carroll of Carroll-ton, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Fitzsimmons and Dominick Lynch in behalf of the Catholic laity." It is a remarkable fact that these five names are all Irish, add that Ireland is the only European nation not Irishmen forget that Charles Carroll of Carroll- | merica!" ton-ne I have already stated-was the grandson of Irish parents, that the father of Archbishop Carroll and Daniel Carroll was an Irishman, and that Thomas Fitzsimmons and Dominick Lynch were born and educated in Ireland. In his reply to the address presented by those five representatives of the Catholic population of the young Republic, Washington used the memorable words: "I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution, and the establishment of their government; or the important assistance which the receiv ed from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."

Of the ninety-three Philadelphia merchants who in 1780 established a bank to furnish the American of Irish origin subscribed nearly half a million of members of the patriotic society of the Friendly Sous of St Patrick, whose devotion to the cause of American independence was gratefully acknowledged by the mighty leader whom countless gencrations will revere as the Father of his country. In 1781 Washington was elected a member of this society, and gave expression to his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him in these words: " I accept with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a frateinity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick, in this city (Philadelphia), a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked."

The ranks of the famous Pennsylvania Line were chiefly filled with Irishmen, and the regiments composing this division of the army were on several trying occasions the chosen troops of Washington. The loyalty of these brave soldiers was tried by every test; by the terrors of the battlefield, by hunger, by the cold neglect of those whose cause they had espoused, by the tempting offers of the English General, Lord Howe; but it was proof against everything that was calculated to shake constancy and weaken fidelity to a noble cause. Matthew Carey, whose name is inseparably associated with the history of Philadelphia, thus speaks of the Irish heroes who formed the majority of the Pennsylvania Line: "During the American Revolution a band of Irishmen were embodied in the defence of the country of their adoption against the country of their birth; they formed the major part of the celebrated Pennsylvania Line; they bravely fought and bled for the United States; many of these sealed their attachment with their lives; their adopted country neglected them somewhat, the wealthy, luxurious, and the independent, for whom they fought, were now rioting in the superfluities of life, while the defenders were liter-ally half-starved, half-naked; their shoeless feet marked with blood their tracks upon the highways. They long bore their grievances patiently; they had long murmured; they remonstrated, imploring the necessaries of life, but in vain a deaf car was turned to their complaints; they felt indignant at the cold neglect and ingratitude of the country for which thousands of their companious in arms had expired on the crimson field of battle; they held arms in their hands, and they mutinied." But, though they mutinied, though the English Ge Lord Howe, exerted every nerve to seduce them from the cause of the country of their adoption, and though gold was held out to them as a reward for returning to British allegiance, still they remained faithful to the American flag, still they scorned the gifts of the tools of depotism, and punished the miserable wretches who had endeavored to encourage treason among them. "We prate," says Mr. Carey, "about old Roman and Grecian patriotism. One-half of it is false, and in the other half there is nothing that excels these noble traits in our army, which are worthy of the pencil of a West or a Trumbull." One of the most eminent American statesmen America has ever seen was the late William H. Seward, the friend and admirer of the great Archbishop Hughes. The services which Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, rendered to the Union will not be soon forgotten, and his testimony in favor of Ireland will be always read with pride by the descendants of those Irishmen who fought for American freedom.

"Ireland," says Mr. Seward, "not only sympathized profoundly with the transatlantic colonists in their complaint of usurpation, under which she suffered more sorely than they; but, with inherent benevolence and ardor, she yielded at once to the sway of the great American idea of universal emancipation. The bitter memory of a stream of ages lifted up her thoughts, and she was ready to follow to the war for the rights of human nature the propitious God who seemed to lead the way."

George Washington Parke Custis, who was the adopted son of the great George Washington, and who braved the terrors of death in defence of his country's rights, more than once bore generous testimony to the services which Ireland rendered to America. During their struggle for Catholic emancipation, Irish Catholics appealed for sympathy to America, and one of the true and patriotic Americans who promptly, and with enthusiasm, responded to their appeal, was the adopted son of Washington. His words are worthy of being written in golden letters. "And why," said Mr. Custla, "this imposing appeal made to our sympathies? It is an appeal from that very Ireland whose gencrous sons alike in the days of our gloom and of our glory shared in our misfortunes and joined in our success; who, with undaunted courage, breasted the storm which once, threatening to overwhelm us, howled with fearful and desolating fury through this now happy land; who, with aspirations deep and fervent for our cause, whether under the walls of the castle of Dublin, in the shock of our liberty's battles, or in the feeble and expiring acceuts of famine and misery, amidst the horrors of the prison ship, cried from their hearts: God save America! Tell me not of the aid which we received from another European nation in the struggle for independence; that aid was most, nay, all-essential to our ultimate success; but, remember, years of the conflict had rolled away. Of the operatives in war-I mean the soldiers-up to the coming of the French, Ireland had furnished in the ratio of one hundred for one of any foreign nation what-

"Then honored be the old good service of the history, inscribe on the tablets of America's re- asm. The insulted Catholic soldiers demanded bright catalogue of illustrious Irish prelates who how to say the Hail Mary. I'm a Protestant!! the membrance eternal gratitude to Irishmen! A redress from the American government, and Presi- have ruled the Church in the United States, there The priest then told her the blessing would do her

the heroic time when Irishmen were our friends, and when in the whole world we had had not a friend besides. Look to the period that tried men's souls, and you will find that the sons of Erin rushed to our ranks, and, amid the clash of steel, on many a memorable day, many a John Byrne was not idle."

The story of John Byrne may be told again Though brief, it will be always read with fresh de-Byrne was an Irishman who fought in the ranks of the American army, and who, when taken prisoner by the English, was placed on board a prison-ship, and subjected to all the brutal treatment which the wicked ingenuity of his captors could devise. The calm courage with which he bore his sufferings astonished the English commander, who offered him life, liberty and money, if he would only consent to fight under the British flag. The humble but heroic Irish soldier was not to be seduced from the mentioned in the address. It would seem that even heroic Irish soldier was not to be seduced from the more than three-fourths of the Catholics of the cause of liberty by bribes, threats, or promises; he United States were Irish by birth or descent. Let raised his hand, and cried out: "Hurrah for A-

buch heroism is worthy of a Regulus. Arthur Lee, who was an eloquent advocate of the cause of the American people, and who, in conjunction with Franklin and Deane, negotiated a treaty with the French in 1777, uses, in a letter to Washington, the following words: "The resources of our enemy, that is to say, England, are almost annihilated in Germany, and their last resort is to the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and they have already ex perienced their unwillingness to go, every man of a regiment raised there last year having obliged them to ship him off tied and bound. And most certainly the Irish Catholics will desert more than any other troops whatsoever." These words of the American patriot are confirmed by those of two eminent Englishmen. "Attempts have been made," said the Duke of Richmond, "in the House of Lords in 1775, to enlist the Irish Roman Catholics, but army with an adequate supply of provisions, twenty the minister knows well that these attempts have of Irish origin subscribed nearly half a million of been proved unsuccessful." When the war had dollars. These twenty self-sacrificing men were commenced, Lord Howe, the English commander, members of the patriotic society of the Friendly in a letter to the British ministry, made use of these remarkable and significant words: "Send me out German troops: I dislike and cannot depend upon Irish Catholic soldiers."

What more convincing proof of Ireland's sympathy for America in her gallant resistance to tyranny can be supplied than those memorable words of the English general? "One of the offences charged upon the Irish," said Dr. MacNevin, "in 1809, and amongst the many pretexts for refusing redress to the Catholics of Ireland, was that sixteen thousand of them fought on the side of America. But many more thousands are ready to maintain the Declaration of Independence, and that will be their second offence." It is scarcely necessary to remind the Irish reader that Dr. Mac-Nevin was one of the most distinguished of the brave men who endeavored to free their country from misgovernment in 1798, that for nearly half a century he was numbered among the most enlightened and honored citizens of New York, and that he sleeps his last sleep with his countryman and gifted friend, William Sampson, a few miles distant from the empire City, in a small graveyard, overlooking the waters of the Sound.

Though the testimony already adduced in proof of freland's services to America during the Revolutionary War is sufficiently conclusive, a brief extract from a speech delivered by the eminent American scholar and author, Gulian C. Verplanck, in 1829, may be read with interest in Ireland and the United States, When the joyous tidings first reached America that the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in the British Parliament, the event was sneer at the humble Irish laborer. He was as necescelebrated in New York by a banquet, at which Mr. Verplanck proposed the following toast: "The Penal Laws-requiescat in pace-may they rest in pence." "And yet," said the distinguished speaker, I have a good word to say for them. In the glorious struggle for our independence, and in our more recent contest for national rights, those laws gave the American flag the support of hundreds and thousands of brave hearts and strong arms, at gineers, architects, and glorious missionaries, whose the same time contributing an equal portion of miracles of zeal, self-denial, and labor renewed the intellectual and moral powers." This is certainly a days of the apostles. It may be safely affirmed that noble tribute to Catholic Ireland.

complished scholar, and an enthusiastic lover of freedom. His services in the Revolutionary War won for him the friendship of Washington, and his interesting work, Voyages dans l, Imerique Septentrionale, published in 1786, made him very popular among American readers. These are his words: "An Irishman, the instant he sets his foot on American soil, becomes ipso facto an American. While Englishmen and Scotchmen were treated with jealousy and distrust, even with the best recommendations of zeal and attachment to the cause, the native of Ireland stood in need of no other certificate than his dialect.

"Indeed," says the French author and general, "the conduct of the Irish in the late war amply justified the favorable opinion entertained of them : for, while the Irish emigrant was fighting the battles of America, by sea and land, the Irish merchants, principally of Charleston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, labored with indefatigable zeal at all hazards to promote the spirit of enterprise, and increase the wealth and maintain the credit of the country. Their purses were always opened, and their persons devoted to the country's cause, and on more than one imminent occasion Congress itself and the very existence of America, probably, owed its perservation to the fidelity and firmness of the

The authorities quoted-unless I greatly deceive myself—are numerous, high and respectable enough to silence the London scribes, who are perpetually underrating the services of Ireland to America, and calumniating Irish emigrants, for the wicked purpose of lowering them in the estimation of honest

and genuine Americans. Irish services, however, during the Revolutionary War, are not Ireland's sole claim to American gratitude and sympathy. If Irishmen fought bravey for national independence, they also fought with the enthusiasm of crusaders for the preservation of the Union. In the war of 1812 they nobly proved on land and sea their loyalty to the American flag. Though a proclamation signed by the Prince Regent (George IV) announced to the world, on the 27th of October, 1812, that all Irishmen in the United States, who might have the courage to humble the pride of England, would be treated as rebe's still the unconquerable exiles, scorning the threats and cruelty of a despotic government, fought like heroes for the flag that protected, and the Constitution that shielded them from oppression and persecution. The war was carried on by land and sea. and both in the navy and the army Ireland was

well represented. Andrew Jackson, the victor of New Orleans, the decisive battle of the war, was the son of poor Irish parents; and among the gallant seamen of Irish birth and parentage, whose heroic deeds shed undying lustre upon the American navy, Captain Boyle, Captain Blakely, and Commodores Shaw, McDonough, and Stewart, are entitled to the grateful recollection of the American people.

In the Mexican war Irishmen were equally true to the Union. The fact that they fought against Catholics did not weaken their loyalty to the flag of the Republic. The intolerance of General Taylor, sons of Erin in the War of Independence. Let the who, on his march to the Mexican frontier, enshamrock be entwined with the laurels of the Re- desvored to compel a few Irish regiments to attend volution; and truth and justice, guiding the pen of Protestant worship, could not cool their enthusi-

their wishes by appointing two Catholic chaplains to minister to their religious wants amid the perils of war. Among the Catholic Irishmen in command in this third great war of the Union, the most dis-tinguished were Major O'Brien, Major McReynolds, and General James Shields. At the battle of Buena Vista Major, O'Brien exto(ted, by his bravery, the admiration and applause of the leading American officers. His treatise on military jurisprudence, light by the soldiers of American liberty. John | which has been adopted by the American government for the use of courts martial, gained for him honors as enduring as those which he won by the sword. The most brilliant deed of herolam achieved on the field of Churubusco was the daring charge of Major McReynold's dragoons, whose fearless courage struck terror into the hearts of the bravest warriors in the Mexican army. General Shields, who was as distinguished for personal courage as for eminent dexterity in strategy, was breveted major-general for his gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo. It was the opinion of military men that he was a greater tactician than Taylor or Scott, and that, had he been appointed commander-in-chiefof the American truops when hostilities commenced the flag of the Union would have been seen much sooner waving in triumph over the capital of Mexico. In the late civil war, he was the only Union general who defeated Stonewall Jackson. The battle of Winchester alone would be sufficient to make the name of Shields immortal. And who, during the terrible conflict that deluged the Republic with blood, were more devoted to the cause of the Union than the faithful and chivalrous sons of Erin? Who, either in command or in the ranks, fought more bravely for the integrity of the Republic? Was not Meagher, whose personal courage hostile factions never questioned, and whose electric eloquence kindled that fire of patriotism which sent armed legions to the battlefield to defend and uphold the honor and independence of a great nation, an Irishman? Was not General Corcoran, the bravest of the brave, the intrepid hero who always wished to be formost in the charge, born in Connaught, the most Celtic province of Ireland? Is not the gellant General Sheridan the son of Irish parents? The number of the brave Irish soldiers who suffered and died for the Union in the late war can never be known till the last trumpet sounds.

Irishmen shared the dangers of the conflict, but others carried off the rich prizes. Selfish knaves often appropriate the rewards of the brave. Base ingratifude is frequently the only recompense of Irish valor. But, despite selfishness, despite ingratitude, despite cold neglect and frequent persecution, the Irishman is always faithful to the cause of truth and justice; always true, as the needle to the pole, to the cause of freedom.

If Irish valor has done much to found and preserve the Union, Irish labor has done more to increase its wealth and extend its commerce. America wanted labor, and Ireland supplied it.

Cultivation is necessary to make land productive. The Indians once possessed the entire continent, but it afforded them only a precarious and miserable existence. Its wealth was hidden in the bowels of the earth, and its teeming harvests were reserved for the brave emigrants, who armed with the im-plements of labor, made the wilderness blossom as the rose. America required men with stalwartarms to dig her canals, construct her railroads, build her cities, clear her marshes, reclaim her neglected fields from barrenness, work her mines, and increase the fertility and varied produce of her soil. Ireland supplied this want by sending annually to the United States armies of laborers, more numerous than the bosts of mailed warriors sent by Europe to the crusaders. Let not ignorance, then, or ingratitude, sary to the wealth and prosperity of the Union as the soldiers who fought under Washington, Jackson, and Grant, were to its existence and preserva-

Irish emigration, however did not entirely consist of the hardy sons of toil. The thousands of humble emigrants were sometimes accompanied by scholars, orators, poets, statesmen, lawyers, physicians, enthere are few colleges or universities in the United The imperial testimony of the Marquis de Chastellux is equally worthy of lasting record. The Marquis de Chastellux was a brave soldier, an acbeen well represented in the highest seats of learning in several States. One of the first offsprings of American Independence was Pennsylvania College, and its first president was an Irishman, the celebrated Dr. Allison, the great master of many of the heroes of the Revolution. His pupil and countryman, Charles Thomson, won celebrity by his version of the Septuagint, and his generous patronage of learning and learned men. The trade and commerce of the nation have been wonderfully increased and promoted by her canals and steamboats. Those who acknowledge how much these agencies of national wealth have contributed to the greatness. and prosperity of the Republic, ought to gratefully remember that an Irishman, Christopher Colles, was the principal projector of the canals, and that the son of poor Irish parents, Robert Fulton, launched the first boat ever propelled by steam power.

Irish services to education, to letters and science in the United States would be a theme worthy of the graphic pen of a Chateaubriand or a Montalembert. I can only mention the subject in this article with the hope of devoting more time to it on some

future occasion. The greatest service, however, which Ireland has endered to the Union, is the propagation of the Catholic faith—the firm establishment of the Catholic Church within its boundaries. Bigots and fanatics may grow pale when the name of Pio Nono or of St. Patrick, is mentioned in their presence; but no matter what pharisaical divines or political knaves may say to the contrary, truth is the most durable foundation of freedom, and the Catholic Church is the pillar and the ground of truth. Labor is profitable, valor is powerful, genius is glorious, education is one of the mightiest influences that affect or control the destinies of mankind, but truth is greater than any of these characteristics of a free and flourishing nation. Religion conobles labor, consecrates valor, gives its noblest inspirations to genius, and hallows and purifies education. Such s the miraculous power of the Catholic religion, and this religion is Ireland's greatest gift to the United States. True, the Catholic Church in the republic is not the work of the Irish alone, but I am bold to say that the faithful sons of St. Patrick have done more in making that Church what it is than all other nations collectively. The majestic temples of worship which they have founded, the convents, colleges, and schools which they have built to foster piety and diffuse the blessings of education, are the wonder and admiration of the American people. Such are the miracles of Celtic piety and self-sacrifice, that Protestants use the words Irish and Catholic as synonymous terms. Catholics of Irish birth and descent, in the United States, ought to number over seven millions. Iroland has the glory of giving America her first Cardinal, for Cardinal McCloskey is the son of Irish parents who cherished the faith of their forefathers.

The first priest raised to the Episcopal dignity in the United States, was, as I have already stated, the son of a true Catholic Celt. Archbishop Carroll will be ever honored as the founder of the American hierarchy. The primatial See of the Republic is called after the small but historic town of Baltimore in South Munster-that Baltimore which the stirring muse of Davis made as immortal as the shamrock on the the green hills of Ireland. In the

mericans, recall to your minds the recollections of dent Polk—let his memory be honored—acceded to are three names stamped with imperishable renown; no good unless she did her part as she ought to Bishop England. Archbishop Hughes, and the late It finally ended in her being converted Bishop England, Archbishop Hughes, and the late Archbishep Kenrick, of Baltimore. Who among our American missionaries rivalled Bishop England in eloquence, Archbishop Kenrick in learning, and Archbishop Hughes in courage? -- Future generations will honor these great prelates as the fathers and legislators of the infant Church of the Re-

The Irish heroes and heroines who in the different religious orders consecrate their lives to the noble work of charity and education, are the glory of the nation. One of the most popular religious orders in the United States is the renowned Order of the Christian Brothers. Of the seven hundred-Brothers in the Union, five-hundred are Irish-by. birth or parentage. The presidents of their seven leading colleges are Irishmen. Brother Paulian, the Provincial of New York, and Brother Justin, the Provincial of San Francisco, are both true sons of Ireland. Brother Patrick, the Superior of the Order in America, is an Irishman whose name as an educator will be as eminently historical as that of Archbishop Hughes or Archbishop Kenrick. The services which the Christian Brothers have rendered to the United States would be sufficient to entitle Ireland to the gratitude of the American people. In truth, no nation upon the face of the globe has such strong claims to grateful recognition at the Centenial as Ireland. England has been always the enemy, and Ireland always the friend of America; yet Ireland will not be numbered among the nations at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Her claims however, to justice cannot be always ignored. Her cause commands the sympathy of Christendom. She is still the victim of British intolerance, but the number of her friends is constantly increasing. England may triumph for the present, but it is not necessary to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, to predict that Ireland will be duly honored at the next Centennial Celebration of American Independence -Professor Patrick Mulrenan in the Catholic Re-

MIRACLES WROUGHT BY RELICS.

STRANGE SCENES WITNESSED AT THE WEST HOBOKEN MONASTERY-THE SICE RESTORED-LITTLE CHILD-REN RECOVERING HEALTH AND STRENGTH-A CRIP-PLE'S CRUTCHES RENDERED USELESS.

We clip the following from the New York Sunday Mercury a secular journal. The testimous which it gives is the more valuable, coming from a non-Catholic source :

In West Hoboken the Passionist Fathers have built a handsome monastery, with a fine church attached to it, and they have labored with much success in gathering a large congregation. For 11 years they have occupied their commanding site, planning, raising funds and building, and in that short space of time their fame has spread through this city and vicinity, so that every Catholic knows who they are and what they are doing. This is due to the fact that

MANY STARTLING MIRACLES

are said to have been wrought by the relics in possession of the Fathers. Not a day passes but sick persons, cripples and infirm are brought there for the healing touch, and they come from all parts of the State of New York and New Jersey, and some from even more distant States. Some come but once, others find it necessary to go oftener, and as the number of these who seek the "grace of healing" increases, so does also the fame of the lifesaving power grow and spread.

A representative of the Mercury, desirous of investigating the wonderful stories he had heard concerning the miracles wrought by the hands of the Passionist Fathers, visited West Hoboken, and was courteously received by the Superior and brethren. There are 12 or 14 priests in the community, some 20 theological students, and half a dozen lay brethren. Fr. Vitalian, a handsome, scholarly gentleman, of Italian birth, and thoroughly patient and genial with inquiring strangers, is parish priest of the Church of St. Michael, attached to the monastery, and he vory willingly answered the questions that were put to him. The good Father said

it was true that MANY MIRACULOUS OURES HAD BEEN WRONGERT

by the relics in the hands of the priests. It occur-People sometimes came two or three times before they experienced relief. It was unquestionable that such a power resided in the Church. It had been so in the beginning, and would so continue to the end. The very shadow of the Apostles wrought miracles, and handkerchiefs that had touched them bad the same effect; and why not the relics of good and holy men who had succeeded them? It was not, of course, the relics in themselves, but God using them as a means in the hands of his appointed minister. We must always have some outward and visible sign in spiritual things as in nature.

RELICS WORKING MIBACLES.

"What relies have you, Father?" asked the reporter. "Oh, they are various. Sometimes a piece of the bone, or a portion of a garment, or a lock of hair. You know how you are all now hunting up relics of Washington, and anything he ever touched, his plate, his clothes, his sword, everything has a sacred value in his countrymen's eyes, especially in the Centennial year. We have here many relics of St. Paul of the Passion, founder of our order, who died, at Rome, October 14, 1775. He was a wonderfully holy man, to whom the Lord gave many visions, showing him in a vision, at one time, while he was at prayer, that the Passionists should have their houses in England, and that the people of that country should return to the old faith. We believe that the relics of this holy man, who has been duly canonized, will have efficacy to work cures for those who have the proper faith and who come in the right spirit of penitence and prayer, and we know that many cases of healing have actually occurred."

INSTANCES OF WONDERFUL CURES.

" Can you mention any particular case?" "Yes we hear of a good many. Every day people come here to be blessed with the relics, and go away again. Then after a while they come back and tell us what it has done for them, but not always. Sometimes one priest administers the blessing and sometimes another; but we generally hear from each other all that occurs. We don't talk about it to outsiders or make any noise about it, for it is only part of God's work in His Church, and it does no good to publish it in the newspapers Yes, there have been cases. There were two men in Poughkeepsie who were very ill and sent for the fathers to visit them. One had fits and he was cured. The other lay on the ground in strong convulsions and given over to die, and he got well and got up as soon as he was touched by the relic."

"Can you give us their names?" "We don't keep any record of these people. We never ask their names or anything about them. The priest gives them certain prayers to say, and usually irects them to come to confession and communion (if they have neglected it), but that is all. Our work goes right on all the time, and we could not stop to inquire into every detail. Sometimes they are Protestants, who come and ask the benefit of the relics.

ONE PROTESTANT LADY-

came and after receiving the blessing the father in charge said that she must repeat so many Pater Nosters and so many Hail Marys and then come to confession and communion. She said, "Why father, I can say the Lord's Prayer, but I don't know

It finally ended in her being converted, and becoming a Catholic. So it was, too, with a lady from Orange, who came here with one side of her head enormously awollen. She was willing to learn and she was healed.

A GOOD MANY CHILDREN

are brought here, too, by their parents faith, and are healed. I saw a lady bring her little girl, who was about twelve years old, could hardly walk, and had notifiesh on her bones. Soon after her mother brought her back to the church, as healthy and as strong as could be—with rosy cheeks and as different as a new child."

Have any cripples been healed?" "Certainly, but I do not know their names. One man came here on crutches, a permanent cripple, who could get no relief from the doctors. He received the blessing, and

DROPPED HIS CRUTCHES

at the altar and walked away. I saw him walking away as great and strong as a man could be-and he was such a horrible cripple before. He left his crutches and we have them here in the house. It was all done right away in his case. But usually it takes longer. It needs faith and prayer. We cannot promise anything-that rests with God, Sometimes He sends the cure at once, and some. times not at all. Every day they come, though, and every day some of them come back to tell us that the Lord has helped them. But don't make the mistake that some people do and say we think the relics does it in itself. We don't think so at all. It is God who does the miracles, working merely through this visible channel. This is just what the Lord promised to his Church."

THE RELICS

carried by the fathers are small and fragmentary, but they have just come into possession of some that are calculated to create a sensation in the church, when they are fairly installed in their appropriate altar. After showing the representativeof the Mercury through the building. Fr. Vitalian opened the door of the plainly-furnished room which is kept for the Bishop's use, and leading the way to the inner bedroom said, "There is the greatest relic we have !"

Stretched out on a velvet couch that was supported by a table standing at the foot of the bed lay in graceful attitude the waxen effigy of a young man with a cruel sword-wound in the throat. He was clad in a tunic of blue velvet, with the monogram I.H.S. on the breast, a crimson velvet jacket and sandals. One of his hands held the martyr's palm, and on his hand rested the crown of laurel. The face was that of a young man of patrician birth. It was the

IMAGE OF ST. BENEDICT,

one of the early Christian martyrs of the Catacombs. His bones were recently brought from Rome, and will be placed in their proper position in the interior of the effigy. On the 14th of May they will be solemuly transferred to the church, and placed in the chapel on the north side of the central altar. The bones of the body are complete. When the tomb was opened it was recognized not only by the inscription "S. Benedict, M.," but his martyrdom was attested by the presence of a small vial containing his blood. This was done only in the case of martyrs slain for the faith. The vial of St. Benedict's blood accompanies the other relics, and will be exhibited in a gilt chalice open at the side, while the sacred effigy will be surrounded by glass, so that it may be seen by the faithful who go to worship in its presence. "Thus," says Fr. Vitalian, "it will act as a remembrance to stir up men to similar deeds. No intelligent man will believe that we worship this piece of wax or even the dust it will hold. But our faith will be quickened by the memory of the blessed martyr, just as yours is stirred by the sight of a sword or standard of '76."

It is believed that when these famous relics are transferred to St. Michael's Church, the members who throug there to find healing for their bodies will be very largely increased.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

As the reporter passed out of the monastery into the church, he saw a lady with a delicate, sickly child advance to one of the side altars and kneel there. In a moment Fr. Victor entered inside the rail, and passing a stole over his shoulders, proceeded with prayer and blessing. He touched forehead with a relic of St. Paul of the Passion, and besought the blessing for both soul and body. The priest dismissed the pair without asking name or residence. Not so did the newspaper man. The little girl's name, on inquiry, was found to be Mattie Trahay, and she lived with her mother at 141 Willoughby street, Brooklyn. All winter long the child had been sick-first with messles, then with whooping-cough and other complaints-and with the best care of doctor and mother she grew worse. Eor several days her symptoms had been strange, and that morning the mother had gone to the physician and asked him to tell her frankly what alled the child. He told her that it was St. Vitus's Dance, and that confirmed the suspicions she had felt. At the same time it gave her a terrible fright. She lost her confidence in doctors at once, and determined to look for other help. She had heard of the miracles wrought by the Passionist Fathers, and had heard that they had cured children that were afflicted with St. Vitus's Dance. On close questioning, Mrs. Trahay did not personally know any parties who had been healed, but she had met a good many who told her of these cases and she had every reason to believe that it

was all true. She had perfect faith in it, or she would not have brought her sick child so long a distance. And the little one only six years and five months old—was indeed sick. There was not an ounce of flesh on her limbs, apparently. Her hands were like claws and the poor little wan face looked prematurely aged with disease. On her return to the city there were no symptoms of her peculiar malady, and as she stepped into a car at West street and Barciny, her eyes brightened up as if the healing power were at work in her veins. Children are not deceitful—they cannot be, if they try. Should the rich tide of health come immediately back to this poor little body, it will leave something for the skeptics to explain. As for the fathers of the Passion, in the words of Father Vitalian. "We have nothing to say about it. We do our part and leave, the rest to God. It may please him to work the miracle, or He may see good resson to withold His hand. In any case, we must be content and keep at work. It only happens now as it did in the days of the Apostles when they brought forth the sick into the street, and laid them on beds and couches, that at least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them, and again when God wrought special miracles by the hands of Paul, so that from his body were brought unto the sick handkerchiefs or aprons, and the disease departed from them and the evil spirit went out of them.' Some ridicule us for what they call our superstition, but you see, after all, we only believe what all Christians believed eighteen hundred years ago."

A SHARP RETORT -One of the cars of a western bound train contained, among other passengers, a clergyman, and five or six young ragamuffics, rascals who, to annoy the minister, kept scoffing at religion and felling disagreeable stories.

The good man endured it all, hearing everything but returning no answer, without being moved. Arrived at his journey's end, he got out, and only remarked :--

"We shall meet again, my children." "Why shall we meet again?" said the leader of

the band, and a said away go "Because I am a prison chaplain," was the reply.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -- MAY 26, 1876.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne bas been admitted a member of the Dublin Home Rule League James Lawrence Hill Craig, Doneraile, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the

Co. Cork. The Baron de Robeck, Gowran Grange, Nass, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Wicklow.

The Very Rev. D. Mooney, P. P., V. F., died on April 24, at the Parochial House, Dungiven, aged 63 years, of severe stricture of the gullet.

Andrew Walter Mulholland, Ballywalter Park, Grey Abbey, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Down.

William George Cleytin Wade, of Clonubrancy, Crossadel, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Meath.

On the 25th ult., Miss Victoria Bolger, in religion Sieter Mary Peter, daughter of the late Edward Bolger, Esq., J. P., of Ballanifarna, Inistiogue, was receivedinto the Presentation Convent Kilkenny.

The ceremony of the religious profession of Miss McKeand, youngest daughter of Mr. P. McKeand, Simpraer, took place in the Dominican Convent, Dr. Dorrian officiating.

The annual conference of the Kilrush, co. Ulare, Deaconate was held on the 26th ult., Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan Presiding. At the conclusion of the conference the distribution of oils took place. Miss McMahon, Francis street, supplied the conference dinner.

The members of the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family, Queenstown, are about to present the Rev. Stephen Coppinger, administrator of that parish, with a service of plate, comprising a massive waiter, a bread basket, a cruet-stand, and sugar bowl, all of beautiful design and workmanship.

On the 26th ult., the ceremony of the profession of a religious was witnessed in St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, Drogheda. The young lady who thus devoted herself to a religious life was Miss Mary Cole, sister of the Rev. Dermot Cole, C. C, Navan, in religion Sister Mary Stanislaus. The Most. Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath officiated.

The Passionist Community of Mount Argus acknowledge the receipt of a valuable prize from the Duchess of Magenta, who has manifested the interest she takes in the forthcoming bazaar for the new Church of St. Paul of the Cross, by forwarding for the drawing a bust of her illustrious husband, Marshal McMahon, President of the French Republic.

A very handsome pulpit, in carved oak, from the establishment of Mayer and Co., Munich, is at present in course of erection in the Augustinian church, Drogheda, which, when fully completed, will considerably enhance the beauty and general appearance of the sacred edifice, which is one of the best specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the

district. On the 28th ult, a young lad named George Condon met with a serious accident at Messrs. Goulding's Glen Works, Cork, where he is employed. It appears he was engaged in greasing some portions of the machinery when his hand was caught between two bevel wheels, and the arm was dragged in as far as the elbow. The limb was dreadfully mangled, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

Father Scott, he has been obliged to retire from the position of Chaplain to the Kilkenny Workhouse. Father Phelan, late curate of Gowran, diocese of Ossory, succeeds Father Scott as Chaplain. Father Bockette has been appointed curate of Gowmn, from Tullyroan, and Father Fennelly, late Professor, Irish College, Kilkenny, succeeds the latter reverend gentleman.

On the 27th ult., the interest in fortyfive acres of land, the property of Mr. Edmond Ryan, Gurtnaskeha, Thurles, at the annual rent of £1 6s per acre, was sold by public auction at Gurnaskeha, and made a small abatement in the rent, in order to make the farm more valuable for the outgoing

Mr. Ferguson, Q. C., in opening Macroom Quarter Sessions on the 27th ult., congratulated the Grand Jury on the state of the district, and said their district was becoming a model, not alone for the county, but for all Ireland. He expected that before now they would have been relieved from attending so diligently. The magistrates had sent a circular to the Castle on the subject, but no reply had been received. He intended to press the mathave the business light, but it was hard to have grand jurors called away from their business.

The solemn and imposing ceremony of Ordination took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dundalk, at last Mass, on Sunday, the 16th ult.,. The two young Levites who received Holy Orders from his from the parish of Kead, county Armagh, and the Rev. Father Fagan, from the parish of Knockbridge, co. Louth. His Grace officiated as celebrant at Mass, and gave Confirmation at three o'clock in the chapel attached to the Convent of Mercy, to a number of adults, who have been recently received into the Catholic Church.

The Confraternity of the Holy Family in connection with St. Mary's, Kilkenny, have just presented a very cordial address and handsome gift to the Rev. Edward Callanan, C. C., on the occasion of his return from Rome, The reverend gentleman to the universal esteem in which he is so deservedly held. The address was handsomely embellished and framed, and the gift consisted of a silver chalice and the medal of the Confraternity in gold.

A deputation from the united parishes of Templemore, and Killen, consisting of Patrick Doyle, T.C.; Denis Synnott, T.C.; John O'Meara, Thomas Davy, T.C.; Rodolphus Geoghegan, Jeremiah J. Cussen, Dr. Mulially, Thomas Maher, John Con-nolly, and M. Fogarty, waited on the Rev. Thomas H. Kinane, at the Presbytery, Thurles, on the 27th ult., and presented him with an address and testimonial on the occasion of his promotion to the administratorship of Thurles. Father Kinane had been curate in Templemore for the past nine years. After the presentation of the address Father Kinane entertained the deputation and a large number of rev. gentlemen to dinner, amongst whom was his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of

The funeral Office and solemn Mass for the re-Rev. F. Coyne, P.P., Rosbercon, and of the Rev. E. Coyne, C.C., Thomastown; sister of the Very Rev. Rev. N. Kealy, P.P., Thomastown, were chanted at colution being given, her remains were born to their situated in one of the most fertile and beautiful

to mark their respect for her remains in death.

The remains of the late Sir William Wilde were removed from his late residence, No. 1 Merrion square, North, Dublin, on the 22nd ult., for interment, in Mount Jerome Cemetery. The cortege was one of the most respectable and imposing that has been witnessed in the city for many years. The mourners consisted, in addition to many private friends, of inembers of the medical profession, and also of the Royal Academy, with which he had been for a long number of year associated. In deed, the latter learned body paid the lamented deceased a special honor, their principal officers being present with the mace, which was draped with crape, in accordance with a resolution passed at a special meeting held. The deceased was an ex-Vice President of the Academy.

Op. the 25th ult, at the presbytery, Thurles, a deputation from the parisbioners of Fethard presented the Rev. James Cantwell, C.C., with an address and testimonial on the occasion of his removal to Thurles, as a token of the high esteem they held him in, and the deep regret they felt at his departure from amongst them. The rev. gentleman entertained the deputation and a large number of guests, amongst whom were the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel; the Very Stranger, 600 Proceedings on the 25th ult., the Most Rev. Rev. President and Professors of St. Patrick's College, Thurles; Rev. L. M. Hayes, do., &c., to a sumptuous dinner at the presbytery in the evening. The children of the schools of Fethard, over whom Father Cantwell was always the watchful guardian, also presented him with an address, the reading of which elicited much applause from those present.

DISRAELI DEFEATED -THE IRISH MEMBERS BEAT HIM ON "SUNDAY CLOSING."—LONDON, May 13, 1876.

—A resolution in favor of closing public-houses in Ireland during Sunday passed the English House of Commons last night by a vote of 224 to 167. The Government opposed to the resolution. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach offered a compromise to introduce a bill during the present session limiting the hours during which the sale of drink is allowable in Ireland on Sunday. Sir Stafford Northcote advocated this compromise, and Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Lowe supported the original resolution, which was carried. The Liberals cheered loudly on the announcement of the result of the division.

Mr. BUTT ON PACKET STATIONS .- In his speech at Limerick the other day, Mr. Butt, referring to the reference of the question of the port of departure for an Irish Transatlantic packet line to five merchants of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, said that with a native Parliament there would have been no need of referring the question to the "miserable arbitration of merchants." The Limerick Chamber of Commerce felt that the expression was an injurious one, and through their president, Mr. Spaight, asked an explanation of Mr. Butt. Mr. Butt explains that he means no offence to the members of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and that he was certain they took none, and that the Chamber of Commerce of Limerick rested on too firm a foundation to be injured by an expression of the kind. His reference to the matter was in a comparison between the Shannon and the Mersey, and he expressed his conviction that had Ireland had the blessings of self-government, not one but two lines of Transatlantic steamers would long since have been established from Ireland.

DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES -A meeting has been held in the Shelbourne Hotel, to consider Owing to the continued indisposition of the Rev. | the best means of improving the dwellings of the working classes. The chair was taken by Sir Arthur E. Guinness, Bart., M.P. The conference was very numerously and influentially attended. Mr. Jonathan Pim moved, and Dr. Gordon, President of th College of Physicians, seconded a resolution-"That, inasmuch as the houses at present occupied by the artizins and labourers of Dublin are, to a great extent, of such a character as to be highly injurious to the moral and physical welfare of the inhabitants, this meeting is of opinion that a movement should be set on foot to provide suitable and healthy dwellings for these classes of the communiand after a spirited competition was knocked down to a Mr. Ryan, from near Nenagh, for the sum of F. Lombard, and Dr. Grimshaw also spoke to the £830. Patrick Ryan, Esq., 1 Townsend street, resolution. Sir James Power, Bart., moved the Dublin, who is the lanlord, consented to the sale, appointment of a committee to consider the question, and report to an adjourned meeting the best means of carrying out the object proposed in the resolution.

The following sales were made in the Landed Estates' Court, Dubliu, recently.—Estate of Henry and John Brett, owners and petitioners. Lot 1-Rental of lands of Tullvousheenmore, situate in the barony of Leyney county Sligo, containing 429a. 1r. 23p, held in fee simple, and giving a profit rent of £336 18s. 3d. Sold to Mr. Fitzgerald for £7,400 Lot 2-Rental of lands of Tubbercurry, with dwelling houses and offices, containing 5a. 2r. 13p, situter when he returned to Dublin. It was well to ate in the town of Tubbercurry, barony of Leyney, county of Sligo, held under lease dated 1854, for 91 years, provided the lessor William Napoleon Nolan, now aged fifty, shall so long live, producing profit rent of £34. Sold to Mr. Howley for £590. In the estate of Richard Harnett, owner and petitioner. Part of the lands of Upper and Lower Knockrour, situate in the barony of East Muskerry, county Grace the Primate were the Rev. Father Slevin, Cork, containing 451a 1r 8p, held under deed of conveyance dated June 23, 1850, subject to a yearly rent of £8 18s. 6d.; part of lands of Bughenerry and part of lands of Knockrour, situate in said barony and county, and containing 196a 3d. 18p, held under fee farm grant dated 1851, subject to a yearly rent of £9 4s 7d, the whole yielding a net profit rent of £355 4s. 5d. Sold to Mr. Robert C. Sykes, Glanmire, county Cork, for £8,000. Estate of Sir. Matthew Blakeston, Bart, owner and petitioner. Lot I-A fee-farm rent of £157 18s 2d, issuing from 725 acres of the lands of Cloureask, Alackey, and part of Coolrahnec, barony of Counciloe, had accompanied the Bishop of the diocese in a re-cent visit to the Eternal City; and the Confraternity &c. Sold for £3,000 to Mr. Sexton. Lot embraced the opportunity thus afforded to testify 2—Fee-farm rent £53 138 8d issuing out of 392 acres of the lands of Laffane, in the barony of Connelloe. Sold for £1,073 to Mr. J. J. Mitchell, Roscrea. Lot 5-Fee-farm rent of £93 5s issuing out of 499 acres of the lands of Sismakery, barony of Connelloe. Sold for £1,864 to Mr. C. Smith (in

A great county demonstration in support of Home Rule, Mr. Butt's Land Bill, and other measures advocated by the Irish party in the House of Commons, was held on the 24th ult, on the Fair Green of Cavan. The appearance of the place of meeting, as well as of the town itself, showed the widespread popular interest in the objects in view, the streets being througed with people of both sexes in Sunday attire; and the air was continually filled | with the lively strains of music played by a number of bands, who had turned out to lend eclat to the proceedings. In addition to the bands connected with the town, there were also bands from Crosserlough, Cootchill, Belturbet, Laragh, Ballicagh, and Tullaven, all with banners bearing appropriate Pose of the soul of Mrs. Catherine Coyne, relict of devices and mottoes. Green scaris, neckties, and the late Francis Coyne, Balleen; mother of the other emblems of nationality were to be seen in large numbers, and a great many in addition to those displayed the words "Home Rule" on green E. Kealy, P.P., Urlingford, and of the late Very scrolls on the fronts of their hats. A platform a handsome remuneration. was erected on the Fair Green, and when the Contubrid church on the 27th ult. The final ab | proceedings commenced, a vast crowd, whose numbers it would be scarcely possible to estimate, but land pass, has given notice that "he will not dislast resting place in the old graveyard of Tiffcaghna which at all events comprised many thousands, was patch, money orders payable in Ireland to any of assembled in front of it. An accident, which,

who, as they esteemed her during life, so now came ting it snapped, and more than half the platform in and Miss are not recognized by post-masters in Great consequence immediately fell to pieces. A number Britain and Ireland, of gentlemen, including the reporters, were precipitated among a confused heap of falling timbers, but providentially, beyond a few trifling bruises and scratches, no personal injury was sustained. Several addresses were made, and a resolution was passed in favor of amnesty to the remaining political prisoners, and another authorising the subcommittee to draw up a petition embodying the views of the meeting, to be presented to both houses of Parliament. A banquet in connection with the demonstration took place in the evening at the Farnham Arms Hotel.

> The Munster great fair opened at Limerick on the 27th ult; From morn till night the rain came down in torrents, and the fair suffered in consequence, although the number of horses exhibited was not scant, nor the quality inferior as compared with former years. Owing to the continual downpour of rain all the principal sales and purchases were made at the city repositories, which were well stocked with animals. There were buyers from all parts of the United Kingdom, and others from various parts of the Continent, principally concerned in buying up for foreign Powers, and even America sent one or two representatives. Buyers on behalf of Continental Powers were in search of a class of horses for military use, but the supply in that department fell far short of the demand. Useful horses for general purposes were plentiful enough, and some very fine hunters were to be seen at the various repositories, but it was difficult to form a proper estimate of the horse fair, owing to the intensely wet state of the day. In the pig fair the weather had an inspiriting effect on the show of the porcine race. Over one thousand pigs were on the green at day break. The quality of bacon pigs was not up the mark, but nevertheless they rated from 61s to 65s, and some to 68s per cwt, a pretty smart price; Berwicks brought 53s per cwt; bonhams sold at from 34s to 36s each, according to size and condition, and store pigs rated from 50s to 60s each. The demand was more than equal to the supply, and all the animals offered were quickly bought up, principally by the curing houses. The second day of the fair seems to have given more satifaction than the first. There was a large supply of cattle on the ground, and prices were rather high. Strippers brought from £16 to £20 each; milch cows from £22 to £30 each; yearlings from £7 to £13; two year old bullocks from £5 to £8; three year old heifers from £15 to £18 each; two year old helfers from £12 to £14. There was also a good supply of sheep. Hoggets brought from 50s to 62s a piece; fut sheep from £4 to £4 8s a piece; shearlings from 50s to 60s a piece.

MR. BUTT AND THE CITIZENS OF LIMERICK -Mr.

Butt has addressed to Mr. Donat C. O'Brien a reply to the address from the citizens of Limerick, presented to him and Mr. O'Shaughnessy on the occasion of their recent visit, of which the following is the substance :- The demonstration with which we were greeted you well described as a grand one. "It included," as you tell us, "every class and creed." Every trade in the city was represented. The clergy of the people gave the dignity of their sacred character to this grand exhibition of popular strength. All the districts surrounding Limerick sent their contingents to swell the gathering of the people, and prove that, in the cause of their native land, the inhabitants of the city and of the county round were of one heart and mind. It was in this union of all orders of the people that the real grandeur of the demonstration is to be found. Gorgeous as it was in all its surrounding circumstances of the well-arranged procession, in which all classes took their place, in the long line of banners which moved for miles along your streets, its highest grandeur was in the enthusiasm and determination of the thousands which made it the magnificent expression of the national sentiment and will. We must not be surprised if the enemies of our cause attempt to mar the effect of that demonstration by dwelling in absurdly exaggerated descriptions of a disturbance which has unfortunately, given occasion to scandal. Of its origin and circumstances I forbear to inquire; but, much as we deplore the disturbance, and the conflict to which it led, yet neither the dissent of the few who differed from the great mass of the people nor any disturbance that took place detracts anything from ne general expression of popular feeling of Limerick on Monday last was the scene. And I cannot help adding that in the perfect restoration of order and tranquility which followed immediately on an occurrence of which angry passions were evoked there is a testimony to the orderly and peaceable demeanour of the people, which every just and fair man will recognise. Earnestly do I hope that this may be an omen that any angry feelings which may remain from the occurrence may subdue, and that an occurrence which in some of its consequences is a deplorable one, may be forgötten, or remembered only as a lesson to us all of the evils of disunion, and the eagerness with which the enemies of Ireland magnify every trifling feature of that disunion into an element of national disgrace. Upon the men who have joined in the address which you have conveyed to myself and my colleague-upon the men who have in other forms given utterance to noble sentiment of patriotism and truth-upon that brave and true-hearted people who have thronged on Monday the streets of Limerick in peaceful and orderly array upon the good sense and virtue of all sections and classes of Irishmen—we may, I am sure, confidently rely to avert that strife which never can occur without scandal, very seldom without disgrace, and which, in the mysterious history of our country's fortunes, has so often proved the blasting and the ruin of her fondest hopes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the last three months the value of boots and shoes imported was £74,583 against £39,821 in the same period last year.

London, May 18 -Dr. Isaac Butt, Mr. O'Connor Power and Lord Conyngham yesterday forwarded to Mr. Disraeli a declaration signed by 138 members of Parliament in favor of the release of the Fenian convicts.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS IN WEST SCOTLAND .-The election of a school board for the burgh of Paisley took place last week. Lev. M. Fox, D. D., is among the successful candidates. The same rev. gentleman was also returned for the Renfrew School Board. Rev. J. Cameron and Mr. D. Gettins were elected to sit upon the Maybill School Board, without a contest Bev. J. B. Vasall, of Alexandria, was successful at the election for the School Board for Renton.

THE STRATHMORE ENQUIRY.—LONDON, May 17.—An enquiry by the Board of Trads into the loss of the emigrant ship Strathmore in the South Pacific was brought to an end yesterday. — Upon its conclusion, the court expressed its sense of the generous assistance given to the survivors of the disaster by Capt. Gifford, of the American whaler Young Phœnix. The owners of the Stratt-more have announced their readiness to make him

The controller of the money order office at London through which office all money orders for Irethe offices which they may be drawn upon unless valleys in Ireland, in view of the house in which though of a very dangerous character, was fortulable was born and the house in which she spent her had before reaching the legal age, and without she was born and the house in which she spent her had before reaching the legal age, and without she was born and the house in which she spent her had before reaching the legal age, and without she was born and the house in which in the street and number, occupation of payee, or dies before reaching the legal age, and without such designation and information be given as will, issue, is to be divided between the families of his infutre, prevent the wrong payment of orders brothers and sisters in law, in specified sums, the large number of the clergy present, at her Office, about ten feet high, and while the Rev. Father certified to that country. The full name of women large number of the clergy present, at her Office, about ten feet high, and while the Rev. Father certified to that country. The full name of women distinction of payee, or dies before reaching the legal age, and without the street and number, occupation of payee, or dies before reaching the legal age, and without the street and number, occupation of payee, or dies before reaching the legal age, and without the street and number, occupation of payee, or dies before reaching the legal age, and without the street and number, occupation of payee, or dies before reaching the legal age, and without the street and number, occupation of payee, or dies before reaching the legal age, and without the street and number, occupation of payee, or dies before reaching the legal age, and without the street and number of the legal age, and number of the clerk age of the course of his street and number of the clerk age of t

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, WESTERN DISTRICT of Scotland .- The annual report of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Western District of Scotland, for the past year, has been issued lately. From this report it is apparent that the success of the society is very striking, and that it is at present going through a period of increasing prosperity. During the past year we find that there were 31 conferences in the Western Vicariate; the number of active members was 533, and of honorary members 446. The total income of the society for the year is put down at £3018 19s 3ld, being an income of £223 16s 102d over that or the preceding

year. The number of families visited and relieved is stated to be smaller by 723; but the number of visits to the poor in their homes is greater by 1165 -a fact that shows that the charity and zeal of the brotherhood keep pace with their increasing prosperity .- Catholic Times.

Mission at St. Francis', Glasgow.-Last Sunday evening a successful mission was closed in the church of the Franciscan Fathers, Cumberlandstreet, Glasgow. Though the mission is an annual one, yet it would appear from the vast concourse of people that assisted at the services as if it was the first given to the Catholic inhabitants of this part of the south side of the city. During the three weeks it lasted, the preachers were the Rev. Fathers Gomair, Bertrand, Innocent, Antoine and William, O. S. F. On the evening of the 23rd, before giving the papal Blessing, Father Bertrand exhorted those present to persevere, and pointed out to them the sins they were to avoid if they wished to be ultimately rewarded with eternal bliss. He laid particular stress upon the sin of drunkenners, which is unfortunately the great bane of our people in Glasgow. About three thousand nine hundred received Holy Communion during these days of grace.—1b.

EXTRAORDINARY FORGERIES -A system of forgeries has recently been brought to light, and is at present in the hands of French and the City of London police, which appears to be of the most extraordinary and extensive character. The course adopted was to obtain a genuine foreign bill upon a London banker, and then by some chemical process the original figures and writing relating to the amount were intirely obliterated and a much larger amount inserted. The sums for which the bills were obtained were generally under £20, and such as £16 or £19, and the wri ing part was the altered to "seventeen hundred," and the figures made to correspond. The obliteration was so complete that no trace of original writing could be discovered under the microscope, and as all the signatures and every other portion of the document were perfectly genuine no suspicion was entertained, and the forged bills were paid in a great many instances. The forgeries were, of course, soon discovered. The police at Paris appeared to have had their attention directed to a man who was spending his money very freely, and their suspicion was particularly attracted by this individual having changed a great many £100 Bank of England notes. Further inquiries are now going on and the prisoner, who is in enstody at Paris, will it is expected be brought to London in a few days, when several charges of forgery will be preferred against him.

A WELL-TIMED REBUKE -The Cork Examiner discusses the relative criminality of England and Ireland, and while admitting that an unfortunate agrarian war frequently makes detection difficult in the latter country, shows that the same state of things occasionally prevails in England, besides which there is always a horrid curiosity in the deepest tragedies:-Sheffield affords an example of murders and outrages which must have been known to hundreds of people without the English horror of crime vindicating itself very handsomely. It has, however, come our very strong in the case of the wretched man Fish. He has been grouned at and threatened, and so for the crowd has behavel itself in a perfectly orthodox manner. But they have done more. They have hung about the barber's shop which was the scene of the murder in a luxury of curiosity. With tears in their eyes, men, women and children begged of officials to let them have a sight of the murderer. The wonderful dog, with a touch of the bloodhound race in his breedence in the theatre. Is this an exhibition of horror of the crime? Is it not rather a savour of the incident such a people have for a cut-throat melo drama? That it is not harmless, that there is no guilt in it, we think it would be difficult to believe. No doubt, all of those who pay money for the relie of a murderer or to indulge a morbid curiosity in take place are enough to indicate how much of positive evil of latent sympathy are mixed up in than a few instances blossom into absolute crime, but there is a moral mischief wrought which partakes somewhat of its nature. Censurable as is often the reticence of an Irish village with regard to the circumstances of a murder, it by no means follows that the sensational horror expressed at Blackburn by its mob is of much higher moral

UNITED STATES.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A DISHONEST LAWYER.—NEW YORK, May 16 —Mrs. Charles G. Halpine has obtained judgment by default for \$5,000 against Wm. C. Barrett, absconding lawyer, for money obtained from her under false pretences.

NEVADA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION-SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 .- The Nevada Democratic State Convention sends unpledged the delegation to St. Louis. Tilden was named as the first choice, and Thurman second. Strong auti-Chinese resolutions were

Complaint in Philadelphia has begun of extortionate prices. An indignant breakfaster avers that he was charged \$2 05 for one little beefsteak, bread, and tea; and another asks the sympathy of the public inasmuch as he was bled to the tune of \$1.25 for "a very plain lunch."

DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A MURDERESS - BOSTON. May 17 .- A report comes from Portsmouth, N H., that a Swedish woman living on Smutty Nose Is land, Isle of Shoals, has confessed on her death-bed that she murdered the two women in April, 1873, for which Louis Wagner was convicted and execut-

"BARNEY WILLIAMS'" WILL -The will of Barney Williams (or Flaherty,) was submitted for probate on the 4th inst. He bequeaths the income of \$30,000 to his daughter Marie until she becomes thirty years of age, when she is to receive the principal. To his wife, Marie K. Flaherty, the house No. 31 East Thirty-eighth street, also all jewels and securities. To Mrs. Anna Pray, his mother-in-law, the income of the house 302 Bridge street, Brooklyn. The income of \$10,000 to his mother, for life, with reversion to his sisters, Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Bevens; income of \$15,000 to his sister Eliza, for life; income of \$20,000 to his sister Bridget, with reversion to her children; income of \$20,000 to his sister Clara (Mrs. Bevins) with reversion to her children; and \$5,000 to the new cathedral of St. Patrick, New York. His wife is made the residuary legatec, with the exception of the share of his daughter Maris, which, in case she

CANADA.

It is proposed to open a direct road between Collingwood and Stayner.

Brampton merchants, unable to stand it any longer, have placed a discount on American silver.

The Postmaster General has decided to open three new offices at Lievre, and inducements will be held out to one of the telegraph companies to open an office at Elgin Falls.

AMERICAN SILVER.—GEORGETOWN, May 17.—At a large meeting of merchants and hotel-keepers and others on Monday evening, it was resolved to take American silver at a discount of 20 per cent. The caulkers at the Marine Slip at Pictou, N. S.,

struck work on account of a reduction of wages from \$2,25 to \$2 per day. Men sent from New Glasgow refused to work, and the strikers are now getting the old rate. A pretty thorough overhauling of the Iuland

Revenue offices in Ontario is in progress, and several changes of employees have already been made. Others will follow shortly. The movement was prompted by the necessity of strengthening the more important of the divisions. Two breach of promise cases have just been

decided in the Province of Outario. At the Bruce Assizes \$500 was awarded plaintiff, and at Hamilton a Miss Stewart received a verdict of \$700. In the latter action the parties to it had been engaged for twenty-six years.

The Owen Sound Advertiser understands that the pigeons have abandoned the rookery on the Saugeen gravel road. It extended from Elsinore to within half a mile of the ludian village near Southampton-a distance of about eight miles, Before the pigeons had fairly laid their eggs, Mr. Lo made raids on them by hundreds, and drove them

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—NEW HAMRURG, May 17 -This morning during a severe rain and thunderstorm, the heaviest known for years, the barn of Joseph Lechty was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. Francis Sanderson's barn was also struck, but slightly damaged. Considerable damage to property was done by the rain, several fences, &c., being swept away.

THUNDER STORM .- CLINTON, May 17 .- During the thunder storm this morning, the barn and stable of Albert May, Huren Road, was struck by lightning and consumed; also eight cows, three calves, a mare and a foal, a threshing machine and a quantity of grain; loss \$1,500 to \$2,000, partially insured. A large barn of Mr. S. Cole Hullett was struck and consumed, togother with three fat cattle, three cows, a quantity of grain and a number of implements; loss about \$1,000, insured.

Members of the civil service at Ottawa having recently appealed against their municipal assessments, claiming the privilege of exemption from the same, many of the Post Office and Custom House employees of Toronto are following their example, and it is understood that if the Court of Revision decide against them, they will refuse payment of the tax and allow the question as to their liability for it to be tested in a court of law. Hon. J. H. Cameron has it is said, been retained as their counsel in the matter.

The following is the Hon, Oliver Mowat's opinion as to whether municipal corporations have the power to grant aid by way of loan to manufacturing companies :- 1. I think that a municipal corporation has, under the 372nd section of the Consolidated Act 36, Vic., cap. 48, power to grant aid by way of loan for the purpose therein mentioned. A tonn is a grant, subject to a condition that the money is to be returned. 2. Though I cannot say that the point as to a loan is entirely free from doubt, as Chief Justice, in his note (1) to the section refer-red to, has said that the point is not very clear, yet I would not advise an attempt to accomplish the object by inserting pretended conditions not intended to be fulfilled. If it should be held (contrary to my opinion) that a loan is not within this clause of the Act, and that a mortgage taken by the Corporation to secure the loan would therefore be invalid; neither could the debentures be enforced with a touch of the bloodhound race in his breeding, which detected the fragments of the child, has suith his master exhibited to a crowded audivote of the rate-payers, cancel or modify any conditions embodied in the by-law; but conditions imposed by the Council, and not referred to in the bylaw, might afterwards be cancelled without a vote of the ratepayers.

THE MONAHAN MURDER -BRANTPORD, May 17 .-At the Police Court this morning, the prisoners his regard, are not necessarily bent on following McPhie, Murray and Greeney, were again brought his example. But the actual imitations that do up for the murder of Monahan. A large number up for the murder of Monahan. A large number of witnesses were examined. The evidence went to show that three men, two of whom were recognizthese manifestations. The feeling does not in more ed as McPhie and Greeney, and the third, a large stout man, strongly resembling Murray, had been seen driving towards London and Watford, and also on the return driving towards Brantford, Police Magistrate, in summning up, said he had no doubt that the team taken from Howell's stables in Brantford was the one seen near Watford, the testimony regarding the rig and horses was so complete; also that Greeney and Murphy were the men who engaged the rig in Brantford was proven conclusively, and that they were the men seen on the road to Watford he had no doubt whatever from the testimony. As to Murphy, although not positively identified as the third man in the rig, the impression in the minds of witnesses, and the fact of his large size. &c., which was observed by all, convinced him that the case was sufficiently strong, and he accordingly sent the prisoners up for trial. A MADOC FARMER BEATS OUT HIS WIFE'S BRAINS,

-Belleville, May 16 .- A most shocking cold-blooded murder was committed in the township of Madoc, on Sunday. James McQuillan, a farmer living in the 7th concession of that township, near the village of Bannockburn, had lived unhappily with his wife, from whom he had separated in March last. He went to Kingston, leaving her destitute, and she was given a home with a neighbour, with whom she resided whilst her husband was absent. He returned about three weeks ago, but his wife did not return to their home. On Sunday he sent his father to negotiate for her return, and she promised to meet him at his brother's. She left shortly after nine o'clock on the same morning to keep the appointment, taking with her her two children, aged respectively two and a half and one and a half years, and was seen about ten o'clock in company with her husband, he carrying one child and she the other. Four hours later her dead body was found by her husband's brother lying by the roadside horribly mutilated, the upper part of the skull having been smashed in with a large stone, the brains being scattered about, and the threat of the victim giving evidence that she had been severely choked before being killed. The husband, who was found at his father's house with the two children, was at once arrested by the neighbours, who had turned out. He did not deny the charge. His cost was found to be spotted with blood, and parts were still wet as if he had been washing out the blued stains. An inquest was held on Monday before Dr. Sutton, coroner at Madoc, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against McQuillan, who was brought to the county gool here to-day. He is: a man of about thirty-five years of age, and her al. ways been considered inothensive, though of a jealous disposition. At the time of the commission of the crime he was perfectly sober. The murdered woman, was married to McQuillan about four years agoshe had two children, and was far advanced in pregnancy.

The True Mitness AND

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, May 26, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY, 1876.

fessor (25).

Friday, 26-St. Philip Neri, Confessor. St Elentherius, Pope and Martyr. Saturday, 27-St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, Virgin.

St. John, Pope and Martyr. Sunday, 28-SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF THE AECENSION. Monday, 29-St. Gregory VII., Pope and Con-

Tuesday, 30-Of the Octave. St. Felix, Pope and Martyr.

Wednesday, 31-St. Angela Merici, Virgin. St. Petronilla, Virgin. JUNE. 1876.

Thursday, 1-Octave of the Ascension.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A petition has been presented to the British Parliament by Mr. Butt signed by one hundred and thirty six members praying for the release of the Fenian prisoners. If they are successful the history of the future will have chapters on English magnanimity (?)

The London News states that the Government has decided to entertain favorably the memorial for an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners.

Advices from Bagdad state that from the 23rd to the 29th of April, inclusive, the deaths from the plague numbered 399; at Hillah during the same period they were 148.

The English Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to Smyrna, in readiness for any additional trouble in the East.

The Baily Telegraph in an editorial says :- " I we are not mistaken the English Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Government that the situation is critical. A violent outbreak, of which the Christians will become the victims, may occur in any moment throughout Turkey and even in Constantinople. We would not be surprised, therefore, if the English Mediterranen squadron were ordered immediately to Besekir Bay, at the mouth of the Hellespont, the same as on the eve of the Crimean war."

The excitement in Europe over the complications

of the Eastern question has not by any means subsided. Our transatlantic exchanges are full of rumors of the increase of Mahometan fanaticism. Notwithstanding the pacific conclusions endorsed by the three surrounding powers, the rescue of the Greck girl and the subsequent massacre of the Consuls, is to be the torch that will most probably set fire to the wood pile. A letter from Constantinople to the London News, under date of 12th instant, says the excitement during the last three days has amounted to a panic: the demand for weapons both by Softas and Christians is so great that most of the shops in Stamboul have sold out all their stock. The Softas, that is whatever, are practically masters of the situation . they number about 10,000 persons, and their influence over the Proleteriat is supreme; they utter threats against the Sultan and his Ministers, and sometimes against Christians, although at present they profess to be friends to the latter. A great number of them went to the palace and demanded the dismissals of the Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, the Cheikh Ul Islam, and the Minister of War. The Sultan resisted for an hour, but the clamor of the mob finally induced him to demand the resignation of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, the Grand Vizier. The scene was most riotous and disorderly. Constantinople contains only 1,600 regular soldiers, the remainder being "redifs" and recruits. The Turkish officers openly admit their inability to control the latter in case of an outbrenk, and it is generally believed they would obey the Softas. Mobs of Softas have been parading the streets during the last three days, demanding the dismissal of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, whom they accuse of being under Russian influence. Threats have been made against Christians generally, and two or three murders have occurred, which the police are doing their utmost to hush up. Constantinople, in fact, is in revolution. The Softas are not satisfied with the appointment of Mehmet Rushdi as Grand Vizier, and clamor for Midhat Pasha; they want Mehmet Rushdi, as President of the National Parliament.

The afternoon express on the G. W. R. west. met with an accident at Sifton's Cut, on the 17th inst. The switch being left open at that point, the train ran off while going almost at full speed. The locomotive upset, and the steam chambers burst, the escaping steam scalding the engineer, Geo. Irwin, and the fireman, Joseph Pringle, his son-inlaw, in a horrible manner. The former has since died in terrible agony, and the latter is failing rapidly. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. A relief train was at once despatched from London, and the injured men brought there. Irwin's body was scalded from head to foot. Both men belonged to Windsor. The deceased, Geo. Irwin, was a man of considerable wealth in Windsor, his rents bringing upwards of \$200 per month, yet he worked on the line from habit. An inquest was immediately held. The facts elicited were that the section men were working a gravel train in the neighbourhood, and at the switch at Sifton Cut, " Hyde Park," found a tight rail caused by the sun's heat; they got their train through all right, and sometime after proceeded to fix the switch properly. To get some iron for this purpose, the men went some distance off; while they were so occupied the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance off; while they were so occupied the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance off; while they were so occupied the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance off; while they were so occupied the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance off; while they were so occupied the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance off; while they were so occupied the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., &c., but distance of the Boston, Hartford, Brattleboro, &c., but distance of the Boston, &c., but dist

switch is open," The section boss, David Spence, admitted his responsibility for the open switch, by saying that" if it was open he must have left it so." The jury retired shortly before 12, o'clock, and at 1.30 returned a verdict, placing the responsibility for the death of George Irwin upon the Great Western Railway Company, and the section foreman, David Spence; the latter has been taken into custody on the charge of manslaughter.

The report of the Minister of Justice presented to Parliament before the close of the last session, gives full details concerning the Penitentiaries of Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, St. John, Halifax, and Manitoba, salso Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum and the convicts in British Columbia: Mr. J. G. Moylan, the Inspector, in his report to the Department, states that the gross cost for maintain ing the Penitentiaries in 1875 was \$191,323.16, and in the same period the earnings of the convicts amounted to \$100,999.26, or \$127.17 per head on the average number of 795. The net cost of the Penitentiaries, after deducting the value of the convicts' labor, amounted to \$90,323.85, or \$113.61 per head. As compared with convict prisons in England and the United States, these figures are favorable. In English prisons the average cost of each convict was \$167.10, in Auburn State, Prison, \$194.94, in Illinois State Penitentiary, \$169.70, and in Massachusetts State Prison \$178.80.

The most powerful ironclad steamer ever built was launched at Portsmouth on Thursday, the Princess Louise presiding at the ceremony. The new vessel, the "Inflexible," is an immensely strong ship, but the 57-ton Krupp gun can pierce her through and through at 2,000 yards distance. When is this thing to stop? Even if it should be found possible to build a ship which would withstand the heaviest guns-and guns of 100 tons with 19 inches calibre, are now being made for the Italian navy-every vessel is still liable to be sent to the bottom by a wretched little torpedo The "Inflexible" is 320 long and 75 feet wide; she has engines of immense force; she will have four guns of eighty-one tons each. She may be described as a monitor, 75 feet wide and 110 feet long, with walls 41 inches thick, floated by the addition of an unarmored bow and stern. The monitor, or citadal, is 12 feet high, half above and half below the water; within its walls are the engines, the boilers the base of the turrets, the hydraulic machinery for loading the guns, and the magazines Her guns will carry projectiles weighing 1,650 pounds and measuring sixteen inches in diameter. The launch was perfectly successful, and when the immense vessel took the water, she was not half so bad-looking as she seemed to be when on the ways,

The latest about the Irish political prisoners is to the effect that in the debate on the subject in the Imperial Parliament on Monday, Mr. Disraeli state d that under the circumstances, he could not recommend Her Majesty to grant them amnesty.

IS THE "GLORIES OF MARY" A BAD BOOK ?

To our utter astonishment we find in the pages of our esteemed contemporary, The Ottawa Citizen, a glowing account of the distribes of an anti-Catholic lecturer of the vilest and most lying character The pervert Chiniquy is said to have proved that we Catholics, make a Supreme Being of the Blessed Virgin. He would prove it from the Glories of Mary written by St. 1 iguori, a book according to this lying impostor, said to be approved of by the Holy Father as an infallible guide to happiness. "He hen proceeded" writes the Citizen, "to give another ex all persons attached to mosques in any capacity | tract from the Glories of Mary," illustrating the powers of Mary, but which is unfit for publication." We have read the Glories of Mary from cover to cover, millions of the most learned and holy have read the work, and have never found one expression that could wound the most sensitive. Either the imposter concocted a diabolical or immoral sentence and read it as a passage from the "Glories of Mary" or the Editor of the Citizen (perhaps the reporter) has allowed bigotry to master his judgment and honesty, in branding as immoral a work universally esteemed and loved by Catholics. We would not sully our pages with noticing the wretched man that is living, or the awful imposture the impiety of man is capable of; but, when the Editor of s contemporary journal endorses his misrepresentation of our faith, we are reluctantly forced to denounce his bigotry or his ignorance.

HONEST TESTIMONY.

At a moment when the Protestant Press, endeavors to throw contempt on the Catholic Institutions of this city, it is with pleasure we recognise the honest defence of those institutions, by one out of many of our separated brethren, who could likewise, if they were courageous, from their own knowledge, bear testimony to the self-sacrificing efforts of the Sisters to relieve suffering humanity. The following letter has been addressed to the Gazette and will prove interesting to our readers :-To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,-Latterly the fashion has arisen, both in the public press and in private Protestant life, freely to denounce everything bearing the title of Cath olic, whether it be in benevolent works or in public service; and the old war-cry of ancient Jerusalem has been again revived, "That no good thing could come out of Nazareth." Some portions of the daily press reiterate their distribes from day to day with such persistence that even should their readers not become utterly nauscated, in time they begin to think there must be some truth in the matter so often before their eyes, and blindly become bigots from want of knowledge. The Christianity of love and charity of these men seems to have departed. Among these latter, the writer was fast falling into the general vortex, not from any knowledge, but from the influence of surrounding circumstances and reading. But it will be seen from the context how the scales have fallen from his eyes, and although as firm a Protestant as ever, he charitably believes and undoubtedly knows that his Catholic co-religionists in Canada are doing a great and good work in our midst, to an extent no Protestant has as yet attained to.

It so happened, in the providence of God, whose dealings with the children of men are verily past became alienated in mind to an extent that removal from home was a necessity for security. Adv'co

the steam reversed, exclaimed, "My God, that | barriers to any one of these being chosen. One day a friend said, "Try Longue Pointe Asylum; the nuns are very kind," This institution was then visited, and at once it was apparent that the internal arrangements and beauty of location, added to, nearness to the city, were all that could be desired of But before deciding, the matter flashed across his brain, " Am I right in placing this dear one under the care of these people—people of antagonistic creed, and against whom all our associations are at variance, especially at a time when such strenuous efforts are being made to prevent their gaining possession of many of our charities?" However, it was settled to remove the patient there, and she was accordingly taken, i The introduction was strange, and the peculiarity of the nums cos-tume, were at first points of objection; but in a few hours the kind, winning ways of these ladies calmed the poor patient, and before the first night set in she felt she was with friends. The apartment was large and airy, neatly furnished, but the cleanliness. faultless.

It was found in time that other bodily ailments were supervening, and that notwithstanding the unremitting medical attendance, the patient would not be long in this world. Then it was to be seen the kind nurses those ladies were; not of that hireling class so well depicted by Dickens, the Sarah Gamps and Betsy Prigs of society, whose first thought on entering a sick room is their own comfort and ease, and their patient's a minor consideration, but were the educated, refined, gentle ladies of the best society, whose consideration, sympathy and kinoness find no parallel in Protestant organizations, and who, for the love of God alone, minister day and night to the sick, infirm, and dying, seeking-looking for no other recompense than a Saviour's love. Go when one might, as the writer has been-midnight or noon, early morning or late evening-unremitting attention and soothing tenderness were apparent at the patients' side. Sleep or rest appeared quite secondary to the comfort o the afflicted; from the Lady Superior down to the youngest Sister, they seemed to vie with each other in lavish attention. The other immates seemed also to share a like care. And then in sick room delicacies the wealthiest mansion of Montreal could not excel them-beef tea, milk, sago, jellies, ice oranges, &c. &c., all prepared and served in small tempting quantities nearly every half hour, in a

manner few homes could provide. But when the trying hour arrived, and the spirit prepared to depart to happier shores, then the true Samaritan Christianity of these ladies shone out more prominently. An English Bible was laid on the table for our use, and no sectarian peculiarities were present near us; and as the poor soul was just about winging its flight, sisters and relatives, Protestants and Catholics, kneeled around the dying bed, and offered up our prayers for the spirit's happy flight to join its Saviour. And think ye not, ye bigots, that the prayers of these gentle, righteous Sisters would not avail before the Throne of the Eternal? The chanlain too looked in on the scene and, with moistened eyes, silently offered his prayers. So it is that the writer has found by sad experience that there dwells in the land a power for great good, far more than Protestants ever can conceive of, in the self-denying work of those ladies -a power Protestantism as yet possesses not and has yet to organise. What is the lesson derivable? Before attempting to take out the mote that dwells in the eyes of others, cast out the palpable beam so apparent in your own.

Do not imagine the writer is smitten with Roman Catholicism-he believes it to be wrong, and none would more carnestly denounce priestly as sumption than he, whether it came from Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, or Romanist, for the news of the day tell us from time to time they more or less, are tainted with the same spirit, had they the opportunity.

In conclusion, the subscriber would say, all praise to these noble Sisters for their self-denying work. and may their good influence yet be extended to other fields, for no more sternuous supporter can they rely on in the future than

AN ULTRA PROTESTANT. Montreal, May, 18, 1876.

THE SORROWS OF THE CONQUERED.

One of the marks of barbarism in the past, was Romans plundered conquered cities, seized the manhood and comely youth of the subdued territory and dragged them to Rome to be slaves and harlots; tyrants were placed in power over the remnant of the fallen nation, to continue in injustice and spoliation, the curse of their defeat. But this dark side of the pagan character still exists in nations that consider themselves civilized. For several hundred years, poor Ireland felt the humiliating crushing power of a conqueror, she was robbed of her lands, an alien church was forced on her, her commerce blighted, her sohools closed her people driven before the bayonet to exile or starvation. Poland has writhed under all the terrors of subjugation and as in Ireland, a thousand years of the mildest rule, would not erase the indignation that hangs around the memories of a tyrannical subjugation.

There are two provinces just now undergoing the lash of a proud conqueror. Alsace and Lorraine are groaning under the scourge of their Protestant conquerors. Our enemies may rant on intolerance. and pour forth stereotyped abuse against supposed Catholic illiberality, but the heart of Jew or Turk would pity the cruelties exercised under the intolerance of Germany towards these two Catholic provinces. Although in the terms of the tfeaty of Versailles, (1870) the religious convictions of those provinces, were to be respected, the persecution is carried on with a hatred of the Catholic church, more virulent than in Prussia itself. The expulsion of the Christian Brothers under various pretexts, was but a step to introduce a system of diabolical effort to corrupt the youth of the country We will make reference only to one requirement of the new system which will surprise and startle the admirers of German piety.

It has been nearly universally admitted there is a prudence and even a necessity of keeping boys and girls schools separate. 7 Wherever Catholics have the control of the youth, they insist on this salutary separation for the mutual advantage of both sexes and the system is adopted throughout France. The German Government is determined they shall be educated together. The nuns and good Religi_ ous whose schools have not yet been closed, may keep girls until their ninth or tenth year; after Bismarck has expressed in private his conviction that they must go to the boy's school. The Ger- of failure in his persecution of the Catholic Church. man theory in support of this arrangement is that He is shrewd enough to notice the contrast between as the two sexes are destined to live together, they the inflexible and dauthlessposition of the Catholic should be brought in close contact as soon as possi- hierarchy with the pliant and obsequious character ble. From this fatal system the immorality of the of the Protestant Church. The latter had Cresar finding out, that a very dear relative of the writer's government schools, is commencing to blast the for its God and moved in cowardly submission to innecence of a country famous for its unsullied his beck. Having nothing definite to lose they youth. Besides the suspicion of exaggeration we had nothing to stand for; and now the firmness and

ished pupils, blushing with childish innocencein as . ilkfort March

iniquitous system the inspector enters the girls ties and Catholic faith : school with a posse of police; the children are called up and asked their age, all that owned to nine. years were ordered to stand aside and then marched off to the boys school with the conquering here at their head.

No wonder the banners of Aleace and Lorraine are draped in the deepest mourning as they hang in the sanctuary at Lourdes; no wonder the cry of the people rolls with indignation around the chamber of deputies at Paris, urging on another war! No wonder 40,000 have emigrated into the heart of France during the last two years !

Besides these diabolical efforts to ruin the morallty of the children, there are reported some ridiculous contro-tempes that make us smile at the baffled pride of the conquerors. Ladies were summoned to the police court for the high misdemeanor of duty of dividing with the needy has been vastly inleaving a seat in the public gardens which a Prussian officer presumed to share with them, and the poor ladies were in every case heavily fined. The same august tribunal visited with a severe rebuke, (with the threat of magisterial penalties in case of relapse) the delinquency of certain ladies who had been too loud in their merriment at the peculiar taste in millinery displayed by their fair sisters from the fast circles of the German metropolis.

As in Ireland in the penal days—as in Italy in this hour of triumph for the powers of darkness, the education and the morals of the country, and the administration of justice, are in the hands of a few proud and unbelieving men whose mission of ruin and sorrow, seems to come from the prime minister of an infernal kingdom!

MONTELAMBERT.

Efforts have been made both in this country and

the old to drag Montelambert into the camp of Dollinger and the pseudo liberals of latter days who shelter the pride of heresy under the mockery of a Christianity which they have built up for their own tastes. Although, of the great departed whose genius shone brilliantly in the century they adorned, few were found altogether without blot or blemish; the blots on the character of the great Count are magnified to favor a sinister purpose. A writer on one of our exchanges exposes a dishonorable transaction in which the great writer is made to appear in the judgment of posterity otherwise than he really deserved. In moments of indignation. Montelambert penned fiery articles on current topics; in cooler moments he refused to give them to the press. Finding night in which no man can work pressing around him he made arrangements in his will that his literary executors should select from his MSS, those which would serve the cause of religion and morality and destroy those that might give umbrage to Catholic feeling or Catholic principles to which he adhered with fidelity to the last. His desires have not been respected, his private confidence has been abused, and certain papers have been published which were written years ago, and which seem to tarnish with heterodox teachings the fair name of the great French Catholic Champion. In these recent publications, Montelambertthe defender of the Jesuits—the author of the Monks of the West, attacks with virulence some members of the Society of Jesus, supposed to have written articles in the Civilta Catholic displeasing to him. and he indulges in invective totally foreign to his real nature, and to the sentiments which he en_ tertained in his prime. Immense capital has been made out of these posthumous productions from the giant of French literature, and it will be long before the Protestant Press will cease to harp on the supposed bias of his Catholic pen.

A very satisfactory explanation of the Counts lapsus penna is given in the English Catholic Times, which shows the circumstances under which those articles were written in 1868 :-

At the time he was a martyr to the painful disease which eventually killed him early in 1870, and have now before us a most depressing letter which he wrote at the end of the first-named year, to the most intimate friend of his whole lifetime, M. Leon Cornudet, in which the great Count tells of his confinement to his pallet, of his forced idleness, of his doleful leisure, of his long hours of low spirits, and of the bitter darkness of his existence. Its whole tone is one of the deepest dejection. Then it was that his own work was in part questioned in the columns of the Civilta, and is it to be much wondered at that, considering his state of mind when he took up his pen to reply, his high pressure nature got the better of him, and he indulged in the fierce and almost relentless diatribe now delighting the hearts of all the enemies of religion throughout the the Continent? In it he says he is "a good way beyond the age of mistakes and passionate emotions," but his miserable state may be accurately estimated from the continuation of the sentence wherein he says, that he is blushing with anger and trembling with rage. Are opinions, penned in such a physical and mental state, worth the paper on which they are written? Certainly not; but even if they were, Montelambert was by no means infallible; spite of the grandeur of hisCatholic work as a whole it was by no means without a flaw; he was not the sort of man to commit only one fault in his arduous career; and it is the simplest justice to the whole tenor of his life to regard this essay on Spoin and Liberty as the cruel mistake of a moment of passion, which no one would have been so ready to rectify as himself were he now alive. He provided indeed, so far as he could against its publication; but his confidence has been violated, and in the interest of party alone, the public are placed in possession of an attack which does gross injustice to a grand memory, which certainly was never meant to see daylight in the black and white of the printer's

THE FAILURE OF BISMARCK. A rumor has crept into the Press of Germany that

of our readers. It is not unusual to hear inspectors great, it must triumph. A German Catholic paper when inaugurating these schools address the aston-in commenting on the egregious failure of the Big. marckian persecution makes the following happy "You will love one another and make choice of remarks, which we could almost reproduce in reference to petty persecutions and unjust efforts made In places, where the poor people try to resist this: amongst ourselves to interfere with Catholic liber.

"The enemies of the Church imagined that they had acted in a specially cunning manner by build. ing their hopes (for success) on the evil passions which lie dormant in every human creature. Above all did they rely on avarice, hoping, on the one hand, that the prospect of money and that which can be procured with money would lead to apostasy and confidently expecting, on the other hand, that the robbery of earthly possessions would destroy fidelity to the Church. But these calculations have been proven false. Love of their Church has proven itself stronger among our Catholics and their priests than the lust of Mammon, and seeing that every. where earthly possessions are sacrificed out of love for the Church, a less love of the goods of this world has taken possession of the hearts of our Catholics, No longer are all thought and aim directed toward the heaping up of (earthly) treasures, but what has been laid by is spent, with open hands, for charitable works. The consciousness of the Christian creased, since Pope, bishops, and priests of every grade no longer possess an income, and are thrown on the charity of our Catholics. The more the Church is robbed the more freely are the gifts of her children bestowed, and this coblest of all deeds of benevolence exerts a most powerful influence on the life of her children, as inspired by faith. The pious sons of St. Francis have been driven away, but the result is that all of us have become a kind of Franciscans ic. that we esteem money and worldly possessions as valueless, and renounce luxury as unworthy of a Christian.

" Our enemics have tried to excite religious fanaticism against us. They are endeavoring to arouse old prejudices, old hatreds, old oppositions, hoping thus to unite all non Catholics in a solid phalarx against the Catholic Church. And to a certain degree, this attempt has been successful among the ignorant classes of our Protestant population. But these results have been supplemented by others favorable to us Catholics. The better informed portion of Protestants are more and more laying aside many prejudices which had made them urfavorable to the Catholic Church. The open confession, the fidelity, the self-sacrifice of Catholics, and their brave opposition to the oppression of their Church by political and ecclesiastical 'liberalism' have primarily aroused the astonishment of the more serious and reflecting non-Catholics, and have afterwards produced wonderment, and finally induced them to examine the doctrines of a Church which produces results so glorious. Already do we behold joyful effects of this growing true knowledge of the Church. People are beginning to see that what they believed themselves entitled to find fault with in the Old Church was partly based on false premises, partly on misrepresentation. Wherever this knowledge is possible, wherever truth is spreading its light, sincere people are returning to the Church. Numerous conversions have already taken place, and there is a well grounded reason to hope for a greater extension of them. Thus has it been at all times. Every persecution of the Church extends the limits ofher dominion, and increases the numof the faithful. In martyrdom lies victory."

THE FIRST COMMUNION.

There are moments when the happy reminiscences of the past flow on us like a tide of joy. The joys of religion leave a lasting impression on the heart; when billows of disappointment and worldly anxiety surge around our manhood, we look back with a sigh to the happy morning of early and virtuous joy, when, with the .companions of youth, we knelt at the altar rails to receive the Holy of Holies for the first time. To the child making its First Communion, the future is a long bright vista of sunshine and joy-he does not see the lurid clouds that lie in the distant horizon, nor the rugged and stony path to be crossed midway in the rilliant avenue fancy has created. But it is the innocent and guileless joy that beams on the young heart that makes us-for whom stern reality has burst the bubbles of early hope-to bend in sincere congratulation over the scenes presented to us in the churches of St. Patrick's and St. Ann's during the last week. Nearly a thousand Irish children after long and careful preparation assembled in these churches to receive their First Communion. At an early hour they were gathered in the churches under the care of the Brothers and Sisters : the girls in the emblematic white of innocence, in the veils of modesty, and the wreaths of maiden joy-and the boys in tidy outfit with rosettes and the badges of their various sodalities. Many a fond mother's heart beat with a pulse of joy as she looked on the happy scene; many a fervent prayer floated like angelic incense on its way to the Sacred Heart: many a vow was registered in the book of life for little ones who in the morning of their days, and on this auspicious morning of their First Communion consecrated themselves to the service of

In the afternoon, His Lordship Bishop Fabre administered Confirmation to all the children. In St. Patrick's the children of the school rendered the Veni Creator Spiritus with organ accompaniment in such a manner as not only to elicit the warmest congratulation, but the surprise at the great efficiency and training they displayed. On the whole Thursday was a happy day for us all, for who was there who had not amongst the happy recipients of the highest favors of God, some little pet, some little hopeful whom we love and bless.

FIRST COMMUNION AT VILLA MARIA.

On Friday, the 19th, several of the youthful pupils of Villa Maria had the happiness of receiving their first communion in the beautiful chapel attached to the Convent. The ceremony was marked by all the solemn pomp which adds so wonderful a charm to Catholic worship. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated on the occasion, conferring also on the children the Sacrament of Confirmation. Subsequently, the pupils of the institution assembled in the large hall into which his Lordship soon entered. accompanied by several distinguished clergymen, and followed by a number of ladies and gentlemen. Music as sweet and as perfectly rendered as that which bad been heard in the chapel a half hour previous, again charmed the auditors. Two young lady graduates then came forward and read to the Bishop, French and English addresses, in which touching allusion was made to the loss Villa Maria had sustained in the death of the late highly gifted and beloved Directress, Sister The Nativity. To these addresses his Lordship, replied in both lang-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

L'Acadie, E D, \$8; Bedford, P McA, 2; Rimous-

ki, Hon J M, 4; Ottawa, W M, 6; Lonsdale, J J

S,JO'D, 4; Caraquet, N B, P G R, 2; Castlebell-ingham, Co Louth, Ireland, Rev P McC, 4 87; Anti-

gonish, N S, R McD, 4; Galt P L, 2; River Beaudette, A R McD, 1; Cape Canso, N S, P McN, 2;

Brudenell, JR, 2; Portneut, Rev F D, 2; Lachine,

5

CHARACTERISTICS, OF THE WRIT-INGS OF DR. NEWMAN.

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To the firm of Messrs. Sadlier we are indebted for this most valuable contribution to the literature of our day.

Selections from the gifted pen of England's living Chrysostom, constitute a work to be appreciated in ages yet to come. Living worth is not appreciated. Past history tells of many a sad charge of ingratitude and lack of appreciation flung on our fathers. Men of genius, of marvellous powers of mind, who have excelled in poetry, oratory and science, have been permitted by their contemporaries to eke out a miserable and poor existence; but the moment the tomb closed over their mortal remains, and the eclipse of death had obscured forever the star of the literary firmament, the world seemed to awaken to a sense of loss, monuments of marble and bronze tell of his name, history weeps over departed worth and rising generations hang for long hours of study over the brilliant pages that reflect the giant mind of the deceased literateur. This characteristic in difference which the world shows by its living great men, seems to find an exception in the case of the great and venerable Dr. Newman. There is not a name in England bears more reverence from all classes; there is not a pen that has more infuence on men, who are without faith and consequently without sympathy in the religious convictions of the great convert. But we are convinced the day will come when his works shall win for the venerable Oratorian, a name that will be written alongside those of Augustine, Chrysostom and Basil. Wiseman, Newman and Manning, are in our age, what those great Doctors were in the early days of ecclesiastical history.

Hence the work now issued by a compiler whose talent for selection, deserves the highest praise, should be on the shelves of every library and in the hands of every student, who aspires to eminence in the paths of literature, or who seeks even to be amused with the study of the chaste and sublime.

TWO MORE PREMIUMS.

Our subscribers will observe from the advertisement on our 7th Page of the National Art Co. that au opportunity is again offered to those who overlooked the last advertisement to obtain the beautiful engraving "The Three Graces." Those who have already availed themselves of this offer, have nowa chance to select two more beautiful pictures entitled "Love" and "Truth." To obtain any of the three, or all, it is necessary to cut out the certificate, enclose 25 cents to pay the postage, and send to the National Art Co., 230 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Be sure to write your name and address in full and in plain, legible writing.

As the foregoing instructions for obtaining the Engravings are precise enough, subscribers who may wish to have them will, it is hoped, write sending their money to this office. We have nothing to do with the offer of the Art Co., further than to insert the advertisement in the way of our business, which has been sent to us by our Agent in Cincinnati, and as we do not offer the pictures for sale ourselves, we wish it to be distinctly underreason of the advertisement appearing in the TRUE Wirness. We have been led into these remarks of the National Cause. because very many wrote to us to send for the picture for them when the last advertisement appeared, when they could just as well have done it them-

TOM MOORE ANNIVERSARY.

By reference to our advertising column it will be sein that the Catholic Young Mens' Society, are abut to celebrate (on Monday, the 29th inst.) the antiversary of Ireland's National Poet, in an unusually grand style, the Musical Talent secured for th occasion is of a high order. The names of Mis Clara Fisher (Academy of Music), Messrs, Trudell Sheridan and Lefebyre, of the Bishop's Choir, and the Montreal favorite, Mr. T. Hurst, would in thmselves testify the above remarks. Several m mbers of the St. Patrick's Choir will also contrbute their valuable assistance to make the ocction a success. The musical part of the progamme is under the direction of Prof. Fowler. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly will dliver an address, or panegyric on the Poet on tlat occasion.

"KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN."

An interesting incident occurred at Baltimore, ld., recently at a concert given by Mile. Titiens. It response to an encore she sang "Kathleen lavourneen," to the great delight and applause of the andience. One gentleman was particularly affected, and he afterward went round to congratulite the prima donna. He announced himself as Captain Crouch, the composer of the song, a statenent which was at first received with incredulity, Couch being supposed to have died several years ago. In a short time, however, his identity was fully established. Captain Crouch, it appears, served in the Southern army during the war. He has promised to write a companion song to "Kathleen Mayourneen," and to dedicate it to Mile. Tit-

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c. &c,, should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. John GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Postoffice Orders, Oheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John Bronnan, of Perth and Mr.S. Kelly, of Almonte, have kindly consented to act as agents, ing adjourned. Mr. Richard Devlin has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Tage Writes in the City of County, N.S., several sheep being recently killed have been closed this season, as well as three others bought at 11. Ottawa. for the True Witness in their respective localities. Ottawa,

REVIEWS.

LE FOYER DOMESTIQUE. The Domestic Hearth. This monthly periodical, produced in French has reached its second number and promises to be a most interesting and commendable serial. The interesting character and even literary worth of its sketches render it attractive. We find some of our French exchanges gives this periodical fair notice. It is published in Ottawa and each number comprising sixty four large pages is sold for one dollar.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER, for June. Charming and as attractive as ever. The anecdotes are delightfully told and always producing the moral so practical and instructive. Under the Trees is a lesson for grown folk more than for the young, showing that wealth was preserved only by attention to business, and doing for oneself what will not be so well done by another. Then comes Little Samuel a Biblical sketch, History of a hero of 1776 exactly one hundred years. The Brave Brethren of Juda, an interesting sketch and Tom Thumb, which is rather old fashioned and too well known for the pages of the Crusader. The gem of this number is Zuma or the discovery of Quinine. The story is full of interest, almost sensation. We tho not however give the story any historical value as it is pretty well known, the Jesuits were the first to introduce quinine into Europe, It was accidentally discovered by one of the fathers who was an invalid and was only able to walk every day toward a small stream on their property. The invalid father found much better on drinking from this stream; it had a bitter taste and the father analysing the water, found it impregnated with the properties now so valuable in the world of medicine.

DANIEL DERONDA: Dawson Bros. The maidens getting their choice is a cheerful number, not less attractive and interesting than the former. With some fine delineations of girlish feelings on the eve of matrimonial alliance, the reader impatiently awaits some discovery that will

break the course of true love running too smoothily for a sensation story.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

The adjourned annual Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 16th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, there was a good attendance and much interest manifested in the proceedings.

The chair was occupied by Edward Murphy, Esq., the President of the Association, who on opening the business of the meeting said that the late news from the " old land" showed that during the " Easter recess" the Irish Home Rule Members of the House of Commons attended several meetings in Ireland and England, in favor of Home Rule and all with satisfactory results.

The reception given to Mr. Buttand Mr. O'Shaughnessy by the Limerick people on Easter Monday was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed there, no less than 20,000 people and 14 Bands were in the procession. That demonstration was well worthy of the City of the broken treaty and of its representatives. A couple of days later Mr. Butt by invitation visited Belfast, his reception in the Capital of the North was another ovation to him, in the evening he lectured on "Curran," the themselves, to the National Art ., and not be Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor presided and complimented him. Next evening the Belfast Home Rule Club entertained Mr. Butt at a Banquet, on each occasion vast and enthusiastic audiences assembled to hear and do him honor.

On the 22nd April the Home Rule League held a great meeting in Dublin—which was largely attended by the Home Rule M.Ps., Mr. Butt's speech was of more than ordinary importance and was charstood that we do not accept any responsibility by acterised by great lucidity and force. He again declared his firm conviction in the ultimate success

> On the 24th there was a splendid Home Rule demonstration in Cavan. Mr. Fay, Mr. Biggar, Fathers O'Reilly and Boyle and others spoke. The enthusiasm displayed and the numbers that attended proved that the people of Cavan are unflinching in their determination to support the Home Rule

Cause. A Monster meeting of English working men is called for Whit-Monday in London, Mr. Butt is invited to attend and one of the resolutions to be preposed is in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, this he said was another significant sign of the times and proves that the masses in England are opening their eyes to the justice of the Irish demand for

Home Rule. He spoke in feeling terms on the deaths of Mr. Ronayne, M.P. for Cork and of Sir William Wilde, both of whom were Home Rulers. Mr. Ronayne was an active and influential nationalist, his death will be a serious loss to the gallant band of Home Rule M.Ps. Sir William Wilde's death is also a great loss to Ireland, he was ever active in promoting the advancement of his native land, and did much by his researches and his writings to bring to light the evidences of Ireland's ancient glory. By his learning, and labors in Medical Science he did much to bring honor to his native land, as his works on the Eye and Ear are translated into foreign languages and are used as text books in some of the Medical Schools of Europe. In concluding his remarks on Sir William Wilde he refered to the gifted Lady Wilde (now his widow) better known perhaps as "Speranza" her poems are full of religious and patriotic fervor and of love for Ireland, many of them were published in the Dublin Nation. The Chairman further remarked that he had seen with much pleasure the cards of membership in the Irish Home Rule League for 1874 and 1875 of their good and zealous friend Father Crombleholme, who is now as he always was, a friend of Ireland and its people (applause). He concluded by informing the members that the subscription list would be again open to give them an opportunity of subscribing to the funds. (Cheers).

The subscription list was then opened and the following amongst other sums were handed in viz :-Mrs. Margaret McMahon, \$5,00, James O'Brien, \$5,00, John Gillies, \$5,00, J. W. Costello, \$5,00, Michael Feron, \$5,00 Patrick Wright, \$5,00 Richard McShane, \$5,00, Professor J. Anderson, \$5,00 Professor J. Dunn, \$5,00 M. P. Ryan, \$4,00 Professor M. Daley, \$2,00 James Kehoe, \$2,00 Patrick Egan, \$1,00 besides several smaller sums.

The proposition from the Parent Association contained in Mr. McAlister's letter, which was read at last meeting and held over asking the Montreal Branch to organize Home Rule societies in the Dominion, was then taken up and discussed after which it was moved by M. P. Ryan Esq, and second-

ed by Professor McKay and

Resolved:—"That the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League earnestly urges upon their fellow Countrymen in other Cities and Towns in the Dominion to form Home Rule organizations and to promote the Cause by their sympathy and support. And this association will at all times be ready and willing to give such information and assistance to the Irish people of the Dominion as is within its power, to promote the formation of such associations." Passed unanimously.

Eloquent speeches were made by the mover and seconder of the above resolution, and also by Mesers. J. J. Curran, Q.C., O'Neill, Costello, Hatchette, and

A number of Home Rule books and pamphlets, just received from Dublin were distributed and after the transaction of some routine business the meet-

Miss Rosa D'Erina, Ireland's prima donna, in company with Major Edmund Mallett, visited the White House yesterday morning and was most cordially received by the President and Mrs. Grant. General Sherman, Col. Fred. Grant and wife, and Private Secretary Grant were also present.

The visit was a most agreeable one, and Miss D'Erina sang, with piano accompaniment, several of her selections, among them "The Last Rose of Summer," "La Calescra" is Spanish, "Quand tu Chantes" in French, "Ave Maria" in Latin, by Cherubini, and "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," by Handel. Mrs Col. Fred. Grant, who is herself an accomplished cantatrice and musician, complimented Miss D'Erina on her artistic rendition of the music of the great composers, as also did all the company. In the course of the afternoon Mrs. President Grant sent Miss D'Erina a beautiful bouquet of choice flowers .- Washington Chronicle, May 17th.

At a special meeting of the Municipal Council of the Village of Lennoxville, held March 15th it was moved by Councillor Chapman, seconded by Councillor Wilson, and

Resolved—That this Council beg to offer their expression of sympathy with M. L. Connolly, Esq., J.P., late Mayor of this Municipality, on the occasion of the great affliction with which he has been visited by the death of his wife, and that the Secretary-Treasurer to convey him a copy of this Resolu-RM. HART, Sec. Treas.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

At the late Elora cattle fair prices averaged from 4c to 4lc.

The North Simcoe Railway Company asks Barrie for \$10,000.

Preparations are being made to dredge the harbour at Port Stanley.

Smith's Falls' assessment valuation is \$1,108,200, to a population of 2.294.

Last year 1,200,074 dozen eggs valued at S15,108 were shipped from Believille, Ontario.

Mining operations are expected to be brisk on the north shore of Lake Superior this summer.

The old distillery in connection with the Elora mills has been converted into a grain warehouse. The Barrie Advance is glad to learn that the fall wheat has, after all auticipations to the contrary,

been but slightly injured. Mr. Hugh Roberts, of Pilkington, recently threshed the product of an acre of barley, which yielded seventy bushels

LAW AND CHARITY.-Whitby has fixed the Town Solicitor's salary at \$100 and the Mayor's grant for charitable puposes at \$150.

Population of Uxbridge.-Uxbridge has now a population of 1,944, with a school population of 507 between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

Coburg has voted \$5,000 bonus to a matting factory about being established there, and also a \$2,000 bonus to a knitting factory about being removed from Hastings.

THE WATER FALLING.-No further damage is reported by the floods on the Ottawa. Telegrams from the various tributaries state that the water is falling rapidly. The assessment shows that London the Little is

becoming beautifully less. That city has now a population of 18,196 as compared with 18,413 in 1875, showing a decrease of 217. Mr. T. Thompson, of Woodstock, has entered a

claim of \$20,000 against the G. W. R. Co. for compensation for the drowning of his sister. The company have offered \$2,000. The growth of Napanee is attested by the fact

that her total assessment the present year is \$916,-334; population 3,451, against assessment of \$865,-157, and population 3,364 ror last year. The system of assessing at the actual value has

been adopted in Glencoe. Last year the village assessment was only \$46,000; this year the roll foots up \$107,000. Bursting of Boom .-- By the bursting of a boom

at Trenton seventy thousand logs escaped into the bay between Prince Edward and the mainland. It is not known whether they are entirely lost or CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT .- It is stated that the Minis-

ter of Customs has placed Mr. Frank Gallaher, of

the Custom service, temporarily in charge of the Custom House at Bathurst, N. B. The Lambton County Council at a special meeting on the 6th inst., adopted plans and specifications for a new swing bridge over the Sydenham, at Dresden, to replace the one that fell on the 7th

of April. The Minister of Customs has announced that raw silk has been transferred to the free list, and that in the future a duty 171 per cent, will be imposed upon imported slate, squared for roofing pur-

A new Roman Catholic church is in course of erection on Lake Avenue, St. Catharines, near the new canal. The land we understand, was donated by Mr. Thomas Nihan. The new chapel will be a great boon to the labourers on the canal.—Globe.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., Confirmation was conferred by his Grace Archbishop Lynch in the parochial church of St. Catharines. A large number of either sex participated in the sacred rite, and also at the same time made their first Communion.

Municipal taxes in Sault Ste. Marie are not expected to exceed one quarter per cent on the dollar this year. The Government tax of two cents per acro on all patented lands in Algoma has been removed from all lands inside of the municipality.

An auctioneer named Ferguson failed some time ago in Halifax and little was expected from his estate, but as he had property in California which has since been sold to advantage, like an honest man he is now paying his creditors in full.

MARKHAM VILLAGE ASSESSMENT .- The assessment of Markham Village for 1876 shows a population of 879, an increase of 18 over last year. Judging from the present preparations of building, the increase of assessment this year will reach \$200,000 at least.

A prairie fire on a small scale occurred at Quebec last Friday night. Some incautions individual threw a lighted match in the dry grass in Cove Fields and a space of several acres was soon in a furious blaze. Beyond destroying the grass, no other damage resulted.

Mr. James I Fellows has sold to Perry Davis Son and Lawrence, of Montreal for a large sum, one half interest in his valuable medicine, known as "Fellows Hypophosphites;" he will continue to manufacture the article in St. John, N. B.

It is some years since the St. Lawrence River was as high as it is at present. The extra volume of water seems to come from one source, the Ottawa, which has reached an unprecedented level, and indicates great rain or snow falls towards the north, Ward, who murdered his wife in Caledon Township a short time ago, is to be executed on June 29th. Ryan, who murdered his wife in Peterboro's

his own life since his imprisonment.

has been committed for trial. He has tried to take

PLEASANT VISIT TO THE WHITE near by. The amount of timber cut in that section is estimated at but forty to fifty per cent, of last is estimated at but forty to fifty per cent, of last vear.

Mr. Jeremiah Buckley, of Hamilton, Ont., will
McC, 2; Martintown, J W, 2; Rawdon, Mrs P S,
be 105 years of age next month. He retains possession of all his faculties, and likes nothing better
than splitting wood and doing odd jobs around the
Splitting wood and doing odd jobs around the
Splitting wood and doing odd jobs around the
Splitting wood and doing odd jobs around the Splitting wood and doing wood and doing wood around the Splitting wood and doing wood around the Splitting wood around the Spl premises. He was reared in Cork county, Ireland, and has lived in Hamilton 25 years.

A lodge of Young Britons is to be established in Picton. The meetings of the clan are to be so secret that the lads propose to hide themselves away in the basement of a house kept by an eccentric chap named Philips. The Grand Master is looking around for a good serviceable goat.—British !Vhig.

The lumber trade between St. Lawrence ports and South America, which was so brisk a few years ago is now inactive. The condition of affairs is so unsatisfactory in South American countries as to preclude any demand for some time to come.

Le Canadien claims that the repatriation policy of the Local Government is working marvellously. and in proof asserts that whereas Ditton, Chesham, and Hamberton Townships were not inhabited by more than eighty families a year back, their population now exceeds 8,000 souls. A new settlement is to be started this spring in Temiscounta.

The Hon. Edward Blake has been eleted Chancellor of the University of Toronto. The vacancies of the Senate have been filled by the following gentlemen; Thos. Taylor, M. A., Laughlan McFarlane, M. B., Thos. Hodgins, M. A., Jas. Bethune, L.L. B., Hon. S. Blake M.A., and Wm. Huston, M. A.

Mlle, Emma La Jeunesse (the Mlle, Albanie of the stage), the Canadian prima donna, has been achieving fresh triumphs in London. The London Times' criticism of her singing is highly flattering, Mile. La Jeunesse was born near Chambly, and lived for some years in Montreal, attending school at one of the Convents. Her father was a violinist

The Difficulties of Journalism are instanced in the case of the Toronto Sun which, after several years of, to outward appearance, successful existence, finds it necessary to retire from the field, owing to pecuniary difficulties. Old established journals, which some of those not inside of the scenes regard as a mine of wealth, often find it difficult to meet expenses.

Respecting the defalcation of the Dundas Postmaster the True Banner says :- The deficiency, we understand, exists principally in the Savings Bank Department, and it is said that a number of depositors have no means of establishing their claims against the Government, they having neither books nor receipts of any kind as vouchers for their deposits. We are not in a position to state what the precise amount of the defalcation is, and it is certainly to be regretted that a number of comparatively poor people will probably lose their entire savings unless they have some means of establishing their claims.

The Honorable Donald A. Smith, Chief Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, has just been presented by the officials of that Company in British North America with a handsome service of plate, valued, we hear, at £1000. In 1875, when the Hudson's Bay Company was reorganized, Mr. Smith was commissioned by the officers on this continent to act for them in rearranging their terms of partnership with the London stockholders, and their new status has proved to be so satisfactory that they have united to make this presentation to signify their appreciation of Mr. Smith's efforts and judgment.

A new census has been taken of the village of Parkhill, by order of the council, for the purpose of determining whether the inhabitants were entitled to five hotels, or three as the Commissioner had decided. It was found that the number of inhabitants was 1,739, and consequently two additional Turnips, per bush...... 0 22 houses will receive license, Mr. John Dulmage, the Royal Hotel, being one of the pair. Parkhi has increased wonderfully during late years. T population in 1872 was only 1,200, showing an i crease of over 500 in four years.

RELIEF FOR VICTIMS OF FLOOD .-- A number gentlemen, among them Mr. Alonzo Wright, P., the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. Colonel Gilmon Messrs. Henderson, Batson, F. Buchanan, Egan, an others met in the Rideau Club House, Ottawa, Friday last and opened up a subscription list the relief of the sufferers by floods at the Gatine Point. Before the meeting dispersed over \$700 w subscribed. Considerable distress exists in th

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET .- The stock of Ap cheese made in this vicinity consists of about 6,0 boxes, of which 1,100 have been sold at 10c p pound and forwarded to Liverpool. Our can Canadian cheese ranks higher than the Americ early make, as our Canadian manufactures, has not been led into the folly of making skims partially skimmed goods. The product is increasing rapidly, and the product for May will no dou be very large, and of good quality.—Tribune.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE .- We have entrusted to for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one the most powerful imported into this country, ma to order by Casella, London, England, with a modern improvements and necessary appliance f concentration and polarization of light. The own leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Died.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., An Connaughton, beloved wife of Patrick Tansey, as mother of Denis, Bernard and Owen Tansey, ag 74 years; a native of Co. Rosscommon, Irelan and a resident of this city thirty years.—R.I.P.

In Kingston, Ont., on May the 17th, Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Bajes, aged 21 years -R.I P.

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

STOCKS.

	crs	ers.	
Montreal	185 <u>}</u>	185	l
British North America			l
Ontario	••••	••••	l
City		••••	l
People's	99	• • • • •	ı
Molson's	109}	1081	Į
Toronto	*:::	• • • • •	١
Jacques Cartier	36}	353	ı
Merchants'	983	98	Į
Hochelaga	92	- 88	l
Eastern Townships	113	111	l
Ouebec		• • • •	l
St. Lawrence		* * * *	ļ
Nationale	107		į
St. Hyacinthe			Ì
Union		,	ı
Villa Maria		• • • •	l
Mechanics'	29	15	
Royal Canadian			١
Commerce	1243	1234	١
Metropolitan	65	• • • •	١
Dominion			ĺ
Hamilton	99	• • • •	l
Exchange	991	98	ĺ

Greenbacks bought at 111 dis. American Silver 8 o'clock.

W R, 50cts; Maniwaki, J L, 2; Cape Canso, N S, J C, 2; Charlottetown, P E I, S D R R, per J A G, 4; Rimouski, Rev D M, 2.
Per R D, Ottawa—Mrs M C, 6; H McE' 2.

PeriD A C. Alexandria—T C, 2; Lochiel, W D, 1. Per M L C, Lennoxville—Richmond Station, W F D, 2. Per C E, Chatham—J H, 2. Per Rev J M St Raphael,—D McD, 2. Per W C, Cornwall—Rev C M, 2. Per P F, Shamrock—Mount St Patrick, P M, 4.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .-- (Gazette) Flour # bri. of 196 b .- Follards.....\$0.00 @ \$0 00 Superior Extra 5.15 Fancy 4.75 Spring Extra..... 4.62
 Superfine
 4.35

 Extra Superfine
 5.00
 Fine 3.85 Strong Bakers'..... 4.80 0.00 City bags, [delivered] 2.47 4 60 0.56 Oats 0 353 0.36 Pease, per 66 lbs..... 0.87.1 do do U. Canada.... 0.00 0.00 Lard, per lbs. C.13
do do do pails 0.00
Chevse, per lbs., 0.11 0.00 Cheese, per lbs., 0.11
do Fall makes 0.00 0.12 0.00 Pork—New Mess......22 50 22.75Thin Mess......21 00 Dressed Hogs......0.00
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel00.00 Ashes—Pots...... 4.15 Firsts...... 0.90 5.25 0.00 Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00 0.00 Clover 0.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 06 1 11 do spring do 0 00 Barley do 0 55 0 73 Oats do 0 38 do 0 71 Peas do 0 00 Rye Dressed hogs per 100 lbs...... 8 25 8 60 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 6 00 7 00 5 00 9 00 Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 20 large rolls..... 0 15 tub dairy..... 0 00 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 12 packed..... 0 10 Apples, per brl..... 1 50 Geese, each..... 0 60 Turkeys..... 0 70 1.50 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 40 0 50 Onions, per bush..... 0 95

BUTTER.—Quiet; 20c to 22c, according to quality.

ıaı	Lumpa, por byan	
of	Potatoes, per bus 0 3	5 0 40
ili	Hay 16 (0 21 00
	Straw 10 0	
'he	Ollaw IU U	0 12 5)
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	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British	h Which
-		
of	FLOUR—XXX per bbl 6.00	to 6.00
М.	" " 100 lbs 3.00	to 3.25
ur,	Family ' 100 " 2.25	to 2.50
nd	Grain—Barley per bushel 0 50	to 0.80
on	Bye " " 0.60	to 0.61
for	Peas " " 0.71	to 0.72
au		
		to 0.40
VBS	11 4460	to 1.00
hat	Fall Wheat 0.00	to 0.00
	MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 4.00	to 5.0 0
ril	" bind " " 5.00	to 0.00
000	" per lb 0.00	to 0.00
	Mutton per lb 0.05	to 0.07
per	Ham " in store 6.14	to 0.15
rly	Veal " " 0.00	to 0.00
can	1	
ave	11, 0.13	to 0.15
or	Pork 8.50	to 9.25
ag.	Hides—No 1 untrimmed20.00	to 0.00
ubt	" 2 " 3.00	to 0.00
	" pelta 0.65	to 1.00
	Calf Skins 0.25	to 0.50
	Dekin Skins 0.00	to 0.00
นธ	Lambskins, 0.00	to 0.00
of	Tallow 0.04	to 0.07
ıde	POULTRY—Turkeys, each 0.50	to 1.00
all	Geese " 0.50	
for	1 00000 0,00	
ner	Ducks per pair 0.50	to 0.60
go	Fowls per pair 0.30	to 0.40
r of	GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag 0.45	to 0.55
he	Butter, tub, per lb 0.17	to 0.18
ще	do print 0.18 Eggs, per dozen 0.12	to 0.20
	Eggs, per dozen 0.12	to 0.15
,	Cheese, home made 0.08	to 0.10
i	Hay, per ton, new10.00	to 11.60
na	Hay, per ton, old 0.00	to 00.00
nd	Chanas Tay, Der som, Ord V.00	
ed	Straw, 4.00 Wood, Hard 4.25	to 4.50
ıd.	9 00d, Hard 4.25	to 4.75
1G)	Coal, per ton, delivered 6.50	to 7.00
	Wool, per lb, 0.00	to 0.00
ah,		

J. H. SEMPLE. MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

TOM MOORE ANNIVERSARY.

MECHANICS' HALL

MONDAY Evening May 29, 1876.

-:0:-3rd GRAND ANNUAL CELEBRATION

CATHOLIC YOUNG MENS' SOCIETY.

Some of our best professional and amateur talent

have kindly volunteered to take part in the programme of the evening; by the kind permission of Mr. E. A. MoDowell, (Academy of Music) the talented young vocalist Miss. Clara Fisher will sing on the above occasion. By kind permission of the Rev. Father Salmon

the St. Gabriel Brass Band will be in attendance. Tickets can be had at Messrs. Battle Bros. & Sheil, Bleury Street; Mesers. Sadlier's, Notre Dame St. Admission 25cts. Reserved Seats 50cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at

W. CROMPTON, Secy.

For the TRUE WITNESS.

SPRING. The following address was composed for a young lady in Quebec on her seventeenth birthday.]. Now cheerful Spring arrayed in vernal bloom, Bids vegetation burst its frozen tomb, Invites the rossignol to chant his lay, And tells the sportive lamb to come and play. All nature hears and owns her magic voice, And birds, and beasts, and woods, and fields rejoice; The 1 sweets t flowers of every scent and dye, Exhale their fragrance, and delight the eye. In every grove, the feathered warblers sing, And all creation feels the breath of Spring. How pleasant then be times to roam abroad And learn instruction from the works of God. To saunter forth in meditative mood, And court the pleasures nursed by solitude; How pleasant then, soon as the morning smiles, To cross the water to Orleans isle. There stay alone beneath the forest trees And watch their homage to the gentle breeze. In nature's beauty waving rich and gay A leafy shelter from the solar ray; Or cuil the simple flower that deck the sod And read in every leaf the name of God. How still and sweet in summer's evening's bright. When the fair moon comes forth in cloudless light To mount the citadel where the eye surveys, The lovely scene at one extended gaze. Our noble river like a silver plain, In moonlight grandeur rolling to the main, The flect of vessels floating o'er its tide, The street of houses on either side, Our pretty parishes with the spears of light, Our busy windmills in their wringles flight; The handsome trees that are studed here and there,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EMERENTA.

Around the mansion and the cottage fair.

--:0:--A Polish priest, now an exile for the Faith in Siberia, writes under date of the eighteenth of last February:-"Our great crime in the eyes of the Government is that we are Catholic priests. I have been nine years in Tobolsk, notwithstanding repeated orders from St. Petersburg for my removal to European Russia in Europe. That favour is now granted me, but I must remain under the surveillance of the police. In the place from which I write now appointed as my residence for the future I find 2 priests and five laymen, who like myself were exiled to Siberia. After many vicissitudes I now find myself in a relatively improved situation, thanks to the goodness of Providence who watches over those in affliction. "We are now arrived here from Siberia after having undergone the horrors of forced labour in the mines; but the Imperial clemency is even more severe to us than the forced labor was; for we are now deprived of the Government allowance of 6 rubles per month cr (19s sterling) which we received for our subsistence while we were at work. Now we have nothing, and must provide for ourselves. The journey from Tobolsk into European Russia, 5,000 Russian Versts occupied from May, 1875, to January last. ing place to another in company with the vilest malefacters-being so depraved as to be hardly human. And, oh, the horror of those posts!-You can form no conception of the filth,-In our present abode we were in the greatest per-

benefactors!" There is a rumor current that a number of Carlist Generals have asked to have their "grades" recognized by the Alfonsino Government. This rumor is without foundation. General Lizarrage writes to the Madrid Epoca, indignantly denying anything of the kind as far as he is concerned -"I would rather live upon charity," he says, " and beg for alms from door to door, and remain a defender of the standard of Dios Patriay Rey, the only one that can ever save Spain. I want to be one of the first, when I am wanted, to fight for the principles of our banner..... respect those who are to-day contending for the preserva-ation of Catholic unity, but I regret that they consider it possible to achieve any ultimate triumph outside of legitimacy, because Carlos VII.. the legitimate and Catholic King, alone can and renders it very exact. preserve this priceless jewel to our unfortunate

plexity how to procure the means of subsistence,

and we must have died of hunger had not God, in

his mercy, sent us some aid. It was He who dis-

posed the kind hearts of Count P- and others

of our countrymen to take pity on us. The succor

which they sent have saved us for the present.

May God hear our prayers and bless our generous

General de Iparraguire also declares most emphatically that having crossed the "Spanish frontier with Carlos VII., the legitimate King of Spain, and fought by his side during the entire campaign, he intends to close his military and political career under the banner of legitimacy."

How ITALY GOVERNS .- When men or governments have fallen f.om power or position their crimes and short comings are frequently made public. Such has been the case with Count Cavour, with Prince Bis-marck, by Count Von Arnim, and with a host of others of more distant date and lesser interest. Now it comes the turn of Signor Minghetti's government to be exposed to the contempt of the people; and a Signor Zini, former perfect at Como, and likely to be advanced to the prefecture at Palermo, draws aside the veil revealing the secrets of the fallen ministry. In a work entitled "The Criteria and modes of government in the Italian Kingdom," Zini reveals the existence and the various occupations of governmental spies or secret agents, employed in many ways to keep the government posted upon current events and the private lives and opinions of individuals. "The secret agents," writes Zini, "all paid by the Ministry of the Interior, cover Italy like an excrescence or like a leprosy; no province was safe from them. I have the list of them all, their names and qualifications.

At Rome there were sixty permanent secret agents belonging to the different cities of Italy."

Naples had forty, Florence twenty, and Milan twenty. Some of these spread themselves over the adjoining provinces. At Turin, as well as at Florence, there was a grand centre of correspondence with the ministry. Besides these there were 400 agents who travelled throughout the whole year, and had special duties and instructions. They were introduced with special recommendations into clubs and the houses of respectable people; several were entitled counts and cavaliers, and these were received amongst the highest society in the capital, and in other large cities, all the while spying out the sentiments and expressions of their hosts for the advantage of the ministry. They also supplied information to the journals and journalists paid by the ministry and thereby, frequently brought an honest name into disgrace. They also furnished correspondence to the journals which was paid for by the government. Changes took place frequently in the field of their labors and they were kept unknown to each other, lest they might combine in a compromising way. Amongst the expenses of the late government are found the monthly payments And the King of Israel had built Yahas (Jahaz). made to "writers of correspondence," some of them having 100 lire, some eighty, some sixty, others again of higher grade whose stipend ranged from all. | And I make them go (Num. xx1. zo) up having received 2,000 lire per month. "Journals at the disposition of the ministry with fixed and monthly remuneration," forms another item in the monthly remuneration," forms another item in the monthly remuneration, and amongst them are Italian, have built its gates, and I have built its towers. | I have built the King's palace, and I have construct-

والمقاء المشقيد المتطعانية سيدمها للمتاوي يرا

marckian "Reptile-press." Men employed in other And there were no wells in the part of the city, in state offices were also employed in the press depart. Qarha; and I said to all the people, Make you each ment, and receive a separate payment for this work. a well in his house. And I dug the ditches for One of the other carries ties noted by Stone Zinia. One of the other curiosities noted by Signor Zini is Qarba, for ... of Israel a certain litolographed correspondence prepared for pre- It is I, who have built Aroer (Num. xxxii. 34) and fects and sub-prefects, as admirably adapted to keep them current in the best political news, to which they were counselled to subscribe at the rate of 100 lire per annum for prefects, and fifty lire for subprefects; the money to be provided from the funds for the maintenance of public security! Such is a brief sketch of the principal features in this scandalous exposition. The government funds are thus disposed of to maintain a spy-system that reveals the secrets of families; and a press system that prepares news according to government formulæ and ruins the reputation of those obnoxious to the ministry .- Catholic Review.

The report that the Sultan offers to compromise with his Jewish creditors by turning over to them the Holy Land in payment of his bonds, has started the stories about the schemes of the Jews for the return of their people from all quarters of the globe to Palestine. Ohristian tradition assigns to them an irrepressible longing to do that same, and now the opportunity is afforded them to do it. All that is necessary is for the Rochschilds to pay what would be a mere bagatelle for them, as the papers which are running the story for the dozenth time put it, and the dream of Judea may be fulfilled. All which is very fine, but nobody has yet discovered among the Jews of London, Frankfort, Paris, Vienna and New York, in which cities they are the moneykings, an irrepressible longing to betake themselves to the desert Syrian wastes, and to surrender the place they filled in the great world to sink their capital in any Quixotic attempt to build up a picayune governmental establishment there. There are few people in the world who have better reason to be satisfied with the power they wield through their wealth in every land. Everywhere there are men of the highest culture and attainments among them, who are attached to their surroundings, and would no more think of an exodus to Syria than the average American would of settling in Central Africa, and, although, if we wait for the Jews to return to the land of Abraham we will doubtless have to wait a good while yet.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. THE COLUMN OF KING MESSA.

The article in a recent number of the Churchman, describing the discovery and acquisition of an ancient Moabitish monolith, the column of King Messa (or Mesha), deserves more attention than an indifferent reading would be likely to awaken.

The important discoveries recorded during the past few years as the result of research and exploration in the East, have brought to light many valuable memorials to confirm the truth of ancient history. The numerous inscriptions and monuments thus placed in our possession have awakened a very deep interest in the study of relics of an-While they all possess more or less tiquity. While they all possess more or less historic interest, without doubt the most valuable are those which have contributed to enrich our knowledge in sacred archivology. Of this class the most remarkable is the column of Mesha, which During that time we were marched from one halt- M. Renan, in the Journal des Debate, characterizes as the most important discovery ever made in Oriental epigraphy. It is valuable in a double point of view: first, it stands as a living witness of the facts recorded in third chapter of Second Kings, furnishing as it were, a new chapter to that Book; secondly it furnishes the earliest known specimen of alphabetic

> Carved with the graver's tools B. C. 896 to record the victories and achievements of a pompous king. it yet speaks in this the nineteenth century of the Christian era, in no uncertain sense. As it stands to-day in the Louvre, at Paris, 2,772 years after the victories it commemorates, it is an object of more than ordinary interest to all thoughtful and reflecting observers. Sacred with age and breathing the very air of antiquity, one who is familiar with its story cannot contemplate it without feelings of the deepest veneration.

The column was found on the other side of the Jordan and Dead Sea, about three days' journey to the east of Jerusalem, among the ruins of locality called by the Arabs, Dhidan, and which is really none other than the ancient and famous city on often mentioned in the I scription is composed of thirty-four lines of small and closely written characters; all the words are separated by points, and the lines themselves are divided by vertical bars into measures or verses, which arrangement facilitates the interpretation

Below is given a literal translation of the French version of the inscription, as rendered by M. Charles Clermont-Ganneau, the discoverer, and transmitted by him, some six years ago, to the French Academy. The interruptions in the text are due to the loss or effacing of certain characters, consequent upon the mutilation of the stone by the fanatic and superstitious Bedouins before it came into the final possession of its discoverer. The references are by the writer of this communication, and, though of no importance, may at least be found suggestive:

'I am Mesha, son of Chamosgad, the Dibonite, My father reigned over Moab thirty years, and I have reigned after my father. | And I have built this for Chamos (Chemosh, I. Kings, xi. 33) in Qarba (the acropolis of Dibon)—sanctuary of salvation, for he hath saved me from all my adversaries, and made me to triumph over all my enemies.

Omri (I. Kings, xvi 16) was King of Israel, and pressed Moab many days, because Chamos was irritated against him. | And his son succeeded him (I. Kings, xvi. 28), and he likewise said, I will eppress Moab. | In my day I said, I will.... and I will visit him and his house. | And Israel was ruined, ruined forever. Omri had taken possess of the land of Medeba (Issaah, xv. 2). | And he dwelt there. His son (Abab) lived forty years. he dwelt there ... His son (Ahab) lived forty years and Chamos made him perish in my time (II. Kings

Then I built Baal-Meon (Num. xxxii. 38), and I constructed Qiriathaim (Kiriathaim or Kirjathaim,

(Num. xxxii. 37.) And the men of Gad lived a long time in the land of Ataroth (Num. xxxii. 3 to 5), and the King of Israel built (Ch. xxxii. 3 to 5), and the King of Israel built (Ch. xxxii. 34) for them the city of Ataroth. | I attacked the city, and I took it. | And I killed all the people of the city in sight of Chamos and Moab. | And I took possession of Ariel (Isaiah, xxix. 1) of David, and I dragged (Ch. xxix. 4) it to the ground before the face of Chamos and Qeriot (Kerioth, Jer. xlviii. 24). And I took hither the men of Saron and the men

of Maharouth. And Chamos said to me, Go, take Nebo (Num xxxii. 38) from Israel. | I went by night, and fought against the city from daybreak till noonday. And I took it and killed all, seven thousand men. | And the women, the young maidens, for I consecrated them to Astar-Chamos. | And I brought away from there the vases of Jehovah

of Chames.

And the King of Israel had built Yahas (Jahaz), and be dwelt there at the time of his wars against me. | And Chamos drove him out from before

made the way of Arcon (Josh. xiii. 9). It is I who have constructed Beth Bamoth which was destroyed. It is I who have constructed Bosor (Jeremiah the xiviii. 24) which is mighty...at. Dibon the military chieftains, for all Dibon was subject. | And I have filled...the cities that I have added to the land of Moab.

cities that I have added to the land of Moab.
And it is I who built....Beth-Diblatheim (Ch. xlviii., 22) and Beth-Baal-Meon (Josh. xiii. 17), and I raised there the ... from the earth. And Horonaim, where dwelt.... Chamos, said to me, Go down and fight against Horonaim, Isalah, xv. 5; Jer.

zlviii.3) | Chamos, in my time...the year....
Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon M; Clermont-Ganneau for his able interpretation of this inscription, and his perseverance in overcoming insurmountable difficulties to obtain possession of so precious a monument. The above, however, is not the only interesting result of the distinguished epigraphist. Aside from the eighty or more inscriptions of minor importance, his discoveries include an important inscription of seven lines in archaic Greek, which he found carved on one of the foundation stones of an old Arabian Medrissa in the vicinity of the mosque of Omar at Jerusalem. It proves to be one of the inscribed stones placed at the entrance of the ancient temple prohibiting the Gentiles, under penalty of death, from enteriog its sacred precincts. It is much to be regretted that the action of the Turkish governor prevented the removal of this stone, which would have been placed in the Louvre at Paris as a companion to the Column of Mesha .- T. R. C .- in Churchman.

A MURDEROFS VILLAIN.-JOHANNESBURG, III, May 17.—A cooper known as the "Californian," who has been here but a short time, had a fight with another man, in which he was worsted. He then shot a man named Grendeman, and then went to his room, and just as some citizens were preparing to arrest him, appeared, flourishing 2 revolvers, and threatened to kill any one attempting to arrest him. Constable Wilking advanced to arrest him, and was shot through the brain, killing him instantly.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES .- NEW YORK MAY 17 .- A special to the Times from New Orleans says:from advices received here from East Feliciana Wilkinson county, Miss., sixteen negroes have been killed in the past three days and only one white man, he, at the beginning of the affair. latter, named Anderson, had accused a colored man of stealing, and had whipped him. Anderson was subsequently killed, and despatches, quite as trustworthy as any, say he was killed by the white regulators of Mississippi, being in bad odor, and charged with buying stolen cotton at his store.

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

WANTED All persons who have read my double-column advertisement in this paper, describing the Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend, to send for new terms. 500,000 have been sold. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED for the first of July next, a MALE TEACHER, able to teach English and French, for a Common School in the To Ontario. A competent salary will be given-the applicant should forward his certificates and state his salary. Apply to REV. J. MICHEL. Lafontane,

WANTED immediately, for School Section No. 15, St. Raphaels, a Second or Third class Male TEACHER. Salary liberal. Address either of the Trustees, ALEX. BAIN, or ANGUS McRAE, St. Raphaels, P.O., Glengarry, Ont.

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BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

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GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

HOMES IN THE WEST! No matter what part of the West you wish to settle in, read "O'Dowd's Guide to Southwest Missouri,"

before you start ... We have a mild, healthy climate, plenty of timber, prairie, and pure spring water. Unimproved, partly improved, and well improved farms, sold at low prices, on terms to suit all purchasers. We have 2 railroads, 4 good market towns, 2 Catholic churches, and large, respectable and rapidly in-creasing Irish settlements. Free transportation from St. Louis.

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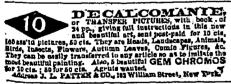
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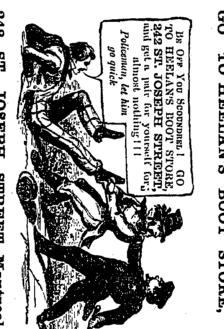
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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEREC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME VIRGINIA ETHIER, of the Parish of

Cabinet-maker, of the same place, duly au-Plaintiff;

R. O'Neill, St. Francis d

A. Pinsoneault, Janvier

M. II. Gault, McTavish

Metropolitan Hotel,

W. Stephens, Pointe aux

Notre Dame Street,

James McShane, Jr,

Salle Street,

Street.

Street,

The said ZOTIQUE ROBIN LAPOINTE, her hus-

An action for separation as to property has been

instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Enfant Jesus, said District, wife common as to property of ZOTIQUE ROBIN LAPOINTE.

PREVOST & PREFONTAINE. Attorneys for Plaintiff. CANADA,

DAME ANNE SOPHE FRAHM, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of JOHN STREET, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff;

SUPERIOR COURT.

The said JOHN STREET,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX,

HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th May, 1876.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ALPHONSE PILETTE, of Montreal, said District, Grocer, Insolvent. On Thursday, the twenty-second day of June next,

the undersigned will apply to this Court for his discharge under said Act. Montreal, 15th May, 1876. ALPHONSE PILETTE,

per A. HOULE.

His Attornoy ad litem. CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME PHILOMENE FAVREAU, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of ANTOINE BENARD, junior, coachman, of the same place, duly authorized

The said ANTOINE BENARD, her husdand,

Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the plaintiff. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1876. District of Montreal. LUCY BISSONNETTE, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of EUSEBE MARTIN, carpenter, of the same

place, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff; The said EUSEBE MARTIN, her husband, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant. Montreal, 24th April, 1876 PREVOST & PREFONTAINE,

DOMINION OF CANADA,) SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

DAME ABIGAIL E. HOLDEN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of HARLOW CHANDLER of the same place, Merchant, duig authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff:

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The said HARLOW CHANDLER, Defendant, An action for separation as to property has been For the use of the Catholic Church in the United

instituted in this cause this day. Montreal, 28th April, 1876. GILMAN & HOLTON Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC In the SUPERIOR COURT. DAME PAULINE DREYFUS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of ZACHARIAH AUER-BACH, of the same place, Merchant, duly authorized a'ester en justice.

And the said ZACHARIAH AUERBACH. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 12th April, 1878.

KEBR & CARTEB.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

FARMERRS' COLUMN.

POTATOES -Potatoes grown on land occupied by the same crop several years in succession, are generally of poor quality. To be good for the table they should be grown in a regular rotation , with other crops. If planted on broken land, long straw is an excellent manure to plough under.

PACKING BUTTER.-A well-known dairy authority gives the following directions for packing butter so that it will keep sweet for eight or nine months: Make a brine with a saturated solution of the purest salt, you can get, using one pound of saltpetre to about twenty pounds of salt. Scald the brine by bringing it to a boiling heat, skim, and apply when sufficiently cool. The casks should be carefully prepared as well as the brine. If the gum and sap in the wood are not removed before the casks are used, they will work out in the brine and affect the butter. To remove the woody flavor from the casks, a thorough steaming with a high pressure is the quickest and best means. If soaked before the steam is applied, hot steam will cut the gum and woody flavor out in a short time. If steam is not convenient, soak in brine a week or so, and then fill with boiling hot brine, and let it stand till it gets cool. By keeping the butter under the brine and the casks full and in a cool place, the butter can be kept safely. Some of the tin-lined packages which have recently been introduced, and which are easily hermetically sealed, would be much more convenient and probably fully as cheap as the old casks and brine, and are claimed to be equally efficient in preserving.

FERTILIZERS FOR CABBAGE .- S. W. asks: "May I justly conclude from your article that guano on good land will insure a luxuriant crop of cabbage for an unbroken series of years without any other manuring? Is there any advantage in hill-planting in the field over plants set out from the bed?" Reply.—Such a conclusion would not be warranted by anything in the article referred to. All cabbagegrowers know that this crop is very subject to a disease known as "club-root" (which is caused by a small insect), when it is grown a second time upon the same ground. This is sometimes, but not always, prevented by a liberal application of lime. Then cabbages contain a large portion of sulphur, so that some fertilizer containing sulphur would be needed. Guano is a very good fertilizer for cabbage, and upon good ground 1,000 pounds of it per acre would doubtless give a handsome crop. But for the reason mentioned it might be risky to hazard a second crop without another intervening. We have no doubt that by proper fertilizing corn might be profitably grown year after year, or wheat oats, barley or beans; but cabbage, turnips or other plants of the same botanical family, are affected to so great an extent with this disease that they would probably fail. We would rather plant out cabbage from a bed, than sow them in a field in hills .- N.

WHAT IT PAYS TO Do.-It pays to manage the farm with economy, and this is brought about not so much by economizing in one important particular as in many. It will pay to keep the fence corners clean, so that grass will grow in them, and so that your neighbor will not take offence because of the thistle and other foul seeds that you allow to mature and find their way into his cleanly-kept fields. It will pay to build cheap gates, as they will save enough valuable time in the busy season of the year to pay the expenses of constructing them many times over. It will also pay to have wood and water handy and near the kitchen. It will pay to build the dwelling house with the view of saving steps. In constructing and remodelling houses farmers would do well to consult with their wives, for they would suggest ideas by which the home could be made more convenient. It will pay to use more paint, indoors and out. It will pay to encourage the children. Give them an occasional day of recreation. Give the boys a colt or calf to raise, and let them have the money it is sold for to invest in some way that meets with your approval. It will pay to make home so attractive that it will always be pleasant for the man to think over his boyhood days. A pleasant home will make better boys and better men. It will pay to supply the house with an abundance of good reading matter, such as agricultural papers, etc., and as good a library as one can afford. It will pay to cultivate and plant fruit trees of all kinds. Plenty of good fruit promotes health and longevity. Finally, it will pay to do all the things we have enumerated and a hundred others that are now neglected, which many of us could do if we would only take time to think.—Coleman's Rural World.

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR THE FARM.-Top dressing at this season, with anything but the very finest and best manure, except on sod for corn, is a waste of time and labor. The effect comes too late to benefit the crop. Some active commercial fertilizer should be used instead. For grass or wheat one hundred and fifty pounds of nitrate of sods, or the same of guano, per acre, would be a good dressing. In using commercial fertilizers, it is well to make experiments as to quantities and varieties for different soils and crops. For the corn crop we have found the sooner the planting is done after the plowing, and while the soil is moist and fresh, the better. A top dressing of coarse manure upon the sod would be an excellent preparation for this crop. Many western farmers have made flax a profitable crop, the seed being in demand at the oil mills at good prices. It is a useful crop to mellow and clean the soil, and precede fall wheat with advantage. A bushel and a half of seed per acre may be sown this month upon a corn stubble. Raise the best calves, and thus gradually raise the quality of the herds. A good calf is well worth a month's fresh milk, and if their coming was timed for April, they could have the April milk, and the diarymen be richer and they the better for it. Early lambs should be pushed forward for market by giving extra food to the ewes and increasing the flow of milk. To feed the lambs meal or other food, for which their stomachs are as yet unprepared, hinders their growth. Your pigs may be pushed as fast as possible. When a week old they may be taught, without difficulty, to drink milk from a shallow pan, and in doing this the young animals may be tamed and rendered perperfectly docile. To have tame and tractable animais about the farm will add much to their value, and the ease and comfort in tending them. Feed the nursing sows well, and keep them warm. The roller should be used with judgment. It is a valuable implement, but sometimes it is used injuriously. It is most effective upon dry soils; when the soil is damp clods are easily crushed, but the surface is packed and crusted. Meadows, on the contrary, should be rolled while moist and soft, that stones and rough places may be pressed into the soil, and the surface leveled for the mower. Fall grain may be rolled with advantage the day after it is harrowed, if rain has not fallen. In purchasing tools and implements those that are lightest, other things being equal, should be choosen. To handle a heavy tool is a waste of muscle, now that steel is in universal use for the best kinds. Even a hoe should be sharp and bright to be most effective, and in a mower a dull knife will double the draft. This is equally true of horse-power machines and of hand tools .- Agriculturist.

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WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

'd; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-; respiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough somenes dry and convulsive; uneasy and discurbed sleep, with orinding of the teeth; cemper variable, but & nerally irritable, Sc.

> Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

universal success which has at tended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in dedging ourselves to the public to

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

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

r. M'Lane's Vermifuge

JES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY se any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

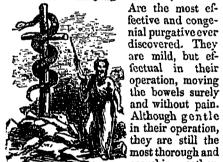
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P. S. Dealers and Physician or ering from others man Fronting Bross, will do well a write their orders diamathy and take none but Fir. M. Lands, prepared by Floring Bross, Philipbergh, Int. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermiling for lourness three-cent reamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

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Aver's Cathartic Pills,

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



promote vigorous health.

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

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

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

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

and strengthen the system by freeing

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DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un

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Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to

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With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal

yet firm in enforcing the observance of established No student will be retained whose manners and

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The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

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

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TERMS Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 4 00 1st Class, ··· 8 00

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Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1 1872.

fits! fits! fits!

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

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

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

A MOST BEMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

Philadelphia, June 28th, 1877.

Seth Hance, Baltimore, Md. — Dear Sir Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1883. Immediately may physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worso. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five its a day, at intervals of two weeks, I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1833, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two nitucks afformwards. The last one was April 5th, 1835, and they we self also several of that distressing affliction. I think that it, Pills and their good effects should be made, known everywhere, that persons who are similarity effected in the program of them. Any persons the course may have the benefit of them. Any persons the grant dence, No. 83 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

is there a cure for epilepsyl

The subjoined will answer.

GRENADA, Miss., June 30.—SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir:
You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Explicent Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. By son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuadion that Mr. Lyou tried your Pills, His case, was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his life. Persons have written to me from Albuma and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertain-Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of acceptaining my opinion in regard to your Fills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, etc., T. H. Grv. Gronada, Yalabusha County, Miss.

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

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTGOMERY, Texas, Juno 20th, 1367.

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

B. L. Deffreese.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Rend the following tostimoulal from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi.

Serm S. Hance. Baltimore, Md. — Dear Sir: I take givat pleasure in relating a case of Spasius, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afficted with this awful disease. He was fivelest tacked while quite young. He would have one of two spasius at one attack at first, but as he grew other fley, seemed to increase. Upto the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severanced trating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered self-trating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered self-trating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered self-trating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered self-trating him to the new years of the country to the original brightness fally this I take great pleasure in communicating as it most the monus of directing others to the remedy that will mind them. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Ligon.

Sont to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HAME. 103 Baltimore St., Bultimore, Md. Price, one box, 43; two, 45; twelve, 437.

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which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins

of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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RED SPRUCE GUM

Highly recommended for

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CHIAL AFFECTIONS.

HEALING, BALSAMIC, EXPECTORANT, AND

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep

GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM

Its delicious flavor makes it a great

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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Ontario..... 11th May Quebec...... 18th "Mississippi...... 25th " Dominion 1st June. Rates of Passage:-

Cabin......\$60 Steerage 24
THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the princt. pal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal and Dolzous, or. C. Brown; in Paris to

H. Genestal and Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kolle, 18 Sanctanneplads; in Bergen to Michael Kronn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 Frenchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square ; in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Build. ings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in

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SARDINIAN4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, B. N. B. Circassian.....3400 Capt. J. Wylie. Polynesian...... 4100 Captain Brown SARMATIAN......3600 Captain A. D. Aird. HIBERNIAN3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. B. PRUSSIAN..... 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R. Austrian...... 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NESTORIAN...... 2700 Capt. -Moravian. 2650 Capt. Graham. Peruvian 2600 Capt R. S. Watts. Manitoban 3150 Capt. H. Wylie. Nova-Scotian3300 Capt. Richardson.
Canadian2600 Capt. Millar
Corinthian2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. ACADIAN. 1350 Capt. Cabel. WALDENSIAN...... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. PHOENICIAN...... 2600 Capt. Menzies. Newsoundland 1500 Capt. Mylins.

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Berths not secured until paid for.

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70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to Allan BeoTHEES, James Street; or to
H. & A. ALLAN,
Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal
Lan 15 1975

Jan. 15, 1875