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## VOL. XXVI.

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#### JUBILEE BOOK,

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#### DESPAIR.

This vague sense of loneliness, this feeling apart, This strange restless yearning, the wild beating heart; The sad wistful gaze at a pitiless throng, The ne'er ending sound of a ne'er ending song, Afar in the distance the weird echoes roll With a low, solemn cadence, that thrills to the soul A song that re-school one sad monotone, One weary, sad whisper,—" alone! all alone!" Still comes the mad whisper again and again, With the same mocking tone, the same mad refrain! All alone! O, my God! while the hopes of the past In raiment dishevelled, stand mute and aghast : Down, down on my heart falls the bright fairy gold Like the dead leaves of Autumn, it falls in the mold Of a life, whose bright sunshine forever has fled, Of a life that was life; of a life that is dead! All mute and aghast, all cheerless and dread, Those hopes loom again in the chill of desp Despair for the flowers once glowing and bright; Despair for the sunshine, now shadow'd by night; Despair for the promise row crushed to the earth Despair for the gladness that perished at birth : Despair for the darkness that shuts out the glow Of all that once brightened our pathway below. Despair! dark dispair !- 'tis a pitiless guest, A fiend of darkness to enter the breast Of some way-worn mortal, some stranger to rest !

(From the Dublin Irishman.) THE

### RAPPAREES OF THE WOOD.

A TRADITION IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

By Dr. J. T. Campion.

CHAPTER XV .- FEASTING FOR THE NONCE. The abbey lands of Ireland were, as we have already written, confiscated by Henry as a part of his patent system in endeavouring to reform Holy Mother Erin.

The churches and tithes were bestowed wholesale upon the newly-manufactured bishops and clergy whilst the rich lands, domains, and pasturages were as freely and more politically divided amongst the ranks and representatives of the more influen-

This plan absorbed many a country chapel as well as many an ancient family, who were obstacles in the way of the new reformation, for the mushroom-lords of the land must not tolerate Papal edifices, and, of course, officiating priests must not exist, except by the extremest toleration under the new dispensation-Henry VIII. being Pope!

The active reformatory system did more than all this. It drove many a brave man landless and homeless, to shelter by the hillside, or in groups to bivouse in the solitary valley, gorges, caverns, or gloomy woods, under the name of outlaws, refugees, rapparees, or robbers, whilst the true and real plunderers occupied their homesteads, and invented stratagems for their final destruction, like the gentle Spencer, and the soldier Raleigh, to whom England, however, evinced, her usual gratitude for the interest taken in her service; for the one died of starvation in a Saxon garret, whilst the soldier was beheaded after half a lifetime of imprisonment.

Amongst the men driven to the woods and forests, were those into whose society we must again introduce our readers—"The Rapparees of Glory's Wood.

It was a gala-day with those poor Parishs and proscribed ones. They had a feast after their recent victory, and as their larder was well stocked and their spirits high and elated, they had determined to wrangle old time out of one day's enjoyment, at least, and to entertain themselves and their adherents to their full bent-to their hearts' content-and despite devil, and Dane, and Saxon, and every other enemy, spiritual or temporal, of the sacred sod of Saint Patrick.

And so, as evening fell, guards were set, and fires were lit, and boards were spread, and casks were broached, and oxen roasted, and general joviality 1

The Rapparees toasted their friends and compan- certainly give first vote to have it adopted and carions in arms, many of whom had been their tenants | ried out." and retainers before the Englishman's grasp fastened upon the heart of Ireland.

It was a wild and imposing scene that night in Glory's Wood—the moonlight struggling with the watch-fires—the black shadows crouching under the trees-the crackling of the blazing timber-the dark forms of the Rapparces and their guests couched in every imaginable position, their grim and Bacchinalian faces, dashed with the firelights, grotesqued by the restless shadows, and hilarious in the full swing of wit, and wine, and song. But when the fun grew fast and furious, and the revel arrived at its fullest and freest climax, the forest bell gave one long, deep, sonorous peal! another! and another! and the banquetters came to a full stop, sprang to their feet, and instantly seized their every-ready arms.

The fires were deserted, the viands rejected, the wine-cups tossed aside, at the command of O'Dwyer every man stood, with a tree before him, and his trusty weapon in his hand ready for every emergency, offensive or defensive, as it might be. A sullen silence followed and continued unbroken for a considerable time, whilst the moon rose brighter in the heavens, and the crackling fires began to spread and lessen upon the forest's floor. Then came the sound of approaching footsteps crashing through the brushwood and coppices, and voices arose upon the night and approached nearer and nearer every moment, until at length the stalwarth Rapparees stalked fairly into the area around the blazing faggots with a third party in their midst, evidently a prisoner.

"What's in the wind, O'Regan !"

" A spy, captain."

" Men, hold your places all steadily," and the captain stepped out boldly from his concealment. "Who are you, in the name of thunder?" he de-manded of the captive, "and are you tired of your life that you do your errand so carefully?"

"I have done my errand passing well, I think," said the man quietly, "I came here unsent—not as a spy, but as a missioner."

"One of Whammond's gospellers, very probably," observed O'Regan.

"You had better explain quickly and satisfactorily, Mr. Missioner," said the captain peremptorily.
"We give short shrift to any sort of spy or informer in these parts, and much less to the Puritanical members of that cursed corps."

The man smiled. "I say," voceferated the Rapparee chief, " prove, without delay, that you are no spy, and that you are not now employed in endeavouring to divert our attention to our destruction, or, by thunder, you die in your treason!",

The two men closed on their intended victim.

The captive betrayed no sign of trepidation, but leisurely and cooly undoing the belts of his great coat and loosing the buttons about his throat and breast, ulung it suddenly wide open, disclosing the rabbi around his neck, the sutane of his sacred office, and a small shining cross over his heart. "A priest!" exclaimed the captain, involuntarily.

The men retired a few paces, and raised their rude hats from their heads. ~ "Yes," said the captive, gently, "I am the priest

that the Rapparees lately protected from the cowardly civil force, and I believe you are their leader?" THE Rapparee bowed.

"Your present mode of life is reckless and not happy ?"

It was not of our choosing."

"It brings no peace, attains no object, and is sometimes stained with blood?" "Natural consequences from unnatural causes." "But it is better to do better."

" How ?" "That is what brought me here to-night. The king has turned brute and heretic-he has assumed the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Pontiff, oppressed Ireland, endeavours to uproof her ancient faith, has despoiled her churches, and desolated her lands,"

A sullen silence followed the priest's discourse for a few minutes, after which he resumed: "Resistance is vain; it may entail more evil,

but can do no good." "What do you mean to say?" broke in the Rap-

" Peace," said the priest, raising his hand in deprecation-"peace! I do not mean, or advise, or expect you to lay down your arms, and kneel to the reformed military bishop for pity or for mercy, for he does not deal in these virtues, but I have another proposal to make to you which may be more profitable, more expedient, and more acceptable. It is that you leave the country that you can no longer subsist in, except by force, and violence, and blood-

"Far easier said than done, father," laughed the captain and his men.

"But it is to show you how it may and can be done, I am also here." "Why don't you leave the country yourself, fa-

ther?" asked the Rapparec O'Regan. "A very natural question," said the priest smiling, "but very easily answered. My mission is with my scattered flock; I cannot leave them to the wolves, nor can I allow my people to live to sicken or to perish without the ministry of Him who

The captain bent his head in thought for a while and then said abuptly-

"Suppose we consent to leave Ireland, father, have you any plan to propose to enable us to do so with safety?"

"I have. Here is a passport, signed for me and a certain number of my people, and directed to the captain of "The Ogygia," now lying in Waterford harbour. Take it; make your way, singly, to the harbour, and that vessel will convey you safely to the coast of France, where you will be sure to obtain military service at once, as Irishmen have done before, and will again, as long as their own country is made too hot to hold them. I have now done my duty, by you for the great service received at your hands. It is now for you to do your duty by the men dependent on you, and for whose weal, spiritual and temporal, you have, of your own free will, rendered yourself responsible."

"I'll take the passports, father, in God's name and yours. I'll explain it to my followers, and will mood to direct; the proceeds of either into their. However, the happy pair did make their way re-

"Then, God bless you! my errand is done. I

wish you all good night, and God speed, and I will remember you always in my offices and prayers." "I suppose I may not ask you, good father, to make longer stay amongst desperate men like us?"

said Captain O'Dwyer.

"I have no choice—I must go—too many require my ministry elsewhere. May the Almighty grant you the same spiritual aid, you and yours, in your great need." And the priest moved away, followed at a respectful distance by the Captain and the two safely arrived at the open border of the forest and fairly abroad on the main road leading to his next place of mission and tefuge.

CHAPTER XVI .- MORE LOVE AND MORE MISCHIEF. Dermod's ecstatic vision was realized—the boat of the O'Kellys was loosed from its moorings on Sunday morning early, with the same happy group

aboard of her as we have already described a few chapters back. Mrs. O'Kelly, in the poop seat, Father Dermod at the bow-oar, and young Dermod and Angela, nicely tete a-tete, exchanging glowing sentences as the former pulled his pair of cars with his

back to the old people. And oh! how fascinating that English girl looked, in her old masquerading pooky bonnet and yel-low kerchief-her coarse thread hose and lumpy shoes, with odd buckles. But the gallant oarsman only saw the rad ant laughing eyes of blue, the rich blonde curls, the richer lip and glancing teeth of pearl, the magic smile, the busy little hands that he would fain overwhelm with a shower of kisses, and then place above his heart to let her feel how wildly it was beating with a pure and ardent love for her. The dowdy assumed attire of the girl heightened her charms, as the great rich ripe mellon looks twofold luxurious in the rude wicker-bas-

ket covered with vine-leaves. Dermod rowed slowly and gracefully, lingering by the bordering gardens where the fruit-trees abounded, and raspberry bushes crept to the river's edge and the big bunches of red currants dipped into the water; where the strawberries were within tempting reach and the over-freighted boughs of the tortuous apple-trees challenged the plucking of the fair fingers that grasped them.

And then it was so entrancing to sail into a mass of shadows, putting to flight the chick-dabs and water-hens, and again emerge into light and receive a shower of sun rays like a flight of arrows every shaft tipped with brightness and delight.

The young people drank their fill of love from their mutual eyes, their communing merriment, and their sweet innocence and tender years, and as the placid sheep contemplate their frisking lambs, so the old people looked silently and serene'y on, praying blessings on their heads and hopes, and deprecating all the cares, and troubles, and crosses in the long travel before them through the unequal ways of life and the turbulence of a world's warfare.

Well, the litte barque sailed again under St. John'-bridge, shooting the middle arch in gallant style, and coming torth on the other side in full stare of Ormond Castle, with its battlements afire in the morning sun.

Then they dropped down the deep pond leading to the lands of Lacken, and in a very short time turned into the little sandy tunnel in the river's bank, which Dermod had dug and furnished with block and chain to receive his boat into its protection. Then again there was the precious bustle

about landing,
The old pair easily made their way to the bank assisting each other in serious earnestness, whilst Dermod kept the craft steady, and made merry with Angela aside, at the petty struggles and mishaps which the old people experienced in endeavoring to do the thing cleverly before the spectators.

But now it was Angela's turn to disembark, and Dermod made the boat lurch, to compel her to catch at his arm, but Angela held the seat, and made, as if to call for assistance.

Father Dermod looked around, and Angela-taking advantage-stepped the seats demurely, and footing the broad stern, jumped ashore, delightfully, The little party, now, in solemn silence, approach ed the humble church, and entering its narrow

portal, mingled with the crowd who came there to worship in spirit and in truth.

We will leave them to their prayers and meditations, and proceed to look after another actor on the stage in the person of Mr. James Dullard. That worthy did not return to his home on Saturday night. He was busy carousing with some of his English cronies, who, upon learning the particulars of his fraces with the Bishop, and the little scandal of the summons to his court on Monday, advised him strongly to slip out of the way, for awhile, until the storm blew over.

James knew his master well, and therefore he knew just as well that the advice of his friends was sound and good, and ought to be followed with as little delay as possible; and accordingly, on Sunday morning he hastened from the recking tavern to leave the town, and make his way to his relatives in England.

But when he came to the North gate he was denied exit. The South gate followed suit, and the East and West janitors were equally recusant.

"Good! grunted James Dallard; " we always stop up the holes and crannies when we want to hunt down the varmint—but by"-

But James's oath being Saxon, and therefore being unusually blasphemous, and utterly unfit for repetition, we must purposely omit it, assuring our readers, at the same time, that it was perfectly in keeping with the devilish heart that dictated it and that it meant, to the fullest extent, the amount of hatred and mischief which it implored of hell to visit on the head of a certain soi-disant ecclesiastic to whom he gave credit for putting a bar sinister on the four city gates against his own wandering proclivites.

Mr. Dullard turned away from his last repulse and disappointment, with utter disgust and very bad feelings, indeed, towards his vindictive, cautious, and foreseeing enemy. He went back to the tavern and spent the Sabbath with some kindred as he had either money or credit, and was in a

throats or pockets. Therefore, was it that the bishop's ex-henchman was absent from his home the O'Kellys; and Dermod, with quite a manly both on Saturday and also on Sunday until late in and chivalric air, quite unlike his usual timid and the evening, when he returned in hot haste, and milk-sop bearing, and with a dash of tender patronmaking no reply to the anxious queries of his wife again into the streets, and was out of sight in a moment.

Mrs. Dullard shook her head, thanked God she was not too easily disturbed-remarked sagely that whilst her spouse was in his present mood that his absence was better than his company-raked down the fire-took down her bonnet and hood-locked men who had been his captors, until they saw him the street door when she got outside—pushed against it to see that it was fast-and then proceeded calmly up the town to look after her daughter. Angela.

> CHAPTER XVII .- MUCH MORE LOVE AND NO MIS-CHIEF.

On that eventful Sunday Dermod and Angela found themselves again strolling on the tempting banks of the Nore, the youth affush in the new and favourable turn of affairs, and the maiden more amenable and more amiable in her concern for the sudden cloud over her house, and the misfortune of her luckless parent.

" Now that he has broken up entirely with that Bishop Whammond," said Angela, pensively, and making Dermod the confident of her thoughts and her affairs, "I think the sconer we get back to England the better; besides, mother's people are well off, and a great check to fathers strange ways and peculiarities"

"How coldly you talk of going away, Angela," said Dermod, mournfully. "I wonder if I told you that father has resolved to go away, too, and mother, and-us all. Would you care, Angela?"

Angela started. "Going whither, Dermod?" she anxiously questioned.

"To Madrid, to my uncle, a prosperous man, who has mills and timber yards, and ships at sea. His partner has died, and he urges father to come to him, and makes all sorts of promises for our future

" Indeed !" exclaimed the maiden, wonderingly, to Madrid ?"

Dermod looked to find some anxious flush upon her cheeks, or concern within her eyes; but Angela stopped to pluck a wild flower, and defeated him, and then putting the petals to her nose, and patting them against her lips and cheeks, she archly looked at the poor neophyte of love, and tantalisingly ob served-

"How coldly you talk of going away, Dermod !" Dermod was disconcerted, vexed, piqued, and, in his despair, angry, and so, with a firm and raised voice, and a flushed brow, and the mien of a being whose noblest nature was in the ascendant, he seized his sweethcart's hand firmly within his own, and

said to her, with his honest, expressive face-"I must speak, or cry, or make a fool of myself. Angela, but it will be only this time-the first and

last time. "Dermod!" remonstrated Angela, half-laughing, half-freightened, and endeavoring to extricate her

hand from his grasp.

"No, no!" resisted the fond boy. "No, no! I must say it. I love you, Angela! I love you, Angela! I love you, Angela! Love you, Angela! There now, laugh at me, point at me, call me a fool and a fellow !- but I will love you all the same."

Angela looked at him in amazement, with admiration, with pride. Young and haudsome, manly and open-hearted, earnest and sincere, the young Irishman was not to be resisted. She was touched-sensibly touched. She met his anxious gaze with tearful eyes and heaving breast. For her woman nature and generous sympathy would not wound him

"Poor Dermod!" she uttered just above her breath, for her voice was choked with emotion-"Poor Dermod "

He felt her hand tremble, he marked how pale she grew, and when she pressed her hand upon her heart to still its tumultuous beating, he whisper-

" My dear Angela !" She covered her face with her kerchief, and, turning partly away, whilst still he held her glowing hand, uttered with the sweetest cadence—

" Ly dear Dermod !" The happy pair now walked side by side in unutterable deliciousness—walked silently and passively; the boy wild with delight, the gentle girl alarmed at her own confession, and both mutually

meamerized under the wand of the winged enchanter. Dermod sought to see the sweet lips that so lately pronounced his name with so much magic and love, and the meaning eyes that he had so often feared to meet from their raillery and glee. But Angels only turned her head away and sobbed. She had determined to have kept the secret for ever so had determined to nave kept the secret for ever so much longer; and, therefore, in its escape, like that of a spirit from a material body, the separation shook her young heart to its centre. Dermod felt relief and joy. Angela a sweet chagrin and emotion, as if a part of the charm was gone by which

she had held her lover in her golden bondage. "Angela, my love, my darling," urged Dermod in persussive ecstacy, "dont sob or cry or I will think you are sorry for what you said."

" I am not sorry, Dermod, but I"-here she let her prisoned hand freely with him, and he pressed it warmly to his heart, and Angela felt that true heart beat wildly to the pressure as though eager to attest

its devotion and fidelity.

Many a time long after that happy day, both
Dermod and Angela honestly acknowledged that
neither of them fully remembered how they reached home, or what they said or did, or anything else, except this one thing: that they felt burning anxiety to get away for the night, to be alone, to be undisturbed, unwitnessed, to lie awake, and to think, and to realize all that had occurred, and to ask their hearts and souls, was it right, was it likely to conduce to future peace and happiness, had they said or done wrong, and, above all, how, in the name of everything lovely and loving, was the burning secret to be divulged to their people? who spirits who could feel for him and with him, as long: was to divulge it? and how would the earthquakeinformation be received?

gularly and fairly enough to the paternal house of age, too, whilst he kissed his mother, whispered -who followed and questioned him, he dashed out into her ear earnestly to "take care of Angela," as he was going to her house to see how matters stood with her father and mother since the morning.

Mrs. O'Kelly saw nothing unusual in all this, except that her son seemed to be more himself and in better spirits, and her mother-heart was pleased and gratified.

Dermod dashed out of the house in the greatest blood, and proceeded on his way with the air and feeling of a person who suddenly became somebody, and who had a mission and a duty upon earth, and an interest in existence vastly in advance of all the breathing world around him. In such a mood he bounded along, and soon found himself at the door of the English shoemaker.

At the same moment Mrs. Line was in the act of turning the key in the lock, and seemed very glad

of the advent of the young visitor.
"Jem is off with himself for the night, heaven knows where," explained Mrs. Dullard; "he has taken the key of the back door—that is his sign and I'm afraid to stay in the place by myself.

All this was prime news for our hero, and he congratulated himself upon it a thousand times ever, as he led the German matron home in triumph.

Father Dermod was reading a chapter in Rodriguez as they entered. He raised his specs, took them off, wiped them, and, returning them to his nose, looked at the lad, then at Angela who arose to meet him. There were joy and happiness in the young people's eyes, and a tenderness of expression in their faces, which struck the old man as indicative of a new move, but he said nothing beyond a softly modulated "humph," and then throwing one leg over the other, drew his chair a little nearer the table, and continued his reading.

Dermod sat down next Angela, no longer timid, ashamed, or afraid; the tormenting doubt was re-moved from his mind, and his devotion and manliness assuming the ascendant made him proud and precious of his conquest. It was now poor Angela's time to be the modest and retiring, her secret was no longer her own, and she felt that the pretty talisman was gone by which she could make herself visible and invisible whenever she pleased. In other words, she could tantalise Dermod no longer, and her new position was as puzzling as it was delightful.

That night when Angela had retired into a comfortable little nook prepared for her and the passive Lina, and the paterfamilias, after stretching himself to his full height, and then bending himself as far back as his equilibrium would permit, and after two or three very portentous yawns and ejaculations, announced his intention of going off then and there, no matter who preceded him or who remained after him, to his hospitable couch; and Mrs. O'Kelly called him a big buzzard, and told him to begone, and then they both laughed and parted, young Dermod sat down by his mother's side, and leaning his head upon her shoulder, and putting his two arms about her neck drew down. her head to him and whispered in herear, although nobody at all was near them, nevertheless it was right it should be whispered.

" Mother! I must tell you all about Angela before I go to bed, or I will go crazy with thinking: about it." "And what is it all about, Dermod dear? Has-

she been unkind to you?" "Is it Angels, mother?" remonstrated the adoring lover, reprovingly.
"Well, what then, child?"

And, oh! such a story as the love-sick boy poured into the the ear of his doting mother. Such a story of glee and gladness, of purest affection and perfected bliss, that the old woman had not the heart to blow a ripple on its surface. And so she listened, and listened, whilst he recounted over and over again all that happened during that charming walk by the river side, and now and then she would nut in a little query or make an occasional observation, just to show that she felt an interest in everything that he was saying, and in everything or anything that might conduce to his peace and pleasure.

"Isn't she a grand girl, mother?" he asked, in the high tide of his glorious joyousness, "and won't you say everything good about us to father, and that I am so steady and sensible, and so wise for my years-for father likes all that sort of thingand lays great store on everything you say to him -won't you, mother dear? won't you?" The poor boy never thought for an instant that

his mother could have any ideas, opinions, or judgment to clash with his own; he was sure of HER, for she never refused him anything; but father, with his book and his spectacles, and his wisdom. he might scatter all their hopes—his and Angela's -like a dandellon flower, and they never could be put together any more.

"Go to bed, now, Dermod dear," said the loving mother, "and we'll talk it over again in the morning. You know your poor old mother will be your friend always."

CHAPTER XVIII .- DEAD FOR A DUCAT.

The next day the Marble City was in an uproar. There was a rumour abroad, which, like the incipient mutterings of a storm, increased as it progressed, until at last it, was generally known that Bishop Whammond was dead.

Yes, the great man of the day, and the best suited for his peculiar position. The times were boisterous, belligerent, and corrupt-religion was in the way, it was a stumbling-block-royalty and infamy and purity could not exist together-stern men were required to meet the new nature of thingsmen who must not hesitate between God and Mammon-men who, to come to the surface and sustain their position, must gird up their lions and declare sturdily for the devil, the world, and the flesh, enlist under their banners and be the king's men.

Whammond had been a soldier and knew the necessity of obedience; he was shrewd and a worldly man, and nicely calculated his own advantages and interests; he had been suddenly transformed into a ruling ecclesiastic, and understanding the meaning of his transformation, he was determined that both

his sword and his crozier should be at his Majesty's service, be that Majesty worldly or satanic, or both. O, Erin, how long, like the mist on thy mountains, Bishop Whammond, therefore, had been the right mantin the right place; but he had not taken into his reckoning any idea of a premature demise. No. soldier does; no resolute creature of corruption glances at all in that direction. Nevertheless, he was dead dead at the very onset of the tattle, his sword broken, his crozier reversed, his memory,

word prosen, his crozier reversed, his memory a unwept unhonored, and unsung."

He was found dead—so the rumour ran—his body stretched along the flagged way of the covered passage between the cathedral and the palace. He must have lain there since Sunday night, for on the Sabbath evening late he demained in the vestry affair the officiation had concluded to an vestry, after the officiation had concluded, to arrange general matters for the coming week, to issue particular orders, and to learn from his creatures and from his clergy all the tattle of the day, as well as the nature of the cases, and the character of the people who had been cited to appear next day at his consistorial court.

All this inquisition took up a long time, so that when his informants were all dismissed, and when he had delayed to make some necessary notes, for his further guidance, the night fell, the sexton locked the great door, his lordship walked away towards his palace, and the moon arose quite opportunely at his lordship's service.

The sexton's way to his home, at the top of the great flight of steps leading from the street to the church, was by an opposite and distant gate; so it was concluded that when he and the bishop parted, the latter must have suddenly fallen and died, and so remained until discovered upon the following morning. There is always a great deal of wonder and consternation when a great man dies. Some see in it the power and justice of God, others a mere revolution of affairs, and others still speculate for the future and tread on the dead man's body,

looking out for his successor. The colony, civil and secular, that Whammond had transplanted from England as seedlings of the new Reformation, was greatly concerned as to their prospects and deposits, for they well knew that the next ecclesiastical dignitary would import his own peculiar priests and people and leave them only as outsiders in all emoluments and places. There was nothing to be had at the hands of the old Catholic citizens, who clurg to their faith and to each other with the exclusiveness of the necessities of the times and of their hatred of the English op-

pressors of their country.

But this was a perfectly harmless state of party feeling compared with that which followed on its heels after a few consecutive hours. For then a new report came down from the cathedral and the round tower on the hill. It was a horrid whisper which set men's hair on end-a rumour that roused the devil in some wicked souls, and set all peace-loving bughers a start and a stare, for in those days intolerance always had the start, and justice usually came in after the fair, with prayers on her lips, and her balance very suspiciously adjusted.

The report and the rumor amalgamated and became fact. And that fact was that when the dead bishop's body was being washed, and otherwise prepared to be transferred into its sumptuous coffin, a little blue mark was observed over his heart. A blue mark? Had he been bewitched? Send for the leech. A skilful leech was accordingly summoned-a gloomy man, with great goggles on his eyes, and heavy, snowy locks flowing over his temples. He came enveloped in mystery and science; his cane was golden; he had his toga covered with the synonymes of the stars above, and his mind all frenzied with the glare of the oil of the midnight lamp.

The leech, however, was no ignoramus in his line. He looked at the azure stain, pronounced it " " # #0tution of continuity," and running a probe into it, found it reached the heart and its arteries, that it was a punctured wound, by a sharp, thin blade; that the hemorrhage was internal, and (what was best understood) that the man had either committed suicide or had been murdered. Nobody believed in suicide; there was no reason for it, or probability of it, and therefore the cry was, "murder most foul," "who murdered the king's bishop?" "Who dared to murder him?" Thus, the worst elements of the crowd were aroused.

burghers, of course, were the criminals, and of course, too, it followed, that it was merely a question of time until all the king's transplanted English subjects met the same fate. Therefore, there was terrible commution in the "Marble City." The foreign settlers and the foreign troops made common cause for their mutual protection, and exhibited so threatening a display that the citizens, too, prepared themseves for the defensive, or for worse.

And when trumpets blew, and files and drums cluttered away a piercing din to arms, and the great Tholsel-bell rang tumultuously in the wind, bellowing of death, calamity and danger, the burghers profited, also, of the timely warning, and the rallying cry of their natural enemies, and seized their cross-bows, quarter-staves, and ready skenes, as fully prepared to protect their homes, their altars, and their lives.

The city gates were closed and barred and guarded, and the conscript fathers of the day assembled in the common council-room to determine upon such measures of retaliation and revenge as the great cause before them demanded at their bands.

When King Hal found that the Irish people peremptorily refused to supersede the Pope and adopt himself in his stead, he affected to believe that the monasteries, abbeys, and spiritual lords of the land were the causes of the disaffection, and accordingly dismantled, plundered, and appropriated all before them. So, too, the magnates of the Marble City. taking a leaf out of the book of their lord and master, unanimously decided that the rich burghers and landowners of Kilkenny and its vicinity were the instigators of the murder of the illustrious divine, and that it was their bounden duty to muster all the physical forces, civil and military, and to swoop down upon, discossess, empty out, impoverish, beggar, and disinherit all such contumacious Popemen; and having put the proceeds in their pockets, to draw up such a fleed and representation of the whole matter as would call down upon their heads the plaudits of the King, Lords and Commons of Reformed England.

[TO HE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

There are 11,333 blind men and 8,977 blind women in the United States.

A Southern exchange states that there is an urgent demand for almost every description of farm labour especially throughout Mississippi, North Alabama, and Tennessee. In Mississippi there is still an extensive area of cotton yet ungathered, most of which it is feared, will be left to ruin in consequence of the mere lack of hands required to do the picking. According to a statement in the Louisville Conrier, planters are willingly paying four and five cents per pound for this work, which would yield to industrious men from three to five dollars per day. For day labour in other departments of farm work two to three dollars per day is paid.

To CAN Sweet Conn.-In factories where the canning of corn is carried on the process is as follows: The corn is cut from the cob, put into tin cans partly filled water, and the covers sealed. on with solder. In the cover there are three little perforations. The cans are then set in a caldron of boiling water and poiled three bours, then removed and the perforations in the cover are closed by a drop of solder. In this way every particle of air is excluded from the corn and it is thoroughly cooked.

ERIN ENCOURAGED.

The cloud of affliction hath saddened thy brow; For centuries blood bath ensanguin'd thy fountains-Oh, may it have ceased to ensanguine them now

Twas thine in the shade of depression to languish While nations quite near thee were basking in

Scarce a glimmer relieved the deep gloom of thy anguish
Thy religion seemed doomed to perpetual night.

The song of the minstrel was hushed in thy bowers Thy bright ancient halo o'erhung thee no more; A mysterious curse seemed to cripple thy powers, The flood-tide of progress was stayed at thy shores

Meanwhile, through the ever-recurring collision Of party and creed with each other, thy name. A scoff and a by word, a butt of derision, An object of scorn universal, became.

And yet, had thy sons never figured in story, The laurels of peace or of war never won? Had none ever stood in the niches of glory, .That thou shouldst seem fated to struggle and

Aye, rich as the veins their own native hills nourish Their genius in Eloquence, Science and Art; And fresh as the flowers in their green vales that

flourish, The fragrance of feeling that breathes from their heart.

Methinks thou resemblest a ship full of treasure, By tempest submerged in the depths of the sea; The billows of wrath had o'erborne without measure The riches of mind lying latent in thee.

But, Erio, take courage-a glorious morrow May burst the last bonds that thy spirit enslave Though buried so deep in the waters of sorrow, Though shalt all the brighter emerge from the wave.

The charm of romance on thy history resting, Thy dark Eastern race with its passions of fire; The fancy and wit, such a bright soul attesting, Deep interest in thee combine to inspire.

Oh, heave off the dead weight that thy bosom en cumbers. And brilliant the prospects that for thee unfold; The spirit awakened that within thee still slumbers

Will win thee a glory outshining thy old. Once more 'mid the verdure that mantles thy

mountains

Will Industry thrive neath Encouragement's sun Ouce more will thy minstrels recline by thy fountains.

Attening their strains to the streams as they run. And plenty will wave o'er thy plains and thy valleys, And commerce enliven thy populous strand; And wisdom, expelling contention and malice,

Her wings o'er a nation of brothers expand. And oh, when the muse shall awake from her slum-

berg. The mines of thy intellect fully revealed, Harp ne'er shall have rung with more exquisite numbers

Nor names been more bright than shall blazon thy shield.

#### THE PENAL CODE IN IRELAND.

A Protestant writer, Mr. Lecky, in his "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland" describes as follows the Lords, and Commons of England, as soon as releascondition of Irish Catholics under the Penal Laws

at the birth of O'Connell:-"By this code the R. Catholics were absolutely excluded from the Parliament from the magistracy from the corporations, from the bench, and from the bar. They could not vote at Parliamentary elections or at vestries. They could not act as constables, or sheriffs, or jurymen, or serve in the army or navy, conferred. As before remarked, history gives no or become solicitors, or even hold the position of account of a concession to Irish wants and wishes game-keeper or watchman. Schools were established to bring up their children as Protestants; pelled by the force of circumstances. Our grandand if they refused to avail themselves of these fathers petitioned for liberty to worship their Oreator they were deliberately consigned to hopeless ignor- in the manner they thought most pleasing to Him, ance, being excluded from the university, and and were contemptuously told that they could not debarred under crushing penalties from acting as be allowed an opinion on a matter of such moment, side, and it is a curious circumstance that on the schoolmasters, as ushers, or as private tutors, or but that under the heaviest pains and penalties very last occasion when Grattan spoke in Parliafrom sending their children abroad to obtain the they should worship as England dictated. While instruction they were refused at home. They they were bemoaning their miserable condition third Lord Gort, my father, spoke in the same decould not marry Protestants; and if such a marriage were celebrated it was annualed by law, and the priest who officiated might be hung. They could not buy land, or inherit or receive it as a gift from Protestants, or hold life annuities, or leases for more than thirty-one years or any lease on such terms that the profit of the land exceeded one-third of the rent. It any Catholic leaseholder so increased his profits that they exceeded this proportion, and did not immediately make a corresponding increase in his payments, any Protestant who gave the information could enter into possession of his farm. If any Catholic had secretly purchased his old forfeited estate, or any other land, any Protestant who informed against him might become the proprieter. The few Catholic landholders who remained were deprived of the right which all other classes possessed, of bequeathing their lands as they pleased. If their sons continued Catholic it was divided equally between them. If, however, the eldest son consented to spostatize, the | culty loomed in the distance, and large concessions estate was settled upon him, the father from that hour becoming only a life-tenant and losing all power of selling, mortgaging, or otherwise disposing instance on record, when England in a state of prosof it. If the wife of a Catholic abandoned the perity did not plunder and oppress. She never conreligion of her husband, she was immediately free from his control, and the chancellor was empowered to assign her a certain proportion of her husband's property property. If any child, however young, professed itself a Protestant, it was try confiscation, massacre, and outlawry flourished, taken from its father's care, and the chancellor so that at the present hour it is a matter for learned could oblige the father to declare upon eath the disputation among historians whether murder and value of his property, both real and personal, and robbery were more encouraged under the Stuarts or could assign for the present maintenance and future portion of the converted child such of Nassau or the republican pet of Judge Keogh, Oliver that property as the court might decree. No Cromwell. But there is no questioning the fact Catholic could be guardian either to his own no an es ions were ever made to Ireland when Engchildren or those of any other person; and land had the power to withhold them. Before the therefore a Catholic who died while his children were minors had the bitterness of reflecting land was the mere echo of the English Senate. A upon his deathbed that they must passinto the care | creature of the Crown corrected at his pleasure, and of Protestants. An annuity of from twenty to forty put his veto according to his whim upon the Acts pounds was provided as a bribe for every priest who passed this side the Channel? Why so? Because, would become a Protestant. To converta Protestant | as the Volunteers demonstrated, the national will to Catholicism was a capital offence. In every walk of life the Catholic was pursued by persecution or restriction. Except in the linen trade he could not have more than two apprentices. He could not possess a horse of more than the value of five pounds and any Protestant upon giving him five pounds could take his horse. He was compelled to pay double to the militia. He was forbidden, except under particular conditions, to live in Galway or Limerick. In case of a war with a Catholic power the Catholics were obliged to reimburse the damage done by the enemy's privateers. The legislature, it is true, did not venture absolutely to suppress their worship, but it existed only by a doubtful connivance, stigmatized as if it were a species of licensed prostitution, and subject to conditions which if they had been enforced, would have rendered its continuance impossible. An old law which prohibited it, and another which enjoined attendance at the Anglican worship, remained unrepealed, and might at any time be revived; and the former was in fact enforced during the Scotch rebellion of

1715. The parish priests, who alone were allowed

to officiate, were compelled to be registered, and

were forbidden to keep curates, or officiate anywhere

publicly orected. Pligrimages to the key wells were forbidden. Not only all monks and friare but also all Catholic Archbiahops, Bishops, deacons, and of the country, and, if after that date they were found in Ireland, they, were liable to be first imprises some and then banished; and if after that danish. It is a liable to be first imprises one and then banished; and if after that anish. It is they dealed by a certain day to leave the country, and if after that date they were found in Ireland, they, were liable to be first imprises some and then banished; and if after that banish. It is a liable to the first imprises the liable to the first imprises the liable to the pusishment of death. To tacllitate the discovery of offices and in the reliable two instincts of the liable that the discovery of offices and in the reliable two instincts of the liable that the discovery of offices and in the reliable two instincts of the liable that the discovery of offices and the reliable that the reliable that the discovery of offices and the reliable that the reliable that the discovery of offices and the reliable that offered for the discovery of Catholic Bishops, priests and schoolmasters; and a resolution of the House of Commons pronounced the prosecuting and informing against papists 'an honorable service to the Government."

WATCH AND WAIT."

Watch and wait, an advice often given to the Irish people, has the rare merit of one that can bear repetition. When a Nation has the will, but not the strength, to assert its own, the best thing it can do is to cherish that will and wait patiently for the requisite strength. It needs no logic to prove that the weakness of one of two contending parties is the strength of the other. When O'Connell gave voice to the truism-"England's weakness is Ireland's strength-England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity"-he only uttered an unquestionable fact, which the whole history of British rule in Ireland proclaims. And when he had the courage and honesty to assure her present Majesty in the dawn of her reign, "that the people of Ireland know and feel that they have a deep and vital interest in the weakness and adversity of England, he did all that a good subject could do to enlighten his Sovereign on a matter of the utmost importance. Has any change in that feeling taken place since the great O'Connell gave it utterance? He knows little of public opinion among us who would answer-Yes. It is notorious that indications of weakness and decay on the part of England carry with them to the Irish hearth "no other feelings," to use O'Connell's words, "than those of satisfaction and hope." Perhaps history furnishes no instances of one nation being so deeply interested in the weakness of an another as is seen in the case of Ireland and her enslaver. Since the commencement of the unnatural connexion the Celt never experienced a kind act at the hand of the Saxon, save when the latter happened to be immersed in extreme difficulties. The policy of the Briton from the very outset was—just as at present could it be enforced—to crush by brute force Irish aspirations for liberty—to shut up against the natives every honorable path to wealth and competence-to deprive them of every stimulus to virtuous action—to trample their national pride in the dust, and make it criminal to work for the amelioration of Fatherland. How far that policy succeeded history amply testifies. And history, too, eloquently shows the hidious tyranny, had faith and cruelty employed in the furtherance of that essentially vicious policy. The Treaty of Limerick, on the faith of which the Irish laid down their arms, is a monument of British perfidy, ruthless barbarity, and disregard of solemn engagements. The King, ed from the fear of the Irish army, violated every article of that treaty. Public faith and honour could not be more vilely, more basely and outrageously trampled upontban in the case under consideration, and to this hour those who have inherited the disgrace without making restitution in any shape have the hardihood to talk of gratitude for favors Burgoyne was sent to the right about at Saratoga, bate on Grattan's side (applause). Therefore, ce-America broke her chain. The Dutch and Spaniards assumed a threatening aspect. England's ly supported Gratian, you can understand that ! feel difficulty arrived, and the Catholic Petition that had a deep interest in appearing before you to day been ignominiously kicked out of the House of (hear, hear). But, even if it were otherwise—if my been ignominionaly kicked out of the House of Commons some months before, was picked up and family had always opposed, not supported Grattan graciously treated. It was only when beaten, humbled, and stricken with well-grounded fear that come here to day to do honor to Grattan's memory England had an ear for Irish complaints. In '82 (applause). Gentlemen, what distinguishes this the cloud again thickened. The French fleet swept the Channel—England's difficulty was in the ascendant. The Irish Volunteers said none save the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland had a right to make laws on Irish soil, and England at once acquiesced. Some ten years after this, when danger appeared at a distance, Catholic claims were voted a nuisance, and further concessions were sternly refused. But while this was the state of affairs in Ireland, clouds were gathering in another direction. Dumourier conquered at Gemappe: England's diffiwere immediately made to the slavishly loyal and applause). foolishly confiding Catholics. In fact, there is no perity did not plunder and oppress. She never conceded anything, save under the influence of pressing difficulties. The phrase, then "Watch and Wait," carries a salutary lesson to the Irish mind. Since English power became dominant in this counthe Tudors, by the monarchial worthy William of time of the Volunteers of '82, the Parliament of Irewas not called into action; the spirit of poor, puling provincialism nurtured and fed by an alien aristocracy prevailed rather than sound patriotism. The her courageous sons. This was the statesman who taxes, then as now, imposed on Ireland, were not willed that Ireland should be a great nation; and for Irish wants and according to Irish wishes. They we know how nearly, through his daring patrotism were levied, then as now, because the oppressor that cherished dream came to be an abiding reality. wished and exacted; because the nation, owing to This was the man who first labored that Catholic the incubus saddled on her, could not offer an effectant should share the equality of a nomtive resistance. In was only in the short end of mon citizenship; and we know how near these la-'82, in the hour of England's weakness, that the bors were to their fruition when they were interrupslightest change, in her policy was permitted. We ted by his untimely death; but more than all, this shall see by and bye how she struggled to undo the was the man who hirst conceived that all Irishmen good she was then forced to countenance. Accord. | might be brothers, and who first invoked that sweet ing as she gained strength she extended her exact spirit of Christian concord, without which's nation tions. Every thing that increased her stores tended is but a collection of warring elements and of jarto diminish Ireland's. The richer she grew the ring interests-powerless to defend its natural rights poorer grew her victim, and so must this direful an easy prey to the aggressions of its enemies (hear,

Some Chinese have obtained naturalization

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and devices on sashes of green, rosettes, mingled, of the rival Irish colors, ribbons, and other personal decorations were takendantly worn.

THE PROGRESION OF TRADES.

The coal labourers had 1000 men in line, headed by their President, Mr. Joseph Courcy; the coopers had 500 men, headed by their President, Mr. Patrick Higgins; the shipbuilders had 200 men, led by their President, Mr. Wm. Gregory; the coach-builders had 500 men, under their President, Mr John Wheeler; the bakers had 500 men, under their President, Mr. Nicholas Keenan; the silkweavers had 200 men; the stonecutters had 200 men; the painters had 250 men; the bricklayers had 500 men; the cabinetmakers had 100 men; the order of Foresters had 600 men. Besides these were the carmen's association, the curriers the chimney cleaners, the home rulers, the tenantry of Lady Grattan Bellew, and the citizens generally.

The banners and devices carried by the trades

were magnificent, and the procession was most imposing.

Vast crouds of people filled all the streets, College Green, where the platform stood, was a sea of

Special sents had been reserved on the platform for members and connexions of Henry Grattan's family, the principal among whom present were:-Lady Laura Grattan, widow of Grattan's eldest son Lady Esmonde, Mrs. Grattan Bellew, and Mrs. Edmund Dease, granddaughters of Henry Grattan Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, Miss Bellew, Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde and Lawrence Grattan Esmonde. Several other ladies occupied seats on the platform, including the Lady Mayoress, and Misses Butt. etc.

The members of the Grattan Committee present were :- Lord Gort, the Hon. J. P. Vereker, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., and Mr. F. Lombard, J. P. treasurers; Dr. Webb and Mr. Michael Crean, secretaries. Sir W. Carroll, J. P.; Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. George Delaney, Mr. Cotter Kyle, Mr. P. McCabe Fay, Dr. Ingram, F. T. C. D,

An immense number of representative and distinguished persons were present, including noblemen, gentry, Catholic priests, Protestant ministers, Professors, lawyers, physicians, Members of Par-liament, etc., and all the Corporation of Dublin.

LORD GORT'S PATRIOTIC SPEECE. Lord Gort was elected chairman, amid great applause. When silence was restored, he said :-GENTLEMEN :- I feel very great satisfaction at be ing called to preside. I have, gentlemen, a hereditary interest in the great name of Grattan. When he first began his Parliamentary career the first of my name—Lord Gort, then Prendergast—supported him in all the contests that took place in the House of Commons (hear hear). In the new Parliament, when Grattan took up the question of the Union, the second Lord Gort, then Colonel Vereker supported him again by his vote and speech. In the year 1800, on the memorable introduction of Lord Castlereaghs resolutions, Colonel Vereker spoke against them with so much ability and zeal that Grattan personally complimented him for the native honesty and good sense with which he fought the question. When the great division took place. Col. Vereker was one of the tellers on Grattan's membering that my three predecessors had manful. aged 73. -I hope I possess too much patriotism not to ceremony from many others in other lands is the true patriotism in which it has been brought forward. The able and famous man Mr. Sullivan. who started it made it an absolute condition that there must be no question of politics, or creed, or race introduced (hear, bear, and applause). Nobly this has been adhered to, and I hope it will be so to the end of this great day (hear, hear). I am charmed to thing I have the power of meeting here to day my fellow countrymen of every creed, of every shade of politics, all assembled to do public honor to the memory of an illustrious Irishman foud

DADY GRATTAN UNVEILS THE STATUE.

The Chairman then said-Lady Laura Grattan will now uncover the statue of the great man whose name she beara

Lady Laura Grattan stood forward, and, with a graceful movement, withdrew the covering from the statue, which then stood revealed-a noble and striking effigy of Henry Grattan. Ringing plaudits testified the satisfaction of the multitude at the appearance of the figure, and repeated cheers were given for Lady Laura Grattan, who repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment..

Mr. Gibson, M.P., moved the dedication of the statue to the Irish nation in an eloquent speech ; and Mr. Mitchel Henry, M.P., seconded the resolution, and delivered an address that was received with great cuthusiasm. He said:-

MITCHELL HENRY'S SPRECH.

The memory of Grattan is the common possession of the whole Itish race, without distinction of creed or politics. This here of ours was Ireland's most perfect orator; he stood foremost amongst her purest patriots—he was the boldest of process lest while the present relations exist. Is it hear, hear). Well, it is too, that the form of process lest while the present relations exist. Is it hear, hear). Well, it is too, that the form of grattan should stand near the forms that abroad—every combination in Europe that bodes calamity to her should bring no other feellings to lives and labors are a precious heritage to their the support of the board for his project. The chair lives and to humanity—Goldsmith; the poet man and each member subscribed handsomely. It whose refined humor and graceful imagination has its proposed to raise at least £2,000 by penny subcharmed the world—Burke, the philosopher and scriptions for the memorial, politician, whose writings constitute the best study .... The Jesuit Fathers (says the Carlow, Post of the except in their own parishes. The chapels might papers at San Francisco, and politicians are beof the statesman. Let us say here to-day that we 18th ulto, who had been conducting the Retreat in
not have bells or steeples. No crosses might be ginning to count up the Chinese vote.

are proud of them all. They represent the character this town last weeks brought, their successful and

statue of Henry Grattan be dedicated to the Irish nation, and it was passed by acclamation.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., who was warmly greeted, seconded the resolution in a thrilling speech.

He said: "Come here, Irishmen, if you be peasant or artisan, behold the figure of a man who born in the highest sphere of society, had a heart that felt for the humblest peasant on an Irish billside (applause). Come here, Catholic, and if any man preach to you the hateful creed of religious fanaticism, bring him to the feet of Grattan and tell him that where else this hideous spirit of religious discord may find a home, it cannot find a place in the land whose generous sons have raised to-day the figure of a Protestant patriot (prolonged cheers). And Irishman, if ye be Protestant, and if any man would teach you and no man can now be found to preach such a gospel-to feel a hostile thought for the masses of your fellow countrymen who may bow before a different altar from your own, come here to Coilege Green and behold in the statue to Henry Grattan, your immortal co-religionist, this splendid Irish Protestant who was the most generous protector of the liberties of his Catholic fellowcountrymen. I have the fond and proud ambition this day, the happiest in my life (cheers), that the scene of this day may hasten the growth of that feeling of conciliation, of confidence, and of concord between the peers, the peasants, the mercantile classes, the Catholics, the Protestauts, and Dissenters of Ireland (cheers).

Speeches were made by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Edmund Dease, M.P., Mr. Maurice Brooks, M P., Alderman Manning, and others.

MR. BUTT'S SPEECH,

Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., was greeted with immense applause, and delivered a brief but powerful address. He said :- "About a month has passed since one hundred years had rolled away from the day when Grattan first ascended those steps opposite as a representative. On the 9th of December, 1775, he took his seat in the Parliament House. A century looks down upon a nation-for the Irish nation is here represented-assembled in this magnificent area to do honor to his memory (applause). May his example animate future generations of Irishmen. May the principles he taught never be forgotten (hear, hear, and applause), and may the patriotism that animated his soul be enkindled in the whole nation-in the peer, the peasant, the lofts and the humble alike (applause). Surely in this splendid demonstration, which extends as far as the eye can reach; in this grand gathering of people, not brought together by any laborious can-vas-perhaps a demonstration like this was unexpected by the committee of the statue-in this great assembly of people who came here unsolicited, do we not see all the elements that ought to make a nation great, powerful, and free (applause).

THE BANQUET.

A grand Grattan Banquet was given in the evening, in the Antient Concert Rooms, at which there was an immense gathering of representative Irishmen of all classes and creeds. Mr. Isaac Butt presided; Mr. Brooks, M.P., Major, D'Arcy, J.P., and Mr. I. J. Kennedy, T.C. Vice-chairmen.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DEATH OF AN IRISH NOBLEMAN - Viscount de Vesci, suddenly on the 23rd Dec. at his London residence,

THE LAND WAR IN LOUTH,-The Dundalk Demoerat announces that the agent of the Cromartin property has instituted proceedings against at least one of the tenants who have refused to comply with his arbitrary demand for an increase of rent.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Examiners

of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Morgan D. O'Connell, son of Dr. O'Connell, Kilmallock, was admitted a licentiate of the college, baving passed creditably. ILLNESS OF MR. REDMOND, M.P .- Mr. W. A. Red-

mond, M.P., has been suffering for some days from a severe attack of jaundice, but the hon, member is progressing favourably. There is reason to anticipate an early recovery. The town of Galway is rich in antiquities, but

many of the old buildings are fallen and falling into decay through neglect. The Town Commissioners are taking steps to preserve one of these interesting relics, known as Lynch's Gateway, from further

DEATH OF A PATRIOT PRIEST.-We regret to announce the death of a true priest, and sterling putriot-Father Wm. Malone, of Heaton Norris, Stockport, England. In the ranks of the English missionary priesthood there was no more devoted and untiring servant of the Church than Father Malone, and Ireland had no son to whom her interests were dearer, or who served her more faithfully.

The Dublin Freeman says :- " On Christmas Dey his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, read three successive Masses in the Cathedral, attended at High Mass, and preached a short sermon at its conclusion. His Grace appears to be in most perfect health, and, did, not seem to be in the least exhausted by the protracted and ardnous duties which he performed."

THE NATIONAL BANK .- Advancing years and delicacy of health have induced Admiral Sir Burton MacNamara, D.L., to retire from the seat he has so long held with credit to himself and advantage to the shareholders at the Board of the National Bank. distinguished Irishman of, universally known ability, the Right Hon, Viscount Monck, has been selected to fill the place vacated by Admiral Sir Burton MacNamara.

Mrs. D'Esterre died on the 24th ult, at Ballinacurra, in the suburbs of Limerick. The deceased was the widow of Dr. D'Esterre, of Rosmanagher, in county Clare, a son of Captain D'Esterre, who fell in the celebrated duel with O'Connell. Mrs. D'Esterre had reached a very advanced age, and was much beloved for her kind and be nevolent disposition and actions, especially in relation with her neighbors.

A MEMORIAL OF O'CONNELL .- At the weekly meeting of the Ballinasloe Town Commissioners, Mr. Walsh, organising agent for a memorial of O'Connell, to be erected on the site of his birth, Lower

Control of the Contro

highly gratifying labors to a close on Sunday last, remish Leyhane, Edward Flynn, and William when the cathedral was crowded at all the Masses Cronin, all married and fathers of nineteen childwhen the cathedral was crowded at all the Masses by vast congregations eager to hear those eloquent propounders of the Gospel, who had already achieved so much lasting good during their brief stay in Carlow. The general Jubilee, now fast drawing to a close, has been attended by nearly every person in the parish.

MR. EDWARD WILLIAM O'BRIEN .- The recent lettere from Mr. Edward William O'Brien, says the the Limerick correspondent of the Freeman's Journal have given rise to much satisfaction on the part of the agricultural classes of the county Limerick. As one of the results the Newcastle Board of Guardians, of which he is chairman, has tendered to him their thanks for his administration of the affairs of the union, and more especially for his public writings on the relations between the landlords and tenants of Ireland.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY RECORD. - We (Freeman) understand that at one of the last meetings of the committee entrusted with the preparations of the Centenary Recory, it was proposed that a document should be signed by each and every member of the committee, pledging themselves to do their portion of the Record without any remuneration whatsoever, either now or at any other time. The proposal was adopted, and the document was signed by each member of the committee, except one, who declined to put his signature to it, or to be bound in any way by it.

The Rev. Father Charles Forlani, O. S. F. C., expired at the Capuchin Convent, Charlotte Quay, Cork, on the 18th ult. He was a native of Venice, a member of a noble family, and was a comparatively young man at the time of his death. He had, however been ailing for a considerable time, and his health was not equal to his arduous duties. On the removal of the Italian Fathers from Charlotte quay, he determined to join the Irish Fathers, who were about to take their place, and his return gave the greatest satisfaction, as his leaving had been a source of regret. The obsequies took place on the 21st ult., and were of a very impressive charac-

On the 22nd ult., over one hundred young women, sent out of employment by the closing of Tait's factory, left Limerick for London, to enter the employment of Messrs. Gardiner & Co., Army, Navy and Police clothiers. There was quite a ssene at the station, as the girls left, a large number of their relatives, and the public being present to see them of to their destination. The young women left under the charge or Mr Fraser. manager of the establishment, and will receive wages ranging from 10s. to 28s. per week, according to their ability in making up army cloth-

LORD MAYOR M'SWINEY AND THE FRENCH DIGNITAR-165.-The Rt., Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin has been cordially welcomed in Paris. He was presented at Versailles, to Marshal M'Mahon and the Duchess. To the latter he hauded over the balance of the sam contributed in Dublin for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France. The Marshal presented him with a full-sized bust of The Lord Mayor dined with Monsignor Dupanloup, at his villa, Viroflay, and with Count de Flaviguy and other distinguished persons. M. Veuillot will entertain him at a grand banquet on his return from Rome.

The beautiful and imposing ceremony of the blessing of a new bell took place at St. Patrick's Convent of Mercy, Mount St. Patrick, Downpatrick, on the 20th ult., by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, assisted by the clergymen of the parish. The bell which is from the firm of Sheridan & Co., Dublin, and which is of full and sweet tone, was presented to the convent by Dr. Domian, who is a native of the parish. The Catholics of the town then heard for the first time, since a State Church was foisted on ed in many instances by hostile meetings. A rentha country at the point of the bayonet, the sweet contre of this kind has just taken place with a fatal religious tone of the Angelus bell.

The site of the new Catholic Church, Castlerea. has been selected in the most convenient position in the town, and the inhabitant have now come forward with that public spirit which has ever distinguished Castleres in subscribing for the erection of the sacred edifice. The following are some of the more munificent contributions :- Mr. Michael Broderick, £200; Mr. P. Gannon, £150; Mr. P. Flynn, £150; Mr. Charles Broderick, £150; Mr. James McLaughlin, £150; Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon, £100; Mr. Michael Kelly, £100; Mr. John McDermott, £100; Mr. James Coyne, £100; Mrs. Sweeny, Cloonroughan, £100.

The Irish papers announce the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Halley, V.G., P.P., Dungarvan, which took place at his parochial residence on Christmas Evc. Dr. Halley was in his eighty-third year, and had charge of Dungarvan parish for near half a century. On Sunday succeeding Christmas, the body of the deceased clergyman was removed to the parish church, where it lay in state till next day, when a solemn High Mass and Office were celebrated under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford. The interment took place on the 28th ult., after High Mass, when the remains were buried in the centre of the parish chapel.

On the 28th ult, the ceremony of the religious profession took place at St. Gabriel's Convent of Mercy, Ballinasice. The young ladies received were Miss Cronin, of Cork, in religion Sister Mary Aloysius, and Miss Prendergast, in religion Sister Mary Louise, second eldest daughter of Mr. Prendergast, Gardiner street, Dublin. The Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, presided on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. John Kirwan, Rev. Mr. McKenage, Rev. Mr. Maloney, Rev. Mr. Costelloe, and other clergkmen from the neighborhood.

On Christmas Eve the staff of the Tuam News, presented a splendidly illuminated address to John McPhilpin, Fsq., Proprietor and Editor, Tuam News, as a mark of the regard which they entertain towards him as their employer, congratulating him on having entered his sixth year of public life as a public journalist. The address says :—" We have ample opportunity of fully recognizing all the qualities of a kind and indulgent employer, who while requiring but the legitimate labor of those in your employment, never for a moment infringed on their time or rights. May you be pleased to accept this our sincere greeting, and we hope that such mutual feeling-which is the true test of that union and cenfidence which should always exist between employer and employed-shall continue to guide the management of a journel which from its inception has deservedly merited for itself the position of the leading national journal of the province of Con-

On the 20th ult., Alderman, Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, D.L., died at his residence, the Mall, Waterford, in the 81st year of his age. The deceased gentleman had been for a long period confined to his house by a painful illness, originally caused by having been accidentally knocked down by a car as he was crossing the Mall to his residence, and his demise was expected daily for some time. In early life he took a decided stand in public life as a Liberal, and was a devoted follower of O'Connell. On the formation of the reformed Corporation he became one of its members, and for many years up to his death sat as Alderman for the Custom House Ward. Sir. Benjamin was three times Mayor of Waterford, at first two years in succession, the last time in 1867. His son, Captain G. Morris Wall, Kilkenny Fusileers, succeeds to his father's pro-The state parentaged daily gill good

A terrible catastrophe occurred in Bantry Bay on the 30th ult. A violent gale having set in, five fishermen living at Donour, on the South side of the bay, nazzed Cornelius Mournane, John Lynch, Je- | Lords Marmion.

ren, put out in an open boat to recover their nets, which were in danger of being swept away. I The boat was old and rotten, and it literally went to pieces in the heavy sea, and the whole crew, except the first named were drowned, in the sight of many: of their relatives and neighbors who were standing over them on the steep and rugged rocks, unable to render them any assistance, one, James Bohane, watched the death struggles of no less than three of his sons-in-law in the unfortunate; boat: " A subs-ription is being raised for the relief of their families.

MONUMENT TO THE FOUR MASTERS .- Father Stephens, of Killybeg, writing to the Dublin Freeman, says:— May I be permitted to ask, through the columns of the Freeman, when we are to have erected the monument to the Four Masters?" A considerable sum had been raised some years ago through the instrumentality of an esteemed citizen of yours, Sir William Wilde. In the programme originally issued the monument was to assume the form of a Celtic cross, with an inscription in more than one language, and some elaborate carrings, and to be erected in the fine old historic abbey of Donegal, where it would be surrounded by so many hallowed associations. Donegal is now becoming the beaten track for tourists in the wilds, who are to be seen in large numbers in the summer and autumn seasons exploring its matchless cliffs and its unrivalled scenery, to whom this monument to those men of world wide fame would be an additional attraction."

Mr. Butt has written a letter to the secretary of the Bublin Tenant Farmers' Protection Association in which he suggests that an organization should be set up without delay for the purpose of collecting authentic information of all instances of interference on the part of landlords with the rights and property which the Land Act is intended to secure to the occupying tenants. There is reason to fear, he says, that the tenants are being robbed of the advantages of the Act by means of new agreements and demands for increased rentsenforced by notices to quit and threats of eviction against which the Act gives no real protection, and he remarks that if it can be proved that this confiscation is going on to any considerable extent a case will be established for future legislation which it will be very difficult for even the present ministry or the present Parliament to resist.

At the last meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians, all present with one exception being Roman Catholics, the following proposed by Mr. Charles McCartby, solicitor was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow and heartfelt regret of the death of the much esteemed, amiable, and hozorable clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald Plummer, who filled the office of Protestant chaplain to the union for upwards of thirty years, discharging his duties unos-tentatiously, and like a good Christian minister, never at any time originating topics which would cause religious discussion in this board; and that the clerk do convey to his much afflicted widow our sympathy and condolence with her and her bereaved family on the death of an affectionate husband, a kind parent, a benefactor of the poor, and one who through life earned the frendship and esteem of all classes in the community, particularly the people of Newcastle West, whose interests and welfare had his able advocacy and warm support at all times."

A FATAL DUEL.-LONDON, MONDAY.-Details of a most unfortunate occurrence, in which an adventurous Irishman took a prominent part, has been sent me by a friend campaigning with the Carlists in the North of Spain. In the frontier towns on French territory political feelings run high, and there are often interchanges of warm wo:ds, followresult, the survivor of the duel being one of our countrymen whose name is very well known in the South of Ireland, where his relations have long taken the lead in local politics. It appears that after dinner in a Bayonne hotel the conversation turned on Spanish politics, with the finale of a disagreement. In the midst of the argument the Maryuis de Sofraza, a "grandee" from Madrid, retorted rather angrily on Major L--, an Irish I believe-in the Don Carlos, and a sharp reply ended in the latter getting a glass of wine in his face. Blows followed and after a vain attempt to settle the altercation a duel was arranged, L—— consenting to a fight with much reluctance. His courage was beyond doubt, as he had left the British army, in which he held a commission, in order to join Bourbaki's army during the Franco-Prussian war, and had received the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his valor while commanding in the rere guard on the disastrous retreat into Switzerland. He had also been decorated by Don Carlos and been promoted to the rank of major for his gallantry at Sommorostro, and at the battle of Alsussus, where he was wounded in the ankle. The duel was conducted with chivalrous courtesy on both sides, and the first interchange of shots having been ineffectual, the seconds decided on a second fire. The next bullet of Major L — pierced the brain of the Marquis, who died a few minutes after. No one regretted the fatal result more than the survivor, whose conduct throughout the affair was warmly commended by those who took part in the mooting. Major L- was recently in London on a mission behalf of Don Carlos, and I may add that he visited some time ago on the same errand the city which his late uncle represented .- Freeman.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Baroness Burdett Coutts proposes to establish in London a home for friendless girls.

BURYING AN INFANT ALIVE .- A man named Watson has just been sentenced at Glasgow to nine month's imprisonment for burying a live infant as if it were still-born.

DEATH OF EARL STANHOPE.—Earl Stanhope, the historian, has just died at an advanced age. The accession of his son to the peerage creates a vacancy in the Parliametary representation of East Suf-

The Lord Chamberlain of London forbade allusion in the Christmas pantomimes to the Prince of Wales' excursion to India. to the propagate series?

DEATH OF THE REV. P. A. GHANT, OF DUMPRIES. We rigret to announce the death of the Rev. Peter A. Grant, assistant priest at St. Andrew's Dumfries. Father Grant had been for some time suffering from consumption. His loss will be deeply regretted by the Catholics of Dumfries and of Lochec, near Dundee, where he was stationed for some years, and where his zeal and warm hearted piety earned the esteem and affection of his flock.—R I.P.

Whilst service was being conducted in the Parish Church of Cherry Burton, a village near Beverly, on Christmas morning, the clock weights came crashing through the belfry roof and alighted on a young girl housemaid at the rectory, who was injured beyond hope of recovery. A young man sitting by her was also hurt severely. The two injured persons were to be married the next day.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Lionel Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, Licolnshire, the Queen's champion; Mr. Dymoke was born in 1832, and was educated at Eton, and was a magistrate for the county of Lincoln. The office of Hereditary Grand Champion of England is attached to the feudal a large number of the leading inhabitants of Rothe manor of Scrivelaby, and was inherited from the say and the neighborhood assembled in the Bute applied to broken or abraded surfaces. The stople-

An Important Purguase -It is stated that the event. The provost presided, and a number of con-Duke of Forfolk has consented to sell to the corporation of Sheffield his markets in the borough for £267,000, the payment to extend over 50 years, and the balance to bear interest at 3 per cent. The committee to whom the matter was referred has reported in favour of the purchase on the terms

·LORD LOVAT'S: WILL -The Scotch confirmation, granted by the Commissariat of Inverness, of the will or settlement, dated June 24th 1870, of the Right Hon. Thomas Alexander, Baron Lovat of Lovat, Inverness shire, who died at Beaufort Castle on June the 28 last, to Simon, Lord Lovat, the son, and sole executor, has been scaled at the principal registry, London. The aggregate of the personal estate and effects of the deceased: in England and Scotland in sworn under the value of £90,000.

ORDINATION IN GLASGOW .- On Tuesday, 11st ult., His Grace Archbishop Eyre held an Ordination in the Chapel of the Episcopal Seminary, Patrick-hill, when the four Minor Orders were conferred upon Mr. Denis McCarthy; subdeacon's orders upon the Revs. John O'Neil, John Mealey, James Conaghan and Peter Donnelly; and the Disconate upon the the Rev. Peter H. Terken. Mr. McCarthy received the Tonsure the previous day in His Grace's private chapel. All these young gentlemen are Alumni of the Seminary.

A courageous little urchin named William Bolton, thirteen years of age, is credited with having saved many lives when the Goliath training ship was burnt. He was the first to get on a tank by swimming from the burning ship, and he was followed by eight or nine other boys. These wanted to shove off and get on shore; but the little fellow cried, 'No; we can take more than ten. Anybod, who dares to cast off before we have got our load I'il knock him down."

CHRISTMAS DAY IN GLASGOW .- A very gratifying change has gradually crept in as to the manner in which Christmas Day is observed in Glasgow. Formerly, with the exception of the Catholics and Episcopalians, the day was ignored by the whole of the community. But this year in particular, many of the shops were shut for at least a part of the day, and almost all were decorated On Sunday His Grace Archbishop Eyre celebrated Pontifical Mass in St. Andrew's Cathedral. His Grace had as assistant priest the Rev. Alexander Munro, and as deacons of the throne the Rev. Fathers Glancy and Maguire, two of the newly ordained students of the Episcopal Seminary, acted as deacon and subdeacon of the Mass, and the remainder of the students assisted in choir, or as his Grace's attendants.

Mr. Disraeli has distributed some notable Christmas boxes amongst his supporters. Peerages have been given to Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. John Tolle-mache, Mr. Gerard Sturt, and Sir Robert Gerard. The Duke of Richmond has had added to his list of dignities the title of Duke of Gordon. The Earl of Abergavenny is to be made a marquis, Lord Wharncliffe an earl, and an English peerage is to be bestowed upon the Earl of Hrne. The new peers are all wealthy squires of ancient lineage, and Sir Robert Gerard is the head of one of the oldest Catholic families in the kingdom. The creation will add fives votes to the Conservative strength in the House of Lords.

OPENING OF ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, JOHNSONE -This new church was opened on Sunday 26th ult, the Feast of St. Stephen. High Mass was sung by the R-v. Dr. McLachlin, Rector of St. Peter's Seminary, Partick-hill, Glasgow. The descon and sub-descon were the Rev. S. H. B. Rowson, of St. Helensburgh, who also preached during the Mass, and the Rev. Hugh Chisholm, the pastor of the church. The Rev. Hugh Donnelly, of Johnstone, acted as master. of the ceremonics. The music of the Mass was Gregorian, the Mass sung being the "Missa Brevis" of Herr Molitor, one of the Masses of the St. Cecilia Society. It was rendered with fine ability by the congregational choir, and was much appreciated by the congregation. The church consists of a nave and two transepts. The nave has existed as a school since 1867. The two transepts were added lately. In the evening a lecture was delivered on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass by the Rev. Daniel Conway, of Port Glasgow. Both it and the forencon service were well attended, there being amongst those present a large number of Protestants -- Corr. of Tablet.

LORD GERARD OF BRYN.-The following notice of the new Lord Gerard of Bryn is from the Liverpool Daily Post :- Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, thirtcenth baronet, and third son of the late John Gerard, Esq, of Windle Hall, Lancashire, was born in 1808. He was educated at Oscott Reman Catholic College. and entered the Carabineers in 1828. He was promoted to the rank of licutenant in 1836, to captain. in 1837, and retired from the army in 1838. He is a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire, of which county he was high-sheriff in 1859. He has been lieutenant-colonel in the Lancashire Yeomanry Cavalry since 1855, and Yeomanry Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel, since 1868. He married, in 1849, Harriet, daughter of E. Clifton, Esq., and has living two sons, William Cansfield, born in 1851, and now a lieu enant in the 2nd Life Guards, and Robert Joseph, born in 1857, and two daughters, Monica Mary and Catherine Frances. The family is a very ancient one, being of common ancestry with the Duke of Leinster and the Marquis of Lansdowne through one of the barons of King Edward the Confessor. The first baronet purchased the title for the sum £1,000, but the money was returned to him in consideration of his father's services in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots. The Gerards are one of the oldest Roman Catholic families of Lancashire.

For talking about "barbaric pomp and gold" in connection with the Prince of Wales, visit to India the English are taken to account by an educated Hindoo in London. He avers that his observation, corroborated by the testimony of Indian civilians, has convinced him that many of the English poor are more barbarous than the poor of India. He savs that they have solved the pauper problem in India on the family principle, whereas all Christian nations acknowledge their failure in dealing with it. As to barbarous practices, he says:—"We think it marvellous that your ladies should have the innocent birds killed that they may ornament their bonnets. I know one European who cleared 4,000 rupees in one year by sending home birds from India for that purpose. We think it marvellous that your ladies should imitate our superstitious jogees in wearing false hair, and many other strange things I might mention, which seem very barbar-ous to us," and finally in answer to the charge of idolatary, this educated Hindoo declares that his countrymen do not worship images any more than the Catholics, and that many of them do not beleve in their own gods, although they join in the worship of their temples just as so-called Christians attend church when they are not Christians.

THE ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE. The news of the accouchement of the Marchioness of Bute on Dec. 24, was made known in the town of Rothesay about 9 a.m., and immediately thereafter the County Buildings were gaily decorated with flugs, as were the venerable Castle of Rothesay, the shipping in the herbour, and the steamers plying to and from that port. The town and church bells rang out merry peals during the entire day, cannons were fired, and there was every demonstration of popular joy and satisfaction at the event. At a special meeting of the Town Council-Provost Orknoy presiding ti was resolved to send a congratulatory address to Lord: Buter: Afterwards

gratulatory toasts were proposed and warmly responded to. In the evening huge bonfires were lighted on the Long Hill, Barone Hill, and other eminences in the country. Fireworks were discharged from the walls of Rothesay Castle and Barone Hill. At seven o'clock in the evening Mount Stuart House was thronged with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen and a number of the tenantry, who had been invited to the christening of the infant; which took place in his lordship a private chapel. The Rev. George Smith was the officiating clergyman, and Dr. Noble acted as godfather on behalf of the Duke of Norfork. The child was named Margaret, and will be known as the Lady Margaret Stuart. After the baptism Monsignor Capel delivered an address. At dinner (which followed immediately thereafter) Lord Bute presided, and Mr. Henry Stuart acted as vice-chairman, and the health of Lady Margaret Stuart was proposed and drunk with great enthusiasm. All the contractors and workmen on the Bute estate were entertained to a cake-and wine banquet. At Cumnock flags were displayed, and about noon a number of the leading gentlemen of the place assembled in the Dumfries Arms Hotel and partook of cake and wine in honour of the happy occasion .- Scots-

THE CHURCH IN GLASGOW .- A correspondent writes to the London Tablet as follows :- I beg leave to send you an account of our Catholic progress in this the second city in the empire. It appears to many outside Scotland that the Catholic Church has little or no standing in this country. Such is the bigotry and narrow-minded teaching of John Knox and his followers; but if we only reflect, if we only look about us, if we only visit the Catholic churches here, we shall soon find out that it is a great mistake to think for one moment that we are not a most numerous body, that we are on the increase every day. Now I shall confine myself to a few facts-not random stories, but facts which will convince your readers that Catholicity in Glasgow is of some importance; that we are a powerful body, and an orderly, well-conducted portion of this great community. I have had good opportunities, for some time past, of noticing in a marked mauner the attendance of the faithful Catholics to their respective churches here-more so during the past season of Advent, owing, no doubt, to the Jubilee than any other cause. Be the reason what it may, certain it is that our churches are far too small, too inadequate to the fast rising wants of the Catholics. When I say that the churches are not accommodating enough I say also that the priests are not half numerous enough for our wants. In most of the churches we find that three or four more priests should be attached, so as to enable us to avail ourselves of their ministrations. I attended several churches here for some time past, and learned of missions being announced in various parts of the city. At one time I went to St. Patrick's, and at another to see and hear the good priests of St. Alphonsus's, in Hamilton-street. And on some occasions I went to Govan, and assisted at the mission which was held there under what appeared to me most painful circumstances—the church there should be called a "Turkish bath-room" for the past three weeks. Fancy in the middle of winter to see a church so heated, so crowded, so suffocated that, nothwithstanding all the windows and doors were opened, yet the officiating clergymen were actually in a Turkish bath. I am giving you facts, what I witnessed; and even more, I heard the zealous, good pastor of Govan say that it pained him beyond measure to be obliged to send away so many who could not find even standing room in his church. I am equally certain of what I say regarding the numbers who attend the Confessional. It is the Confessional that increases the numbers, the growth of our Catholic church-going people. Now the fact is that in all, or nearly all, of our churches the poor priests have had many long hours of it, hearing confessions for the past Advent. Here is a sample of what I saw in Govan Church on Friday last. The good pastor, Father Dixon, and his assistant (whose name I have heard, but cannot now remember) were in the Confessional for hours, day after day, for the past three weeks, and on Friday, the Vigil of Christmas Day, although the poor priests were on from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 4 p.m. to 11 at night, even the priest whose name I cannot now recollect, when he had celebrated his mid- I set them separate to cool and air, never pack them night Mass, immediately after went into his Confessional, and remained there as hard at work as if he had only just commenced his labours of the past 24 hours, and at 4 o'clock said his second Mass and gave the Holy Communion to hundreds-the fruits of hard labour of two good priests, for twelve hours in one day, employed in the confessional Now, Sir, what do you think of that? Let me add that no less than 300 presons had actually to go away who could not get near the over-worked priests in that over-worked church of Govan on Friday night and Christmas Day. Have I not already said enough to convince you that our churches are too inadequate, that our priests are too few by more than half to meet the growing wants of our good Catholic people in this city? I could say a deal more on positive facts, but fear I have already taken up too much of your valuable paper. It is good, however, that the Catholics outside should know of us in Scotland.

### UNITED STATES.

Minnesota women may vote on school questions. A petrified girl has been discovered in an Aikansas cave.

A movement is on foot in Maine to repeal the prohibitory law of that State.

There are 624 cotton mills in the Northern States, and 181 in the Southern States. The New York courts have decided against the

legality of theatrical performances on Sunday, holding that the Legislature has the right to control all occupations in this respect. Attempts have been made to reduce the fare in

the palace cars. An experimental train was put on the Paterson, N.J., road. The price was 25 cents. The experiment has proved a marked success, the company clearing the past season \$22,000. The Chicago Tribune says that if the New York

of their city they might have discovered where the bulk of Western grain will go as soon as the Weland canal has been enlarged. Last year there was a decrease from 1874 in vessels arriving as New York of 1,309. During the year the following vessels arrived:—Foreign ves-

sels, 5,390; coasting vessels, 14,527; total for 1875, 19,917; whole number for 1874, 21,226; decrease in 1875, 1,309. It is not generally known that there is a large and prosperous Irish settlement in the Argentine

Republic, in South America. In one of the Provinces, Buenos Ayres, there is a population of nearly 400,000, of which nearly half are Irish. It is a rich. grazing country, and the most extensive farmers in the Province are Irishmen, who hold immense tracts of land, and carry on a wool trade that rivals Australia. In 1860 they clipped 100,000,000 pounds of wool.

A Chirago chemist, who has been analysing the fashionable stripped stockings, reports that their seal-brown colour has been produced by the use of picric acid, which is present in very considerable dunntity. This acid is poisonous, and soluble in him by themselves i (Sprouted wheat makes good water and pirapiration, and therefore well, calculate food for stock, and where the quantity is not too ted to act as a poison to the skin, particularly when great it can be threshed with oats or trye which Hotel to a cake and wine banquet to celebrate the ings also contain logwood and traces of chromium. One Farmer, which is contain to contain logwood and traces of chromium.

#### HOUSE AND GARDEN ITEMS. ---:---

BAVARIAN CREAM.-One quart milk, two-third box gelatin, two eggs; soak the gelatin in milk before cooking; two table spoonfuls white sugar, lemon to flavor; boil in mold.

To DESTROY RATS AND MICE. - Take equal quantities of dry meal and unslacked lime, mix them without adding any water. Put small quantities in places infested by the rats; they will devour it, be thirsty, and the water they will drink slackens the lime and destroys them.

CORNED BEEF .- The Scientific American informs the ladies that if they would have corned beef juicy after it is cold, and not as dry as a chip, they should put it into boiling water when they put it on to cook, and they should not take it out of the put when done until cold.

For HOARSENESS-I took a severe cold lately, with sore throat and hoarseness, and was advised to heat up some mutton suet and molasses together, and take a teaspoonful occasionally and wear a suct plaster on my throat and breast. I was forced to try the remedy, and now I am glad to recommend it, as it relieved me more than anything else, and may be regarded as a remedy. Afflicted ones, try it.

A Userul Lorion.—The blooms of the common marigold (calendula), infused in equal parts of pura alcohol and water, is an admirable remedy for all kinds of wounds, cuts, bruises and burns, on man or beast. Its effect in allaying pain and removing soreness is similar to that of tincture of arnica. One ounce of the blooms to half pint alcoholand half pint water is the recipe.

BREAKFAST ROLLS .- Make a hole in two quarts of flour, and pour in one pint of curd milk that has been boiled, with a cup of butter melted in it. Add quarter of a cup of sugar, and half a cup of good reast. Let it stand without mixing two or three hours. Salt to the taste. Then knead it, and set it to rise a few hours; then mould it, and rise again in the paus before baking. The rolls require about lifteen minutes in a quick oven,

HOME-MADE HEARTH-RUGS. - A beautiful rug can he made with cotton, carpet warp, old and new rags, of flannel, ladies' cloth, broadcloth, &c. Cut the cloth about three inches long, and keep a measure to have them all alike, and if of breadcloth, one-third of an inch in width; flannel and thin woollen cloth may be cut one-half of an inch in width. Knit the rags into the warp just as the tringe is knit into mittens. Put the rags in every stitch on the right side, and back on the wrong side without putting in any rags. As it is a leavy work, it must be knit in strips of squares, and sewed together. Any pattern will do that suits the worker. I have knit one in log-cabin pattern, which is very suitable. Use course steel needles, such as are used in knitting heavy mittens;

MILE PARS .- A lady writes to the Mirror and Furmer :- "I cleanse milk pans by first rinsing them in warm water, then I wash thoroughly with hot water and soap, or if I don't wish to use soap, I put in the water a tablespoonful of saleratus to remove every particle of grease that may be on the pan. Then I pass each pan through boiling water and dry them thoroughly, and they are then clean as I use my milk pans expressly for they can be. milk and nothing else. A churn made (f wood should be seldom or never washed with soap. use saleratus whenever I think it needs it, but boiling water is what I use as a general thing. If the butter comes good and hard, as it should, boiling water is all it needs. My tray, stamp, and paddles cleanse in the same way, and dry them well before putting them away. My mother kept a separate cloth for her milk dishes, and laid great stress on having it sweet. My way is: "Put a little washing soda into hot water and wash first with this, then riuse twice with hot water, be sure the last boils, wipe from the boiling water. The soda operates in connection with the water to dissolve the milk sticking about the pans and remove it more readily. In the first place, I wash the milk off in a little luke-warm water and save it for the pigs (never washing the outside in the first water), then in as hot water as I can bear the hand in then scald in boiling hot water five or ten minutes, as the case may be, never using sonp. As I wipe them while hot, to sweat and sour. all from the pans, then wash in hot water and soap, rinse off and scald thoroughly, then put in the sunshine, and take in before they have staid out long enough to catch any dew." PRESERVING WHEAT IN THE SHOCK .- The great loss

of wheat from germination during the unprecedented wet weather of the past month brings the subject of preservation after it is cut into preminent notice; and although a discussion of the subject now may not help to save present crop, it may do some good in the future. The only object in shocking wheat is to preserve it from getting wet during the drying process it must undergo previous to being hauled into the barn or put in stack. But the manner in which much of the wheat is shocked would lead us to conclude that the only object was to get it into bunches more convenient for loading. If there was no danger of rain this would be the object principally, and the loose, spreading, uncouth bunches we so often see would answer the purpose. Wheat properly shocked will stand a great deal of rain, for a long time, too, without much injury. This has been demonstrated the present harvest. An intelligent farmer from the southern part of the State, where they have suffered most severely from wet geather, told us that well-shocked grain that he had examined was not growing-except the capswhile the adjoining field was ruined, perhaps by careless shocking. Wheat is usually bound in sheaves too large to shock well, and a good shock cannot be made with loosely bound sheaves. If the sheaves are made small and tightly bound they shook better and keep out the water better, and if they get wet they will dry out more readily than large sheaves. Every farmer almost knows how to shock grain well enough, perhaps, but they do not always do it well; very often this most particular part of the work is intrusted to boys or help, whose only object is to get it done the easiest way. Earlycut wheat will stand more exposure to weather than that cut later, for germination cannot commence until the grain is mature, and wet weather delays ournals had compared Montreal charges with those the process of maturation, so that in many instances early-cut wheat well shocked, has passed through an extended wet spell before it matured and came out wholly uninjured. Germination requires a certain amount of both heat and moisture at the same time, and the efforts of the farmer should be directed toward preventing a union of these conditions. When damp, foggy, hot weather occurs, wheat will sprout in the shock sometimes when it would not if opened out. At such times the air is saturated with moisture, and it seems to penetrate everywhere.
Mildew will gather on clothing, books, etc. in illyventilated rooms. When such weather prevails, the shocking of wheat fails to protect it from the moisture, while it is favorable to production of heat, and the two conditions necessary to germinating the grain are present in the shock. A very small portion of sprout wheat spoils the "grist," as the starch; the most important for bread-making purposes is converted into sugar. Hence, the caps and sprouted portions should be separated as well as possible from the part not sprouted. In many cases the capsheaves will be all that contain germinated grains, and these should be thrown off and gathered

the farmenintends to feed too his own animals.

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1876.

Friday, 28-St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr. (Jan. 16.) Saturday, 29-St. Francis of Sales, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Sunday, 30-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Monday, 31-St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor.

FEBRUARY, 1876. Tuesday, 1-St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr, St. Bridget, Virgin (Patroness of Ireland). Wednesday, 3—Purisication of the B. V. M. Thursday, 3—St. Martine, Virgin and Martyr.— (Jan. 30.)

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Paris letter says that probably a few days will elapse before the confusion now reigning is dissipated, and the results of the elections for Senatorial delegates are known. Gambetta and Republicans. apprehensive of a bad defeat in the Provinces if the Radicals should succeed in electing all the Senators for Paris, are strenuously working to bring about a compromise between the various Republican sections. The Bonapartist Association, styled the Conservative National Committee, has issued a manifesto announcing that they will support President MacMahon until the expiration of his term in 1880; they will then demand that an appeal to the people be made for determining the future form of Government for France.

The Spanish diplomatic representatives at the various Courts have verbally informed the Governments that after the defeat of the Carlists, which is expected in a short time, Spain hopes to be enabled to quell the Cuban insurrection through increased reinforcements. No foreign complications are anticipated, because the United States has distinctly repudiated the idea of annexing Cuba, a step which would lead to the election of a number of negro representatives to Congress. Reports from elections recently held for members of the Cortes are already coming in. In Madrid it is thought the Ministerialists have secured five districts, while two others return a Constitutionalist and Progressionist respectively. Many Constitutionalist and Republican candidates retired from the contest. Provincial reports state that the Ministerialist ma. jority is large everywhere. Senor Castelar has been elected a deputy to the Cortes in Barcelona -- Ministerial journals estimate that the new Cortes will embrace about 35 Sagastists, 16 Moderados and 3 Republicans; the remainder will be supporters of the Government. The Carlists severely bombarded San Sebastian on Thursday; some of the inhabitants were killed. The story of the Carlist General Tristany having submitted to Alfonso is disbelieved at San Sebastian. The persons who submitted to the Spanish Consulate at Bayonne were some members of the Navareze Carlists.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin special says Bismarck is confined to his room with neuraliga. The Reichstag on Monday, by a vote of 141 to 133, passed an amendment to the Penal Code providing for the punishment of offences similiar to that of Duchesne. The Reichsarzeiger, in order to counteract the effect of the translation of Count Von Arnim's latest pamphlet on "Public Opinion in England," publishes a series of official reports made by Bismarck to the Emperor in regard to the Count. These papers begin in 1872 and severly criticize Arnim as diplomat, dwelling on his unreliable character and his proneness to sub ordinate official duties to personal interest. The Emperor is reminded of his own misgivings when he appointed Arnim ambassador to Paris on account of the latter's unreliability. One of the reports to the Emperor stated that when the idea was entertained of transferring Arnim to London, a vigorous protest was received from that quarter, because of his tendency to intrigue.

A Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs the following :-- Affairs in Servia are in creasing in seriousness; parties of the Prince of Montenegro and Prince Karagergewitch have a majority in the country and in the Skuptschina, and have almost decided to get rid of Prince Milan. The Prince in a recent conference with the President of the Senate and others, declared he knew no resource and must resign. He declared a coup detat impossible, because he had no money. He subsequently summoned six Colonels to ascertain the feelings of the army, and they declared that at Least half the officers were untrustworthy. The Prince has been advised to retire to a fortress and issue a proclamation, declaring it impossible for him to reign with the present combination, still he hesitates." The New Free Press represents that the in

urgents in Turkey apprehend, as the natural sequel of the presentation of Andrassy's note, that the Imperial powers will forcibly intervene to compel them to lay down their arms. They are, consequenty, redoubling their efforts, in order to improve their position, and a brisk renewal of fighting is expected. In consequence of the Turkish defeatit is | the Catholic Church, successors of the apostles and eported that Trebinje is in the hands of the insurgents. The News special Paris telegram says it is reported that Turkey is preparing to concentrate a large army in Bulgaria next month. The Ragusa correspondent of the Times telegraphs that there has been two day's fighting between the Turks and Herzegovina insurgents, during which 380 of the former were killed and the insurgents lost 100 in killed and wounded. Trebinje is threatened with to feed the sheep as well as the lambs, he commu-

establishments in Rome gain little by the privilege himself.

their lands under the Suppression Act. If they select British funds, the bonds, or shares, must be deposited with Roman banks in name of the Giunta, and will be therefore removed from the control of ly desired to obtain? the college authorities and placed altogether in the power of the Italian Government. It will be easy. hereafter to put special taxes on these funds, or plunder them by deducting charges for their administration. Perhaps this is the secret of the refusal of the British Foreign Office to acknowledge and maintain the foreign character of these institutes. The Italian Foreign Minister, who at first wrote to recognise the British nationality of the several British and Irish colleges in Rome, finding no opposition from Sir Augustus Paget, proceeded to gain a formal declaration from the Gladstone Ministry that the colleges should have no protection as British institutes. Consequently, as Italian institutes, they may be plundered at leisure.

The reports received from time to time from the officers in command of her Majesty's ships cruising on the East coast of Africa having given cause for belief that the French flag was being improperly used by vessels carrying slaves a representation to that effect was made some months since to the French Government. An assurance was given that every effort would be made to check any such traffic, but, possibly owing to the smallness of the number of French war vessels in those waters, it would appear that the flag of that nation is still used as a cover under which to carry out slaving transactions in the Mozambique. The circumstance, has become so patent that the senior naval officer of her Majesty's ships on this part of the East Indies station has communicated the same to the governor of the settlement at Nosse Bay, and a schooner carrying French colours, the movements of which are considered suspicious, is being carefully watched.

HIS LORDSHIP, BISHOP L. Z. MOREAU. On Sunday, Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, an event took place at St. Hyacinthe, the memory of which will never vanish from the mind of its pious as well as peaceful inhabitants.

An immense concourse of clergymen and laymen were present to witness the Consecration of Rt. Reverend L. Z. Moreau as Bishop of of St. Hyacinthe. and all the faces were lit up with extraordinary joy, so much the more so as they had learned for the last 23 years to appreciate and admire the virtues of the modest prelate, for he had been in their midst that length of time and under three successive bishops directed the diocese as Vicar-General.

Revered by all for his kind and humble manners, he had been the very one upon whom the wishes of clergy and laity had concentrated themselves of late; already he had received at their hands every token of heartfelt congratulation, and now the long sighed for day had arrived when he was to be anointed their High Priest under their very eyes.

Hence the joy that beamed on all the countenances can be more easily imagined than described. Early in the morning the Cathedral was thronged. and at 8.30, when the ceremony began, the crowd was very great indeed; 10 Bishops, and over 200 Priests occupied the sanctuary, widened for the occa-

The consecrator was His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec assisted by Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers, and Bishop Fabre, coadjutor of Montreal. The other prelates present were Mgr. Langevin, of Rimouski, Mgr. Racine, of Sherbrooke, Mgr. Duhamel, of Ottawa, Mgr. Rappe, formerly Bishop of Cleveland, Mgr. Goesbriand, of Burlington, Mgr McNeirny, of Albany, Mgr. Joseph LaRoque formerly Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, and now an invalid residing in the convent of the Precious Blood at St. Hyacinthe, had sprained his foot the day before when visiting Mgr. Moreau, and was thus unable to in the pamphlet above referred to have given an ment was rendered in favor of the Seminary and be present at the ceremony.

Every thing went off admirably well; the tasteful decorations, the singing, sometimes by a select choir of trained voices, 'as during Mass (Mozart's celebrated 12th was performed), sometimes by all the clergy in unison, as tor instance at the noble and ancient Te Deum; the heart-stirring sermon, all unique, never to be forgotten by the happy people of St. Hyacinthe.

Denis, who said :--

MESSEIGNEURS, VENERABLE CONFRERES, DEAR BREthis church around the lifeless remains of our late and dearly beloved bishop, Mgr. Charles LaRocque our grief was great and well merited, for we had lost one, whose devotedness to our welfare knew no

bounds. To-day it is joy that unites us, unutterable joy at the thought that we are orphans no longer and that the father whom God has vouchsafed to give us, is on our part the object of a quite exceptional love.

Nothing on earth can be compared in greatness to the Catholic Episcopate; its origin is directly from God: its mission to govern the Church of Christ, to lead men to Heaven.

Aaron and his successors were appointed by the Lord as high-priests of his chosen people. Christ, the Eternal Son of God came in his turn as the High-Priest of the New Law, to teach us all

1st.—Origin. Already in the Old Dispensation

truth and to offer up to his heavenly Father the only sacrifice worthy of Him and capable of atoning for the sins of the world. But Christ did not intend to remain on earth in a visible manner; He therefore chose his apostles, instructed them in all his Heavenly secrets, breathed

into them His Holy Spirit, and sent them to teach

and govern His Church to the end of time, promising them to be with them constantly by His allpowerful assistance. Every lawfully constituted authority comes from God, no doubt; but evidently none as fully, as directly, as empatically as that of the bishops of

as such heirs of the promises of Christ. 2nd.—Mission. Like the good shepherd a bishop is first to protect and defend his flock, to devote himself for the good of souls, do suffer, if necessary, persecution for justice sake. Thus did Athanasius, Ambrose, Basil and all others, up to the present day, when the faithful heirs of St. Boniface withstand all the attacks of brute force or wily craft.

His mission is then to teach; united with the successor of St. Peter, to whom Christ has entrusted nicates to us in all security the food of heavenly It is now discovered that the British and Irish doctrine left to his Church by Our Blessed Saviour

of being allowed to choose English funds for the . Moneigneur, such is the dignity to which you have investment of the proceeds of the forced sale of . been raised to day; the voice of God manifested by Christ's vicar has called you to be our pastor and guide. Need I say how happy we feel that our preyers have been heard and that the one chosen is the very one whom clergy and faithful so ardent-

But with the dignity is inseparably connected the burden; the life of a bishop is necessarily to-resemble that of our Divine Lord. But allow me to assure you, that if the obedience and affection of the clergy and faithful of your diocese are able to lighten the cross placed upon your shoulders, oh! then, Monseigneur, you may look into the future without fear. In the midst of snxiety you will always find strength in our sympathy, and we in our trials we know we shall always find a refuge in the loving heart of our bishop.

#### THE SEMINARY and the OKA INDIANS.

We have before us a small pamphlet prepared by the Rev. J. Lacan, Sulpician, Director of the Oka Mission, and bearing the signature of Mr. W. Prevost, Solicitor of the Gentlemen of the Seminary, giving a brief but perfectly clear statement of the Oka Indian difficulty. The Gentlemen of the Seminary, deeply impressed with the justice of their cause, knowing full well that they had always fulfilled to the letter the requirements of the laws unostentatiously doing their good works, have never had any desire to parade before the public any statement of what in reality merely concerns themselves. For some time past, however, through the instrumentality of the Daily Witness, and other journals of a like stamp, whose hatred of our Holy Religion and everything pertaining to it blinds them to justice or even common sense, the most fierce attacks have been made on Catholicity and Catholic institutions, and the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Supice have been singled out as the special objects of the most malicious and slanderous vituperation. Our readers are aware that the demolition of a Methodist chapel at Qka, (though it was done by authority of a Writ of Her Majesty Queen Victoria,) caused the pot of Protestant indignation to boil over, and the affair culminated in the organization of what is now known as the "Protestant Defense Alliance." At the meeting it. the Mechanics' Hall, where this engine of Protestant warfare was ushered into existence, there were orators of various shades and sizes; some ministers of religion whose names figured there rather surprised us, owing to the respectability of their antecedents; others there were whose absence should have surprised us very much more, as they are always on hand when an attack is to be made on anything however remotely connected with Catholicity; there was the usual complement of Ward politicians anxious to secure aldermanic honors by ranting against the Seminary, Ecclesiastical tyranny, and the mythical rights of Methodist Indians. Lawyers, too, were present on the occasion, who, having neglected the interests of their clients, if any interests they had, were anxious that their neglect should be forgotten or unheeded in the general din and clamor to be raised against the object of common attack. It was stated then, and repeated in the journals above referred to, that the titles of the Seminary were worthless, that they could not stand the light of day, nor the test of any seri ous investigation, and it was solemnly resolved that eminent counsel should be retained, and the matter sifted to the bottom. The Montreal Gazette and Herald published temperate articles on the subject, considering the tone of their contemporaries, but excitement in Protestant circles had reached fever and enlightened Protestants were most anxious broken the silence hitherto observed by them, and that "he who runs may read."

As the pamphlet clearly shows, the whole affair, Sheriff ordering him to disposses them. divested of the cant and rant of the Protestant De finse Alliance, is a mere case of right of property, having no connection with religion at all. In answer titles, commencing with the original concession on behalf of the French Monarch, dated the 17th The following is an abstract of the Sermon October, 1717, following it up with the Royal they were by order of the Sheriff removed to the preached by Rev. Father O'Donnell, Pastor of St. "Brevet" of the 27th April, 1718, showing the re- Seminary wood yard, and a few days after were gistration of the "Brevet" in the Superior Council at Quebec on the 2nd October, 1719, and its subse-THERN,-A few months back we were gathered in quent registration at the Provincial French Registry, on the 14th of June, 1765. The titles of the | the judgment these materials belonged to the Semi-26th September, 1733, are also given. The "Brevet', of the French King of the 1st March, 1735, is mentioned ratifying former concessions, removing all restrictions thereon, and giving full ownership to the Gentlemen of the Seminary; this last "Brevet" was registered 12th October, 1735, in the Registry of the Superior Council of New France, on the 11th January, 1765, at the Registries at Quebec, and on the 14th June of the same year in the French Register after the cession of Canada to England. Thus showing in the words of the pamphlet:-

"That they therefore possess as such Animo Domini the land conceded to them in the first place, since one hundred and fifty eight years, and that conceded in the second place nearly one hundred and forty two years."

And in addition the Seminary are further confirm ed in their rights by the ordinance of the special Council of the Province of Lower Canada, 3 Vic. Cap. 30 (1841). The first chapter of the pamphlet concludes as follows:-

"Such are the titles of the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal to the property of the Fief and Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, perfect and incontestable titles, established, recognized, confirmed and ratified by the Dominion of France and England, and by the Legislature of this Country, under the sole condition that the Se minary should provide for the religious and moral Instruction of the Indians, Algonquins and Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains, of the validity of these titles there can be no doubt, and since the Act 1859, the Gentlemen of the Seminary have the absolute property in free and common soccage of all the unconceded lands in the said Seigniory.'

The second chapter deals with the question of the treatment of the Indians by the Gentlemen of the Seminary. It abundantly shows that they have ful-Seminary. It abundantly snows that they have the large and have appointed this locality at Carl ton Place of the public desired to the large and the large appointed t

following facts mentioned will be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced person that the Indians have had no reason to complain :-

"It is well known by everybody that since the removal of the mission to the Lake of Two Mountains, each head of a family of these tribes of Indians has had:

cient for all his wants; "2dly. The Permission to take in the Domaine of the Seigniory all the wood necessary for Building.

and heating purposes; "3dly. The permission to graze their cattle on

large extent of lands, called "The common";

"4thly... The use of a Church under the charge of zealous missionaries, in order that they might there perform their religious duties. "5thly. A school for the boys, presently under

the direction of the Christian Brothers. "6thly. A Convent for the girls, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation, and all this

free of any charge. "It is necessary to call to mind that for years past, for the purpose of accustoming the Indians to work, the Seminary gave them certain work which

would turn to their advantage and profit, and for

which they were amply paid. "What more would they ask?"

On the other hand how have the Indians acted towards the Seminary. Instigated by the featherbed Missionaries who, intead of seeking to propagate the Gospel where Christianity is unknown, deemed the Oka Settlement a more suitable field for their operations; they were taught to believe that by changing their religion they should become proprietors of the Seigniory. They apostatized and proclaimed their proprietorship. But did they apply to the courts for a settlement of their claims? Not at all. They committed depredation after depredation and

"Although again and again condemned by the magistrates for these breaches of the Peace, in spite of the judicious counsels given them by His Honour Judge Johnson to have recourse to the Courts if they had rights to vindicate, in spite of several judgments of the Superior Court condemning these encroachments, indifferent to these judgements and deaf to advice coming from so enlightened a source, they not only continued these acts of violence and trespasses but even assaulted the officers of the Law, and assailed the surveyor appointed by the Court to establish their boundaries.

As for the Oka Church affair the subject is fully dealt with. The Seminary by virtue of the Concessions and by the ordinance of 1841 and more particularly by the statute of 1859 are proprietors of a certain portion of land unconceded and situate at Oka. Three Iroquois chiefs as trustees of a Wesleyan Methodist congregation got an old Indian woman who had no title whatever to execute a deed of sale of this land and commenced to build thereon the chapel in question, despite legal protest regularly made. This was a flagrant violation of the Seminary's rights as owners of the property and in the words of the pamphlet:-" If a Catholic Church had been built under the same circumstances and with the same contempt of the Seminary's rights, without, doubt the Seminary would have applied to the Courts to obtain its demolition." The Seminary did not desire to prevent the Indians from having a place of worship according to their own notions on any land to which they could claim ownership. The question is simply one of legal proprietorship. The whole facts connected with the proceedings in Court are given. To the action served on the 29th May, 1875, Mr. McLaren, advocate, appeared on the 11th June on behalf of the defendants. Every professional indulgence was extended to him by the the 6th of October, nearly six months after the inthe Gentlemen of the Seminary have therefore then Mr. McLaren did not appear, no doubt because he knew that his clients had no case. Judgunvarnished tale, so clear, succint and forcible, the defendants still refusing to give up possession, Her Majesty's writ was placed in the hands of the

"On the arrival of the Sheriff, the keys of the chapel were handed over to him by one of the chiefs of the Methodist Indians; and he the Sheriff notified him at the same that the Indians might reto the charge that their titles are imperfect, the move the benches and furniture which were inside combined to make of the solemnity something Seminary unhesitatingly publish the whole of their and even the windows of the chapel, which things were therefore put aside with care and left for the future disposition of the Methodist Indians.

"As to the other materials of the Chapel they Mission, who caused them to be carted at his own cost to the property of the Protestant school house, although he was in no wise obliged thereto, as by

All these fact are fully substantiated by authentic documents. What then is there in these circumstances about which to raise a howl of virtuous indignation or to instigate men to the blind fanaticism enunciated at the grand conclave of Defensive Protestantism. Where was humanity outraged? as one speaker said on the occasion of the mass meet. ing. Who does not remember that whilst the discussion was going on in the press anent the late Guibord burial, the great cry was, "Her Majesty's writ must be obeyed?" We said certainly, by all means, and let every loyal subject submit to the decree, But now that august writ orders something pitchy darkness and profound silence; that there is to be done not against a Catholic corporation, but in no hope beyond the tomb, then the fear of judgmaintainance of its vested rights, the Ultraloyalists who were prepared to wade knee-deep in Papist blood, if necessary, to enforce the execution of Her Majesty's commands when the Catholic Church was enjoined to bury in consecrated ground

a man, who during his lifetime had scorned to obey his ecclesiastical superiors-are the first to spout disloyalty and threaten rebellion. The fact is the Witness and every one of the clique know full well that the Seminary is simply contending for the maintainance of its rights. The only thing that trou bles these gentry is that the Catholic priesthood, orany Catholic community, should have rights which the bigots and fanatics whom they represent are forced by the law of the land to respect,

We heartily recommend such of our readers as

Naw Agent.-We have appointed Mr. Senior of

71016

#### DISHONESTY IN HIGH PLACES.

An earthquake sometimes rolls under a cultivated district. On the upper crust of the earth there are green fields and vineyards; gardens of beauty and mansions of comfort ; but underneath some mighty power is at work; the pillars that support the frail crust are consumed and as has happened in the past "1st. The enjoyment of a field of an extent sumthe fair scene, the mansion, the village, the district the fruit of years of honest industry-are submerged in a moment in a miry pool.

Enormous embezzlement of Government officials has come to light of late; we are startled at the immense sums defalcated from the public revenue A few only of the guilty peculators have been exposed, but their diagrace is like the streams of smoke that burst through fissures in a volcanic district to tell of a vast but secret consumption of the public revenue. It is a melancholy fact that integrity and honor which flourished so remarkably amongst the grand old pagans of old are now ban. ished from a portion of the upper classes of society Many hold in the secrets of their hearts that to be honest is to bear a restraint tantamount to certain poverty; and many the youth who had been brought up in the shadow of a father's worthlessness has been launched on society with every feeling of integrity blighted by the vitiated atmosphere he had moved in ; his guiding star to fortune is the Quaker's advice to his son, "Make money, my boy honestly if thee can, but make it."

When we read of the millions spirited away in some recent disclosures; the millions of Tweed; the millions of Duncan Sherman, the hundreds of thousands of the Buffalo City Treasurer, and other startling defalcations, we are tempted naturally to ask where this money went to. In many cases these bold speculators whose pride like that of Moab was exceeding great, have descended from their glory and now are ekeing out a miserable existence in iudigence and want. After having laid snares for simplicity and thrown out golden baits for cupidity, they have been taken in their own toils and now hide their dishonest faces under foreign skies, where they vegetate in obscurity on the ruins of their princely ill-gotten fortunes whilst their deserted families are forced to exhaust the chalice of disgrace they have left behind them But the present prosperity and honor paid to some of the most notorious defaulters constitute an enigma of Providence which will be answered on the Creator's great reckoning day.

We have seen in our rambles in this country and notably through the States, the lordly mansions and comfort of men whose past history was wrapt up with the wreck or institutions and the ruin of families. There is always something sinister hovering over such opulence, and one might fancy he heard the ill-omined bird of night perched on the summit of these palaces which have been cemented in the tears and possessions of the innocent crying out ' Wo! wo!"

The vast spread of infidelity and its first born under the generic term of masonry, accounts to our mind for the low standard of morality amongst the aristocracy. The arm of the law has but a teeble stroke for its own administrators. If more severity were used there would be more cowards amongst our officials. Beyond this feeble barrier of a fear of detection there is no restraint; there is no future in their hopes; therefore no morality in their religion. There is no country in the world in such Counsel for the Seminary, who waited for months for a bankrupt condition as the boasted united Italy; its the fyling of a plea promised on the part of his clients | treasury is kept empty by a wholesale system of Time and again he was verbally and by letter dishonesty and embezzlement and yet all the govheat, and very many Catholics as well as liberal requested to enter his defense and it was not until ernment officials are excommunicated men, infidels and Freemasons; this is more or less true of Gerthat a true statement of the matter should be laid stitution of the action, that a foreclosure was grant- many and the United Sfates. Embezzlement before the public. In view of all the circumstances ed. Inscribed for proof on the 13th October, even amongst the higher officials of England and her colonies is seldom found, for an English gentleman has a guiding spirit to heroic virtue in what is known as honor, but the majesty of the law and the goddess of honor are feeble divinities where defalca. tions are so numerous. It is a strange and thrilling fact, every government in the world places its wealth and its confidence in men who never go to any place of worship; who have taken a secret oath to oppose religion and in many cases men of open implety.

We fearlessly assert where there is no God and no future there is little hope for honesty. In vain you remind the infidel of the necessity and dignity of moving in his acts in barmony with the principles on which society is based; in vain would philosgiven to the Indians by the Priest in charge of the ophy speak in silvery eloquence of the sublimity of morality, the beauties of virtue, the horrors of vice, and the degradation which sin brings on the soul it is only when the thrilling consequences of an inevitable future are thundered about the soul it will bridle and hold subdued the impetuous passions of avarice, ambition and self-love.

To the spirit of infidelity that is fast seizing the upper ten in America we trace the terrors of the Commune the projects of the International and the threatened persecution of Catholics. Tell the dishonest officials that the vital spark which animates them comes not from God, that it is an igneous vapor cast up by his own corruption like the shifting lights that are seen to move over the stagnant waters: that death is like the thunderbolt whose fall after a few moments noise is followed by ment and the remorse of guilt will flee before the power of passion like clouds before the storm; earth would no longer be anything out a den of ferocious animals whose area red with human blood would be trodden in triumph by the lawless clildren of rapine, of murder and violence.

### DEATH OF FATHER BEAUDRY.

With regret we announce the death of the Rev. M. Hercules Beaudry, Parish Priest of St. Remi, P.Q. The deceased Rev. gentleman had been in a delicate state of health for the past few years, and he breathed his last at his residence in St. Remi, on Thursday, January 20th, fortified by all the rites of our holy religion. His funeral took place on Tuesday last at St. Remi, and was attended by contingents from the neighboring parishes, as well as take a deep interest in this question to read the by large numbers from Montreal, by whom the late pamphlet of which we give the full text in this Rev. gentleman was highly esteemed. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

A new paper, the Central Canadian, has cappeared

# AN HISTORICAL NOTICE

DIFFICULTIES WHICH HAVE BECENTLY ARISEN. BETWEEN THE GOOD GAS TO

SEMINARY of ST. SULPICE of Montreal AND CERTAIN

INDIANS, AT OKA, LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS

A MERE CASE of RIGHT of PROPERTY.

W BY NO MEANS A RELIGIOUS QUESTION."

#### PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Before exposing the following facts and documents, it seems proper to remark, once for all, that it has always been the rule of conduct of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, not to defend its acts in the public prints; and it is hoped that the public will be just enough to acknowledge that this rule of conduct has been faithfully observed on the not unfrequent occasions when attacks that were unjust and more or less violent, have been directed against it.

If therefore on this occasion, the Seminary departs from its ordinary rule, it is to satisfy a general desire manifested and expressed by a large number of respectable citizens, both Catholics and Protestants, and because existing circumstances appear to

demand it. If the attacks lately directed against the Seminary could injure it alone, its accustomed silence would not be broken; but in this instance these attacks are evidently levelled not only against the Seminary but also against the other religious Communities, and against Catholics in general.

In proof of this we may state that certain journals of this city have announced the establishment of a Protestant Defensive Association; against whom is it directed? Against Catholics; and this on the occasion of a question which is purely judicial, the usurpation of a right of property, judged and condemned by the Superior Court in the month of October last; since then every stratagem has been employed to convert it into a question of religion by surrounding it with mistaken and false asser-

By these persistent assertions of statements entirely devoid of truth, certain journals of Montreal have too well succeeded in exciting public feelings

and enkinding religious strife.

It was a painful sight to witness citizens otherwise respectable, even Protestant ministers, give to these errors the form of resolutions at a public meeting lately held in Montreal, and then and there founding exciting speeches on those palpable errors in the view of stirring up the public mind against Catholics.

However painful the word it must be expressed. had these persons desired to bring on a religious and civil war, they could not employ more efficient means to succeed.

In the presence of such facts the Seminary believed that, the public good and that harmony which, it is so important, should reign amongst the different religions of this country, obliged them to break their accustomed silence and give a faithful recital, and an exact explanation of the occurrences that have taken place at Oka these last years; occurrences which certain journals have not ceased to present to the public in the most untruthful and unjust manner.

This short work establishes in the first chapter the incontestible rights of the Seminary to the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains; rights too little known even in the present day, since this ignorance of them has been the occasion of unfounded and unjust attacks against the Semi-

The 2d chapter treats of the fulfilment of the obligation of the Seminary towards the Indians. The 3rd exposes the conduct of the Indians to-

wards the Seminary. The 4th and last contains an exact statement of the last suit relative to the methodist chapel at Oka, the judgment rendered in that case, and its execu-

The Seminary has but one object in view, to satisfy all just and impartial minds by a recital of

the facts in their simple truth. CHAPTER I .- THE RIGHTS OF THE SEMINARY .- TITLES. At Quebec the 17 October 1717 at the request of the said Gentlemen, shewing, that it would be to the advantage of the Mission of Indians at the "Sault au Rocollet" in the Island of Montreal under their charge, that they should be immediately removed above the Island on the lands to the North West side of the Lake of Two Mountains. Philip de Rigaud marquis of Vaudreuil, Commander of the Military Order of St. Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King for New France, and Michael Begon, Knight, Seigneur of Picardi Murbelin, and other places, Councillor of the King, in his Councils, and in the Parliament of Metz. Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance in New-France, in virtue of the powers to them conjointly given, by His Majesty, gave and conceded to the said Gentlemen the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established at Montreal, a land of three leagues and a half in front to commence at the rivulet which falls in the Great Bay of the Lake of Two Mountains in ascending the said Lake of Two Mountains and the St. Lawrence, (Now the Ottawa) by three leagues in depth; to be enjoyed in perpetuity by the said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics their Successors and assigns, even should the said Mission be taken away, in fall property under the title of Fref and Seigniery with the right of High and Low Justice, with the right of Hunting and Fishing as well within the limits as in front of the said Mission on the said Lake and River, on condition that they will at their own cost, make all necessary outlay for the removal of the said Mission, and construct or build at their own cost a Church and Fort of stone for the security of the Indians, according to Plans, the said Buildings should be finished in the space of two years, and on the obligation of Fealty and Homage, of residing or causing to reside (tenir fen et lieu) on the said concession, to preserve the oak timber fit for the construction of vessels which may be found on the land which the said Gentlemen reserve for building their principal manor, that they also reserve the oaks on those particular concesssions partly under cultivation, made or to be made to their tenants, and to give notice to the King of Governor and Intendant of, all mines or minerals months. if any are found throughout the extent of the said Fief and Seigniory—also to leave all necessary road and passages, to concede the said farms in fee simple under the title of cens of twenty sols and one capon for each arpent of land in front by forty arpents in depth and of six " deniers " of cens, they being obliged to take possession or confirmation of the said

cession—under pain of nullity. In conformity to the desire expressed in the said concession, it was approved by His Majesty Louis, King of France on the 27 April 1718 in its whole tenor in Virtue of his " Brevet" Royal Order, signed with his signature the said day 27 April 1718, save that a delay of seven years was granted to the said Gentlemen for the construction of the said Church and Fort in Stone, instead of two years mentioned in the original deed of concession.

concession within one year of the day of such con-

That His Majesty by the said Order "Brevet" permitted moreover to the said Gentlemen Concessioners to sell or give at a higher rate the lands that would have at least one quarter cleared, and ordered that the said "Breyet", be Enregistered at might be needed. . Transact

Attenders im Placella.

That the 2 October 1719 this "Brevet" of concession according to His Majesty's order was enregistered at the office of the Superior Council at Quebec.

It was again enregistered at the Registry Office of the Previncial French Registry the 14 June 1765, after the Cession of New France to England and it had been before enregistered at the Office of Fealty and Homage.

That on the 26 September 1733 on the demand of Sieur Normand, Priest, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice established in the City of Montreal, Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, Governor and Lieuten-ant-General for the King in New-France, and Giles Hocquart, Knight, Councillor of the King, in this Council, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance of the same Country, in virtue of the joint powers to them given by His Majesty, gave, granted and conceded to the said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the extent of land, not then conceded, comprised between the lines of the Seigniory belonging to the representatives of the late Sieurs de Langloiserie and Petit, and that of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains belonging to the said Seminary, by the front of about Two Leagues on the Lake of Two Mountains, the said land abutting on an angle formed by the two lines above mentioned, of which the "Rombs de Vent" were then regulated, with the Ilands and Ilets not conceded and sand Bars adjacent, to the said extent of Lands, to be enjoyed by the said Gentlemen Ececclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice their Successors and assigns for ever, under the title of Fief and Seigniory and others privileges, on condition of paying Fealty and Homage, at the Castle of St. Louis at Quebec, of which they are depending, with the usual rights and claims, according to the Custom of Paris, also at the ordinary charges and obligations of concessions, being obliged to take confir-

mation of the same within the year.

That the first March 1735, His Majesty Louis,
King of France having taken cognizance of the said concession of the 26 September 1733, and having taken cognizance also of the Brevet of the 27 April 1718 by which he had conceded to the same Seminary the said Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, and wishing to favour the said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, He by his "Brevet Royal" signed with his hand, ratified and confirmed the said concession, wishing that the said Ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns should enjoy it in perpetuity, under the title of Fief and Seigniory, under the charge of paying Fealty and Homage to his majesty the King, without however being obliged to his Majesty nor to his successors, any right of indemnity or other fines, for any cause whatever, no more than for the lands to them conceded on the Lake of Two Mountains, by the Brevet of the 27 April 1718, (nor to give by or on account of said concession "Man living or dying," Homme vivant et mourant," if they be charged herewith they are hereby discharged from such.)

And whereas the said gentlemen the Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice have represented to Him that the transfer of the Mission of the Indians from the Island of Montreal to the Lake of Two Mountains, the stone Church, the Presbytery and a Fort of wood which they had built, had caused them a large expendeture over the value of the lands conceded to them by the present Brevet and by the one of 1718, His Majesty has discharged the said Gentle-men Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice from making the said stone Fort and from all other works except those already made on the lands of the said concession of 1718, to which he was pleased to add three leagues in extent on the depth, of which he likewise made gift and concession to the said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics, who were to possess them in ful ownership and Seignfory as well as the old land of the said first concession, which by this means will be six leagues in depth, these said concessions being restricted and subjected to the conditions herein above, under preteat that they were not stipulated in the concession of 1733, nor in the

Brevet of 27 April 1717.

That the 12 October 1735 this last Brevet of concession by the order of His Majesty, was registered in the Registry of the Superior Council of New France to be executed according to its form and tenor.

That the 11 January 1765 it was presented and received at the office of the Registries at Quebec and enregistered in the French register in the said office, the 14 June of the same year 1765, and this after the cession of Canada to England, having been first registered in the Register of Fealty and

Homage. That in virtue of the concessions aforesaid and the different "Brevets" Royal above mentioned, the Gentlemen the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal took possession of the said Fiefs and Seigniory and have ever since possessed them as Proprietors.

That they therefore possess as such Animo Domini the land conceded to them in the first place, since one hundred and fifty eight years, and that conceded in the second place nearly one hundred and

forty two years. That the said Gentlemen Concessionaires have conformed themselves in all respects to the charges and conditions imposed on them by the said con-

That in the delay granted, they effected the removal of the Mission of the Indians from the Island of Montreal to the Lake of Two Mountains and constructed in the last mentioned place the stone church and other works exacted of them in the said Royal Brevets.

That the said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics have thus possessed the said Fiefs and Seigniory as Seigneurs and proprieters of the same as well under the Dominion of France as under the English Rule.

That even by an ordinance of the Special Council of the heretofore Province of Lower Canada passed in the third year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, chap. 30, (1841) and intituled "Ordinance to incorporate the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, to confirm their title to the

CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

#### THE LATE BENJAMIN COMPTE.

Death has taken away from us one of the most remarkable of our fellow-citizens, in the person of Mr. Godfroi Benjamin Compte, who died on Saturday last, the 22nd inst, at the age of 69 years and 5

His amiability of disposition and agreeableness of manner charmed all those who had the advantage of his acquaintance. How many families found with him advice and assistance! how many miseries he alleviated! how many wants he supplied! in fine, how many goods deeds he performed, which were known only to the objects of them.

His lofty intelligence, his knowledge of men and things, his disinterestedness and great probity led to his being chosen arbiter in a large number of difficult affairs. In fact, in him was found the complete type of the perfect gentleman and true Christian. The Montreal Fire Insurance Company, of which, since its reorganization in 1859, he had been President, owes to him its present excellent

administration and prosperity.

The much regretted deceased never married He was the brother of the late Messrs Pascal and Pierre Comte, and of Mr. Joseph Comte, formerly Proctor of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society, of Halifax, expended \$1,681,22 for the relief of the poor during the past year. At a meeting held on Sunday, 16th the Superior Council at Quebec for all reference that inst, subscriptions amounting to \$900 were received to enable the Society to continue its work.

### NEVER SATI-FIED.

The Star closes a leading article on the defence published by the Gentlemen of the Seminary on the Oka Indian difficulty in the tollowing terms:-

"By thus casting the responsibility for the judgment having been ex parte upon the Counsel for the Indians, and the responsibility for the destruction of the church upon the sheriff, the gentlemen of the Seminary succeed in clearing themselves, pretty fairly, from the charge of having openly countenanced the unfair treatment of the Indians or the demolition of the Oka church. The matter of title will hereafter have our attention, though we would have preferred had the history of the Seminary's title to all their property in Canada been submitted at the same time as that to the seigniory of Two-Mountains. There are so many rumors and surmises afloat as to the conditions upon which the property is held, that public curiosity would be gratified by a few additional rays of light shed upon the matter."

We should like to know what unfair treatment of the Indians has been established. That the Star should direct its attention at some future date to the titles of the Seminary, which have been published for the benefit of the people generally, is a reasonable determination. Some people are diffi- | Sandwich gaol from Amherstburg, to await trial for cult to satisfy however. Now that the titles attacked have been given to the public the Starthinks that the history of the Seminary's title to all their property in Canada should have been given. Why not the property outside of Canada as well? Why not publish the weekly bill of fare of the Reverend Gentlemen for the benefit of the curious? A statement of their butchers and bakers accounts might a'so be given, and the Gentlemen of the Seminary should then be requested to furnish, we have no doubt, a true and exact schedule of their tailors and shoemakers bills. Does it not strike our contemporary that if some people get an inch they are not satisfied with anything short of an ell?

#### MORE RECRUITS !!!

As we predicted the names of not less than hundreds of converts from the Errors of Popery &c. &c. &c., have been published in the Witness. This is doing things wholesale. Well one might as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb. All this parade means business and without claiming to be either a prophet or the son of a prophet, we venture to forewarn certain people that before long a fresh call will be made for a plentiful supply of hard cash by the great apostle of French Canadian Evangelism. As for the "make up" of the list we cannot congratulate the author. Drafts on the imagination when too frequently made in the same vein lose their Vraisemblance.

#### PUBLISHER'S 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, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

We have received a copy of "Fisher's Postal Guide and Calendar for 1876." The amount of information which it contains is remarkable, and no office, or, in fact, private house, should be without it. There is scarcely anyone who does not carry on a correspondence in the present day, and has to frequently make visits to the P. O. for information. With "Fisher's Postal Guide" in their possession the latter will be wholly unnecessary, as one can see every regulation connected with the Post Office.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE. Mr. Editor, your correspondent "G" having un-intentionally omitted to have stated in his communication with reference to the musical part of service at Stirling, most of which was rendered by

the choir of St. Michael's, Belleville, permit me in justice to supply the omission. FAIR PLAY. Belleville, 20 January 1876.

DEATH OF A RELIGOUS .- Madame Cornelis, Superioress of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in this city, died on Sunday morning 16th inst., after a long illness. The deceased was a native of Belgium, and fifty two years of age. Great part of her life was devoted to the service of her Master, in the education and training of the young .- St. John Freeman.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The voters' lists have been prepared and checked by the City Treasurer: they will be revised next month, and citizens who having the right, desire to vote at the next municip al elections may find it to their advantage to seize the opportunity of running down to the City Hall and ascertaining whether this liberty is preserved them. It is probable that little opposition will be made at the approaching elections, as, at present, it would seem that elections by acclamation wil be the order of the day-and beyond question, this will be the case with our worthy Mayor, Dr. Hingston.—Gazette.

MONETARY STRINGENCY -It is satisfactory to learn from the recent discussions in the city council that the large amount of gold annually withdrawn from the Dominion by foreign companies for life insurance premiums has at length aroused the attention of our city fathers. It appears from the Government returns that over a million and a half of Gold, in the shape of Life Premiums, is annually withdrawn from circulation in this country, for the use of our neighbours across the borders; it has therefore become a matter worthy of the serious consideration of all Canadian policy holders in American life companies, whether they can feel justified in assisting to aggravate and perpetuate the present monetary stringency, by continuing thus far to deplete this country of gold, while such companies as the Confederation Life Association and other home institutions, who invest all their money in this country, offer quite as favorable terms for Canadian insurers as any American company can do .- Montreal Gazette.

The district exhibition held last fall at Peterborough, wherein a number of agricultural societies united, was so successful that not only were the prominent working members of the committee of management, presented with handsome testimonials, but there is a handsome balance to the credit of the Exhibition. According to arrangement, the next exhibition is to be held at Port Hope, and the question, "How to dispose of the surplus?" arises. It has been suggested that it be credited pro rata to near as so much cash in the subscription of each. this year, on the basis of one delegate to every fifty dollars. This proposition and the surplus question will probably be disposed of at a meeting to be held at Port Hope on the 8th of February.

Ottawa is troubled over contraventions of the market by-law. Similar troubles are felt in every The live of the large of the same weather and the growth of the large of the large

unfortunates who undertake the task of municipal highly blessed.

At Hamilton on Friday, while workmen were engaged in digging a cellar underneath the floor of an old building at the corner of King William and Hughson-streets, they found two sovereigns and one guinea of ancient dates.

The New York Bulletin expresses gratification at the fine display of lumber which Canada will make at the Centennial.

Mr. Jonkins has resigned the position of Agent-General of Canada in England, and Mr. E. Dove was despatched on Friday to take charge of the Emigration Office in London.

Good wood sells for \$3 per cord in Elora, and yet the people of that village are taking extensively to the burning of coal, as the cheaper fuel.

A story comes from Orillia that a farmer and his wife who were weighed at the market, did not differ so much as an ounce in weight, and that each weighed 450 pounds.

The Bay of Quinte fishermen have been doing very well of late. Bait fishing has been profitable, and seining also successful. A boy named Frank Conroy has been sent to

stabbing a companion named Fabien Morin. A new Post Office has been opened in the township of Malahide, three miles south of Orwell, with

Mr. Jacob O. Zavits as Postmaster, The Post-office is called Jaffa. LOST AND FOUND -A citizen lost \$300 on the stree yesterday. The money was found by a young man from Dartmouth, and returned to the owner.—Hal.

Chronicle. Mr. Murdoch, of Halifax, left all his property, estimated at 1½ million dollars, to his nephews William and Robert Miller, except only £1200 a year to his widow and £10,000 sterling to each of his two

There were 1,040 cases of drunkness before the Halifax Police Court last year. The total amount received by the City Clerk for fines and fees in the city courts amounted to over \$10,000.

The City Council of Halifax propose to exempt from taxation all factories in which at least 25 per-

FOUR DEATHS IN ONE FAMILY.- Rev. Mr. Michaud returned to this city by Western train on Saturday evening, bringing with him three of his nephews, aged respectively 12, 9 and 5 years. The case of the children is particularly sad. A little more than a year ago their father, Danasius Michaud, removed with his family from Victoria County, N. B., to Kingman, Maine, near Bangor. Less than a month ago fever, attended by symptoms of cholera, prostrated the whole family. Two weeks ago one of the boys, 19 years of age, died; and on Thursday last the father, his daughter (Mrs. Paradis), and her child, expired and were all buried on Saturday morning. Two of the boys were so low with the dtsease in the early part of last week it was thought they would not recover. On Saturday the mother and another daughter [aged 15 years] were lying at the point of death, and the infant was affected. The boys brought here are now in the Catholic Orphan Asylum. Rev. Mr. Michaud will have them sent to college at an early day. With the exception of a daughter who spent five years in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in this city, and who is now in the Convent of Urselines, Quebec, those mentioned above constituted the whole of Mr. Danasius Michaud's family.—St. John (N. B., News.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Maniwaki, J D, \$4; Madoc, F C, 4; Carronbrook, J R, 1,50; Allston, J A S, 2,50; Lacolle, M L, 2; South Douro, D O'G, 2; Renfrew, T H, 2; Manotic, R H, 2; Whitehead Station, J P D, 1; East Bay, Rev N McL, 2; Seaforth, Mrs M J B, 1; Whitby, D O'C, 2; Toronto, R R, 4; Point St Charles, P C, 2; Stella, J McO, 4; Belleville, T W, 2; Ormstown, Rev M T, 2; Williamstown, K McG, 2; Carleton, Rev F A B, 4; Montebello, J R B, 2; Carleton Place, P G, 4; Reaboro, M H, 5; Elliott, W L, G; Munro's Mills, A McD, 2; Point St. Charles, J L, 1; Goldstone, J N, 2; Rigaud, J M, 1,50; Cashins Glen, A McL, 4; West Jersey, P McC, 5; Toronto, J J

M, 2; Point St Charles, C S, 1. Per Rev K A C, Rathburn—O T, 4. Per Rev P K, St Edward of Frampton—Self 2; M M, 1.50; J D, 1.50; J J, 1.50; J D, 75c; T D, 75c;

Mrs J C, 75cts. Per M J K, Eganville-W O'G, 4; R S, 4; Brudenell, Rev J McC, 4; Pembroke, M D, 4; R M, 4; W

Per E H, St Anicet-P C, 1,50; La Guerre, M Per P J C, Montreal—St Catharines, S A B, 2.
Per F L E, Kingsbridge—J D, 2.
Per S L, St Eugene—East Hawkesbury, J W,

Per Rev H B, Trenton-Ongley, P L M, 2. Per J Q, Quebec-L'Ardoise, P M, 2. Per W D, Norton Creek-Self, 1.50; P G, 1 50.

#### Married.

FITZSIMMONDS-McGough-At St. Mary's Church, Lindsay, by the Rev. M. Stafford, on the 10th inst., Mr. Patrick Fitzsimmonds to Miss Catherine Mc Gough, both of Ops.

SIMONS-DUNN-At St. Mary's Church, Lindsay, by the Rev. M. Stafford, on the 11th inst., Mr. John Simons to Miss Annie Dunn, both of Lindsay.

KELLY-HOEY-At St. Mary's Church, Lindsay by the Rev. M. Staffo-d, on the 11th inst., Mr. John Kelly, of Caledonia, Co. of Haldimand, Ont., to Miss

Ann Hoey, of Ops. MURPHY—TEVINS—At St. Mary's Church, Lindsay, by the Rev. M. Stafford, on the 18th inst., Mr. Patrick Murphy to Miss Mary Tevins, both of

CARLIN-DORGAN-At St. Mary's Church, Lind, say, by the Rev. M. Stafford, on the 18th inst. Mr. Edward Carlin to Miss Mary Ann Dorgan, both

#### Died.

of Ops.

McGreevy.—At Quebec, on the 19th inst., Thomas, eldest son of Robert H. McGreevy, Esq., aged 17 years and 7 months.—R.I.P.

WHITEFORD.—At St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., on the 24th Dec., 1875, John Whiteford, Esq., aged 85 years. Of your Charity pray for the repose of his Soul.

Ourny.-On Wednesday night 22nd Dec., 1875. the Rev. John Quinn, Parish priest of Piermont, N.Y. of disease of the heart, at the age of 67 years, and 27th year of his priesthood. He was born in Portland, and was educated in Montreal and Fordham. He was the oldest and also the pioneer priest of the diocese, his parish comprised the whole of Rockland County, an area of 30 miles. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery.-May he rest in peace.

COMTE.—In this city, on the 22nd inst, at the age of 71 years and 5 months, Godfroi Benjamin Comte. Esquire, an old and respectable citizen, regretted, by all who knew him. He was for 16 years President of the Montreal Assurance Society of the City each of the societies contributing last year, and ap- of Montreal. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

> Greenbacks bought at 12 @ . 00 dis. American silver bought at 10 @ 00 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS -(Gazette) Flour # brl. of 196 b. Follards ... \$2.50 @ \$2 60

myww puhorung	4.30				
Fine 3.70	3.75				
omong dakers 4.66	5.0				
Middlings	3.10				
U. Obag flour, per 100 lbs 2.20	2.2				
City bags, [delivered]	0.0ນ				
Oatmeal per barrel of 196 lbs 0.00	0.00				
Wheat.—Spring	0.00				
Wheat.—Spring					
Oatmeal 4.65	4.75				
Oatmeal 4.65 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.65					
Oats 0.30					
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.85	0.00				
do afloat0.00					
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55	0.60				
do do do U. Canada 0.00					
Lard, per 108 0.13					
do do do pails 0.14	0.00				
do do do pails 0.14 Cheese, perlbs., 0.10	0.114				
do Fall makes 0.00	0.00				
Pork—New Mess	00.00				
Thin Mess	31.25				
Dressed Hogs	7.45				
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel00.00	00.00				
Ashes—Pots 4.65	4,724				
Firsts	0.00				
Pearls— 4,95					
BUTTER,-Quiet; 17e to 23e, according to	quality.				
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET	(Class)				
Wheat, fall, per bush \$0 99					
do spring do 0 98					
Barley do 0 68 Oats do 0 35					
Oats do 0 35					
Peas do 0 74					
Rye do 0 60					
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 7 00 7 50					
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb 0 00					
" fore-quarters 0 00					
Mutton, by carcase, per lb 6 00 0 00					
Butter, lb. rolls 0 24 0 27					

large rolls..... 0 20

tub dairy..... 0 20

packed..... 0 18

0 25

Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 24

Apples, per brl...... 1 50

Geese, each..... 0 60

Turkeys..... 0 70

Cabbage, per doz..... 0 40

Onions, per bush..... 0 90

Turnips, per bush..... 0 20

Spring Extra..... 4.50

Potetoon non bus	۸	45	0 50			
Potatoes, per bus	12	00	16 00			
Hay	1.5					
Straw	8	50	9 50			
THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)						
FLOUR-XXX per bbl						
" " 100 lbs	3.00		3.25			
Family " 100 "	2.30		3.50			
GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0 60	-	0.70			
Ryo " "	0.50		0.60			
	0.70		0.50			
1000						
	0.31		0.33			
Wheat ""	0.90		0.95			
Fall Wheat	0.00		0.06			
MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	4.00		5.00			
. 4444	5.00		<b>5</b> 50			
" per lb	0.00		0.00			
Mutton per lb	0.03		0.07			
Ham " in store	0.14	t to	0.15			
Veal " "	0.00	) to	0.00			
Bacon. " "	0.10	) to	0.15			
Pork	7.00	) to	7.50			
Hides-No 1 untrimmed	6.00	) to	0.00			
" 2 "	3 00	) to	0.00			
" pelts	0.63	i to	1.00			
Calf Skins	0.10		0.00			
Dekin Skins	0.00		0.00			
Lambekins,	0.00		0.00			
Tallow	0.04		0.07			
Poulses—Turkeys, each	0.50		1.00			
Geese "	0.50		0.60			
Ducks per pair	0.50		0.60			
Fowls per pair			0.40			
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag			0.40			
Butter, tub, per lb						
			0.19			
do print	0.21		0.23			
Eggs, per dozen	0.23		0.25			
Cheese, home made			0.10			
Hay, per ton, new	9.00		10.00			
	0.00		00.00			
Straw, Wood, Hard	4.00	to	4.50			
Wood, Hard	4.00	to	4.50			
Coal, per ton, delivered	0.00	to	7.50			
Wool, per lb.,	0.00	to	0.00			
1 U CEMBI						

J. H. SEMPLE, MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling,)

37-53

MONTREAL May 1st, 1874.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED

#### BY THE LATE FATHER MURPHY.

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ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.



ester en justice,

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY for the ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS for the ensuing year will be held on SUNDAY next, 30th inst., in the SAC-RISTY of ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, after Vespers. Every member is requested to attend.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEEEL, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME ODILE DEPOCCA, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of PHILIAS PELLETIER, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a

Plaintiff;

The said PHILIAS PELLETIER. An action in separation as to property has been

issued in this case.

PREFONTAINE & POUTRE,

Attorneys for Plaintic

AN HISTORICAL NOTICE. 1.8 CONTINUED FROM FIFTH, PAGE. . \* gottiffit

Firf and Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains and to the Fief and Seigniory of St. Sulpice in this Province, to effect the gradual extinction of the Seigniorial rights and dues, and for other purposes "the Gentlemen of the Seminary were duly incorporated under the name of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal" and their rights and titles to the said Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, and to all and everythe Domaines, Lands, Reserves, Buildings, Messuages, Tenements and Hereditaments situated within the said Seignfory, were confirmed and declared good. validand effectual in Law, as fully and amply, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of the Fauboury St. Germain in Paris or of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, conformably to the Constitution, before the eighteenth day of September 1759, or of the two Seminaries, or of each one of them, could or might do or had the right to do, or could or might enjoy, do and dispose of the said rights and titles, or of any part of them before the said last mentioned epoch.

That by the said ordinance it was further ordained that the Community of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St Sulpice of Montreal and their Successors should be invested with the said Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, of all and each the Domaines, Farms, Buildings, Messuages, Tenements and Hereditaments whatsoever, to, by them she said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal and their Successors and assigns, have and to hold, possess, to do and enjoy the same as the true and legal proprietors and possessors of the same and of all and every portion thereof for the sole use and advantage of the said Ecclesiastics of the said Seminary and of their Successors in perpetuity, under the terms, clauses and conditions expressed in the present ordinance, that is to say, amongst other things, the Mission of the Lake of Two Mountains for the Moral and Religions!instructions of the Alonquins and Iroquois In-

That in virtue of 41 Chap, of the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada, Intituled, "Act concerning the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure and the feodal rights and dues, section 66, the said Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains fell under the disposition of the said Act under certain modifications.

Nevertheless it is enacted by section 71 that the lands not conceded in the said Seigniory should be the absolute property of the said Seminary in free and common Soccage, and that they could sell any of these lands or any other immovable to them clonging, and dispose of them either for money or

"rentes foncieres rachetables," the products of ( ) sale to be placed or invested according to law. Such are the titles of the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal to the property of the Fief and Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, perfect and incontestable titles, established, recognised, confirmed and ratified by the Dominion of France and England, and by the Legislature of this country, under the sole condition that the Seminary should provide for the religious and moral Instruction of the Indians, Alonquins and Iroquois or the Lake of Two Mouatains : of the validity of these titles there can be no doubt, and since the Act 1859, the Gentlemen of the Seminary have the absolute property in free and common soccage of all the unconceded lands in the said Seigniory.

CHAPTER II.-THE FULFILLMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS BY THE GENTLEMEN OF THE SEMINARY.

Now let us see if the Gentlemen have fulfilled as well towards the Government of France as towards the English Government, the obligations imposed on them as well by the original concessions and Royal " Brevets" as by the ordinances and statutes confirming the said concessions.

Did they transfer the Indian Mission from the Island of Montreal to the North West side of the Lake of T wo Mountains ?-Yes. Did they provide for the Moral and Religious in-

struction of the Indians?—Yes. Did they Build a Church for their Religious train-

Did they maintain places of education namely: convents, school houses etc., for their moral instruction ?-Yes.

Did they provide the establishment of the said mission?—Yes.

As far back as the year 1717, at a heavy cost, they remov d from the Island of Montreal to the Luke of Two Mountains, the Iroquois and Algonquins then settled at Sault aux Recollects. They grouped them around their Church, having built for them residences, on land which they permitted them to occupy with their families and their descendants of Indian extraction, according to their good pleasure.

In view to their instruction, to accustom them to labor, and in order to secure for them the benefits of agriculture, the Gentlemen permitted each head of the family of these tribes, to occupy and cultivate a field containing a certain number of arpents of land. Nevertheless these permissions to occupy and cultivate the lots of ground conceded, were given only on condition that they themselves and not their Indian descendants should enjoy them, and transfer them to any white man; the whole for the length of time which the good pleasure of the Semi-

nity will allow. These permits of occupation, the originals of which are deposited in the archives of the Mission, road as follows:

I the undersigned Nicolas Dufresne, Priest and Director of the Mission of the Lake of Two Mountains therein residing, and duly authorized to this effect by Messire Quiblier, Priest and Superior of the Gentlemen, the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, acting, for and in the name of the said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the said Seminary of Montreal proprietors of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, in virtue of the Power given me by the said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics, have permitted Jean-Baptiste Auenharison, Iroquois, residing in the said mission, to enjoy himself and his family, a lot of Land situated in the said mission near the village thereof, containing about two arpents in depth by about six arpents in breath, from this date during the good pleasure of the Seminary, during which time, he, the said taker will use the said land as a good husband man, will cultivate the same at proper times and seasons, and reap the fruits thereof for his proper use and advantages, according to the custom and usages of the other Indians of the said Mission, without deterioration under any pretext whatever.

That he cannot sub-let nor transfer the present holding to any other person or persons whatsoever, nor under any pretence whatsoever without the express permission of the Director of the said Mission.

That he the said taker cannot build or erect, or cause to be erected on the said land any dwelling house or other Building whatever during the term of these presents without the consent of the said Director, and in case he should do so with such permission, at the expiration of these presents the whole will belong in full property to the said Gentlemen Ecclesiastics, and without reimbursement to the holder of any sum of money, and without his being able to exact any remuneration, under

This present permission is given by me the undersigned, Priest, (in my said capacity) on the conditions above expressed, without which I would

never have granted these presents. The said land being bounded to the North by

the West by the land granted to Akanray and to the

East by a Cart Road.
The said Jean Bapliste Auenharison here present after having taken communication of all the foregoing expressed conditions, by the reading made to him in presence of Hyacinthe Cherrier and Bazile sion, and commenced to build the chapel in ques-Charlebois undersigned, witnesses duly called, de- tion. clared be well understood and comprehended the whole, and voluntarily agreed and obliged himself to well and truly fulfill the whole and each of the conditions above expressed, under pain of nullity of these presents, for any contravention by him of any of the conditions above written, for thus, etc.

Thus executed at the village of the Mission, in the Seminary' House the 9 June 1836, in presence of said witnesses, who have signed with us Priest. (HERE FOLLOW THE BIGNATURES)

Knowing before hand the disposition of the Indians to the use of Strong Liquors, their indifference to secure for themselves a permanent establishment, their roving character, their inexperience in the ordinary affairs of every day life, their prodigality following their excesses, and the avidity of speculators to profit by their artlessness and drunkenness, the Gentlemen of the Seminary, in giving them these permits of occupation, exercised all prvdence possible, giving them only a precarious title, and reserving to themselves the rights of property, as the above cited deed fully expresses it. If it had been otherwise, speculation would have long since made inroads, all these lands would have long since passed into the hands of the whites, and the mission would have been destroyed.

It is well known by every body that since the removal of the mission to the Lake of Two Mountains, each head of a family of the tribes of Indians has had:

1st. The enjoyment of a field of an extent sufficient for all his wants;

2dly. The Permission to take in the Domaine of the Seigniory all the wood necessary for Building and heating purposes;

3dly. The permission to graze their cattle on a large extent of lands, called "The common";
4thly. The use of a Church under the charge of zealons missionaries, in order that they might there

perform their religious duties. 5thly. A school for the boys, presently under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

6thly. A Convent for the girls, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation, and all this, free of any charge.

It is necessary to call to mind that for years past, for the purpose of accustoming the Indians to work, the Seminary gave them certain work which would turn to their advantage and profit, and for which they were amply paid. What more could they ask?

If such advantages had been given to persons caring for agriculture, all these fields now occupied by the Indians instead of being over grown with bad weeds, without ditches, fences and uncultivated, would have (as the soil is of a superior quality) an aspect of fruitfulness and wealth.

CHAPTER III. -THE CONDUCT OF THE INDIANS TOWARDS THE SEMINARY.

The Indians dislike agriculture, they love hunting; so long as hunting was profitable they lived content. But game having failed, they were obliged Prothonotary, he was asked for his defence on the to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil to procure their subsistence. But the Indians do not like nor will they ever like this kind of work, they like racing, open fields, and above all an easy going existence, "far-niente." It was then they commenced to reflect on the means to be taken to live without work, "The Seigniory of the Two-Mountains is our property said they.

Some men of influence and hostile to the Seminary, taking advantage of the simple mind of the Indians made them believe that if they changed their religion, the Government would let them have the Seigniory. Yielding to these intrigant councils, a large number of the Indians, three chiefs at their head, apostasized, proclaimed their title to the property of the Seigniory and set themselves up as the masters of the property of the gentlemen of the Seminary.

As far back as the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine they threatened these gentlemen, they came to the principal house of the mission and then and leave the house and never return, and that if they refused to do them justice they would take the means of getting rid of these pretended Priests and successors of St. Peter that they could no longer tolerate their conduct, (see the letter of three of the chiefs addressed to His Excellency the Governor General dated 26 February 1869) From threats they proceeded to acts of violence, they commenced to commit the depredations and encroachments from which have arisen all the proceedings for the past six years. Putting aside all notions of deference, without asking leave, they proceeded to cut the finest trees of the forest and made a trade of it, they took no heed to the reiterated prohibitions of the gentlemen and their servants, they replied by saying :- We are the masters.-They even enlarged their fields by trespassing on those of the gentlemen, they made new fences to enclose the encroached lands, their answer was :- It is our land; they destroyed the wood, burned the fences belonging to the gentlemen and their tenants and the answer was always the same: it is our property; they entered even the yard of the Seminary, and there with arms in their hands, took possession of the wood which was there, and said: it is our property; always taking the law into their own hands without recourse to the Courts of Justice.

Although again and again condemned by the magistrates for these breaches of the Peace, Inspite of the judicious Countes given them by His Honour Judge Johnson to have recourse to the Courts if they had rights to vindicate, Inspite of several judgments of the Superior Court in condemning these enroachments, indifferent to these judgments and deaf to advice coming from so enlightened a source, they not only continue these acts of violence and trespasses but even assaulted the officers of the Law, and assailed even the Surveyor appointed by the Court to establish their boundaries, they went as far as to fabricate the blackest calumnies in accusing the Priest in charge of the mission of a brutal assault upon an Indian woman, an accusation declared by six justices of the Peace, of whom two were Protestants, to be without foundation.

CHAPTER IV -THE AFFAIR OF THE CHAPEL.

The public expects and we will ask it to listen to a clear and truthful exposure and statement of the facts relating to the construction as well as to the demolition of this edifice, because fanaticism has been much mixed up with the difficulties which arose in this respect between the Seminary and the Indians, in order to have it said that these gentlemen were persecutors, and the Indians poor miserable persecuted, entirely at the mercy of their tyrants. The Methodist journals have made it a religious question, they have endeavoured to change the subject, by leaving aside the legal consideration in order to have the satisfaction of making an accusation as false as it was gratutious against the Seminary they were attacking at the same time the judicial authority; for we must not loose sight of the fact that the Seminary was put in possession of the land on which was erected the chapel, by virtue of a judgment rendered by the Superior Court of Lower Canada.

Here now follow the exact facts: These gentlemen as well in virtue of the concessions, as of the ordinance of 1841 and particularly the Provincial Statute of 1859, were and are still proprietors of a certain portion of the land not concoded, situated at Oka. This land had never been enclosed, nor cultivated, it therefore was and is the mountain; to the South by the first Farm, to still part and portion of the Domaine of which the tion of the chapel, it was done between two and five

gentlemen are recognized as the incontestable pro-prietors. The three Iroquois Chiefs as trustees of a certain Wesleyan Methodist Congregation, got an old Indian woman (who; had no right whatever) to consent to a Notarial sale of this land, took posses-

They therefore undertook to build this chapel on the Seminary property, not only without leave but in defiance of their protestations and warnings. 1t peated. was on the part of the Indians an act of usurpation of the most aggravated kind, such as the Seminary was obliged either to resist or abandon its rights as a proprietor. If a Catholic church had been built under the same circumstances and with the same contempt the of Seminary's rights without doubt the Seminary would have in the same way applied to the Courts to obtain its demolition. Be it well understood that by the destruction of this Methodist chapel the Seminary never had the intention, as certain newspapers have reported, to attack the religious liberty of the Indians in forbidding them to rocure a place wherein to exercise their religious duties according to their mode of worship, on the contrary the Indians are at full liberty to use any land for that purpose of which they have a legal possession, if they think fit to do so; the Seminary have only asked that they should respect the Law, and the sacred rights of ownership.

As soon as the encroachment was committed under the direction of the three chiefs of the Iroquois tribe, they were served with a protest by the Seminary's Notary. As they took no notice of this protest, the Seminary secured the services of Mr. Prevost, advocate, and instituted immediately an action, in revendication, against these three chiefs in their personal name; the latter appeared through Mr. McLaren, advocate, and continued their work without any regard to this Petetory action. The delays to plead having expired, their advocate was asked to file his please which he omitted doing and he was foreclosed, and the case inscribed parte" for enquete and hearing; the very day of the enquete thairadvocate, Mr. McLaren, appeared in Court, and with the consent of Mr. Prevost the default was removed and he was permitted to plead, and the inscription was ruled out.

Having at last filed his pleas, amongst other defences he pleaded that the Defendants had not taken possession of the land in their own names, but as trustees of a certain religious congregation called Wesleyan Methodists, had acquired this land from an Indian woman, before the action, by a notarial deed, and produced the deed itself on making his defence showing who were the real holders by virtue of the said authentic deed. The gentlemen were therefore obliged to discontinue their action, to pay the costs, and to take another action against those who, according to this authentic deed, pretended to be the proprietors of the land in ques-

tion. The new action was thereupon served the 29 May 1875, returnable the 21 June, Mr. McLaren sent in his appearance, saying he would file his defence in this cause the 11 July, which day he was to be at St. Scholastique for the contestation of the Argenteuil Election; he actually did come that day to St. Scholastique. Being informed that his costs in the first action were deposited in the hands of the new case. He replied that he would produce the same before he left for town, but he did nothing. About the middle of August Mr. Mathieu one of the advocates of the Plaintiffs wrote him, informing him that his defence was expected shortly, as the Plaintiffs intended terminating this cause. This letter remained unanswered. The first September (1875) (these facts are shewn on the face of the records, a demand to plead was signified to Mr. Mc-Laren in Court, as he had not elected domicile, the Prothonotary Berthelot sent him a copy immediately, as appears by Mr. Berthelot's certificate annexed hereafter.

According to the Code of procedure Mr. McLaren was held to plead within the three judicial days after the signification and notice, and in consequence the 5th September the Plaintiffs had a right to foreclose and to inscribe their case "Ex parte" nothing was done however, and about the middle or September Mr. Mathieu wrote again to Mr. Mc-Laren asking him for his pleas and informing him specially that in delault of his so doing within a reasonable delay he would proceed Ex parte. This letter as the preceding one received no answer.

Finally the 6 October last, the delay for the Plaintiffs being about expiring it was necessary to go on with the case, if they desired to proceed during that term. A certificate of foreclosure to plead in this action was therefore obtained, and the same day a copy of the inscription for proof was signified to Mr. McLaren for the 13 October. This copy was also forwarded to Mr. McLaren by the Prothonotary as the latter declares in the same certificate. In spite of these verbal and written demands Mr. Mc-Laren never fyled any pleas and even neglected to appear at Court the 13 October, notwithstanding the inscription fyled on the record, and of which he must have had a perfect knowledge from the letters of Mr. Mathieu and the Prothonotary, and from copies of the inscription, as appears by the said

In view of these facts, were the Plaintiffs not justified in proceeding with their case on the 13 October last? Is it not strange that Mr. Mclaren now says that he was taken by surprise by the advo-cates of the Seminary? Without compromising his clients interests, it was impossible for the advocate of the Seminary to act with more liberality towards his confrere.

The 13 October the Plaintiffs proceeded with their enquete and after due deliberation, the Court declared by its judgment the gentlemen of the Seminary proprietors of the land in question, and condemned the Defendants to deliver up and give back posses sion to the said Plaintiffs. Copy of this judgment was signified, and on the Defendants refusal to give up the property, a writ of possession was put in the hands of the Sheriff who, to fulfil the conditions of the Law and the judgment of the Court, put the Plaintiffs in possession of the land revendicated.

The Defendants not having pleaded any possession in good faith, nor claiming indemnity for improvement, the Plaintiffs were put in po-session of the land, as it then was; and as proprietors they had the right to use it as they saw fit, and no one can blame them for having asked the removal of the said buildings, the Defendants even less than any others, as they have persisted in building their chapel, which, when the first case was instituted. they were then only beginning.

Such are the facts as they occured. As to the particular fact of the demolition of this chapel, which was of little value, it was the Sheriff and not the Seminary who demolished it. He the Sheriff caused it to be done in execution of the indement, and by men who came with him or were there chosen by him

On the arrival of the Sheriff, the keys of the chapel were handed over to him by one of the chiefs of the Methodist Indians, and he the Sheriff notified him at the same time that the Indians might remove the benches and furniture which were inside, and even the windows of the chapel, which things were there fore put aside with care and left for the future dispesition of the Methodist Indians.

As to the other materials of the Chapel they were by order of the Sheriff removed to the Seminary wood yard, and a few days after were given to the Indians by the priest in charge of the Mission, who caused them to be carted at his own cost to the property of the Protestant school house, although he was in nowise obliged thereto, as by the judgment these materials belonged to the Seminary.

Three hours time were sufficient for the demoli

o'clock in the afternoon, without any noisy demonstration and quietly.

And none of the Gentlemen of the Seminary were

present or took any part therein.

is therefore from having been done under the view the 29th of the same month, and that it was reand in the presence of one of the Gentlemen of turned into Court the 21st June also last past. the Seminary, and with menaces and insults to the Indians, as it has been so much said and re- ants appeared by their Counsel Mr. McLaren.

CONCLUSION. 18 Const (C. HEL

THE RESULT OF ALL THE ABOVE IS:

1st. That the said Gentlemen of the Seminary are the only true proprietors, in virtue of incontestable and indefeasible titles, of the Seigniory, Fief and Domain of the Lake of Two Mountains.

2nd. That the Indians never owned an inch of ground as proprietors but only under a very precarious title, as they never enjoyed any land they occupied for any longer time than the pleasure of the Gentlemen, as appear in the several deeds granted to the Indians, as mentioned and stated in the above recited deed; what then becomes of the famous prescription invoked by the Indians and their friends?

3rd. That since the removal of the mission of the Sault-aux-Recollets to the Lake of Two Mountains, the Gentlemen have provided not only for the moral and religious wants of the Indians, but even gratuitously permitted them as above mentioned to occupy and cultivate fields, extensive enough to provide for the wants of themselves and their fami-

4th. That they always gave them leave to take the necessary wood for building purposes in such places as were pointed out to them.

5th. That the Indians with their indolent characters would not avail themselves of the means offered them to earn an honorable livelihood.

6th. That giving ear to intermedlers and following their perfidious councils they apostraized with the ridiculous view of possessing themselves of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, and to obtain authority from the government for the expulsion of the Gentlemen: nevertheless since their apostacy the Gentlemen have not deprived them of any of their privileges, on the contrary, they have treated them as Catholics and have continued to give them work as heretofore.

7th. That far from having recourse to law and the tribunals of justice to gain their pretended rights the Indians rendered themselves guilty of acts against the law and of successive encroachments which have repeatedly occurred since about zix vears.

8th. That to ensure for themselves the support and sympathy of a religious authority hostile to the Seminary, they constructed against his wishes protestations and law suits, on land belonging to the Seminary, a Methodist chapel.

9th. That the Gentlemen of the Seminary to justify their rights have always had recourse to the Courts of justice, not with a view of exercising a religious persecution, although they have been so accused through certain public journals, but with the sole object of saving their just rights of property and to put an end to the depredations and encroachments of the Indians.

10th. That if when the last petetory action concerning the land on which they built the chapel the Defendants did not file their pleas, the cause is owing to the neglect of their attorney and not from a lack of liberality on the part of Messrs. Prevost and Mathieu, the advocates of the Seminary, who on that occasion fulfilled towards their confrere all the obligations and courtesies observed in their pro-

11th. That the Gentlemen of the Seminary having been by jadgment of a competent Court declared proprietors of the land which the Indians had unjustly taken, and having been put in possession of this land by the proper authority in virtue of the writ of possession also mentioned in said certifificate, they had the right of enjoying the land at pleasure and to demolish the buildings constructed thereon

12th. That the Defendants not having shown or made good any right before the Court or even a defense to the petetory action, have no claim to set in either for ameliorations or indemni-

No one will admit such a ridiculous pretension that the obligations of these Gentlemen to provide for the Moral and religious instruction of the Indians. brings with it, that of providing for their temporal wants, that of procuring for them every thing they might require, and to keep them up in their idleness. It is also ridiculous to pretend in the face of the titles above mentioned that the Indians have the right to devastate their forests, to take possession of the seigniorial domain, and to exercise the right of ownership on any part of the Seigniory without taking into consideration the right of property of the Gentlemen of the Seminary; what would have been the use of their deeds of concession, made to them by the king of France, giving them the absolute ownership of the property with all the rights and privileges attached to such concessions, if the Indians had such rights of ownership as above spoken of?

Now, in the face of these facts, can any just and impartial man make of this Oka difficulty a question of religion? It is impossible. The whole case stands thus:—on the one side a series of lawless acts of defiance, encroachment and usurpation; on the other mere self defense conducted with forbearance and moderation through the legal tribunals of the country.

Which side merits the approval of justice and

religion? No privilege has been withdrawn from, no kind ness has been refused to any Indian on account of his change of religion; Where then is the persecution so loudly complained of?

In what have the rights of humanity been violated? Let not the golden rule of our common christian-

ity, "do as you would be done by," be broken in open day, and by the teachers of religion!! The zealous and perhaps benevolent advocates of the Indians are respectfully invited to make the

case of the Seminary their own: Let a Catholic priest seize upon a lot of their ground, and there build a church for his followers, without even asking leave, and with the advanced object of creating a right of ownership! what would these benevolent advocates of the Indians

say? What would they do? This was the exact position of the Seminary in relation to the Methodist chapel of Oka.

The concluding request of the Seminary, respectfully presented to the well meaning advocates of the Indians, is, to pause a little, lest, by proceeding further, they should, though unwittingly be-assailing the very basis of all regularly organized human society, and of natural justice,—the rights of property.

Montreal, 14th January, 1876. J. LACAN, Priest S. S., Director of the Mission of Oks. W. PREVOST, Advocate of the Seminary.

CERTIFICATE OF THE PROTHONOTARY HEREIN ABOVE

DISTRICT OF TERRESONNE. | IN THE SUPERIOR No. 374. The Gentlemen the Ecclesissics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal,

Plaintiff's Louis Kanonsakenhiáto & al. Defendante.

I, Jules R. Berthelot, Prothonotary of the Su-

1876. perfor Court for the District of Terrebonne, residing at St. Scholastique, certify and affirm.

That it appears in the records of this case that resent of took any part therein. It is the present action was taken out the 22nd May This is how the demolition took place, and far it last (1875) that it was signified to the Defendants

That on the 22nd of the same month, the Defend.

That on the 1st September last (1875) a demand to plead was signified to Mr. McLaren, advocate of the Defendants at the Prothonotary's Office of this Court ; that on the sixth October last, a certificate of foreclosure was granted, and that the same day an inscription for proof and final audition to the merits Exparle was produced, and that a copy of the said inscription was also signified to Mr. McLaren, advocate of the defense.

That on the 13th October last, the Plaintiffs comformably to the inscription by them produced the 6th October proceeded to proof in the said cause and that on the 15th October last, Judgment was rendered. That it appears also on record that a copy of the said judgment was well and duly signified to each of the Defendants, and that the writ or order of possession issued in this cause was so issued long after the expiration of the delay given in the said judgment. I affirm and certify also that according to my invariable custom, I sent without delay to Mr. McLaren a copy of the demand for pleadings to him signified the first September last past and the notice of inscription for proof and adjudication, signified and produced the sixth October also last past Dated at St. Scholastique, this 27th December, 1875.

(Signed,) JULES R. BERTHELOT.

SALT FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Salt is not only a mild aperient or deobstruent, but it often operates to some extent, as a tonic. It is a very great rec. tifier of the acidity of the stomach when taken in proper quantities; and it not only renders food very palatable which would be disagreeable, and insipid without it, but it keeps the functions of the stomach in a healthy state, and often alleviates the effects of debility and disease. When food-either animal or vegetable—tastes too fresh, the appetite calls for salt; and when animals have been deprived of salt for several days the appetite becomes keen for it; and if they have access to it, they will consume so much as to produce an injurious effect So, when the cattle are salted occasionally there is a great rush to obtain it when they do not really need any; and an animal will often consume at one time to its injury enough to have satisfied his natural appetite for several days, could it have the salt where it could go to it quietly, when salt might be needed, and lick a little, just enough to satisfy the first cravings of the appetite. The true way is to have a tub of salt always . where cattle, horses and sheep can have access to it at all times. whether they are in the pasture or in the barnyard. Then when the appetite call for a lick or two they can go and get it, at the very time when it is most needed, and when it will assert the most beneficial effect on digestion or any part of the system. My practice has always been to keep salt in a small tub or strong, water-tight pail during the pasturing season, and in the yard during the winter, and I am well satisfied that animals will not consume as much when they are supplied with it in this way, as they will when they are salted once a week. It always appeared to me slovenly and wasteful to throw salt on the ground for animals; and especially for sheep, as they will often waste half as much as they consume. For salting sheep, drive three or four high stakes around a pail or small tub, leaving one side only, so that they can thrust their heads separately into it. For cattle and horses encircle the tub with a lot of boulders as high as the top of it, or drive a half dozen stakes around it, letting them extend above it a few inches, to protect it from being pawed to fragments. If the tub is watertight, in case it should rain in it, there will be nothing lost, as they will lick the sait water as readily as they will lick the salt; and should the water evaporate, the salt will remain. When sheep or neat cattle are kept in pastures where there is much clover (Trifolium pratense), they usually have a hankering after salt; and if they can have a cess to it, they will go and lick more or less several times during the day, and they will consume just enough to rectify the acidity of the stomach, and keep them from bloating. Many a

EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may 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 Erps & Co., Homocopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town,

farmer has lost a fine animal in consequence of

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

DAME MARIE LOUISE AUBERTIN, of the parish of "La Pointe aux Trembles," in the District of Montreal, wife of DIDACE BEAUDRY, of the same place, farmer, duly authorized to ester en justice

Plaintiff;

AND

The said DIDACE BEAUDRY, Defendant.

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

LACOSTE & DRUMMOND Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 19th January, 1876. A SONG OF LOVE TO MARY. I would sing a song of love
To Marr, Virgin Mother,
And with kisses pure and sweet Her sacred Heart I'd cover. From the soul's inmost recesses I'd breathe this song of love To Mary, Virgin Mother, Ever fair and spotless dove.

I would weave the fairest chaplet Ever human hand entwined, Of sweetest golden lilies And violets combined, Of roses and carnations And Passion-flower concealed, That when the first should wither The last might be revealed.

On Mary, gifts of perfume, And of incense I'd bestow, And every other sweet... Gathered here on earth below. But, the Odor of the Cross From the Passion flower springs And with every wreath to Mary This Odor pleasure brings.

It is sweeter than the cedar Whose perfume never dies, But floats on through the ages Ever upward to the skies, Till like a sea it gathers Round the feet of heaven's Queen To mirror all her beauties In its angel lustred sheen.

Thus would I have the fountain Of the incense of my love. Like the Odor of the Cross And the cedar's perfume prove, Ever constant, floating upward, Till it meets with Mary's breath, And there distill'd float back again Like daw on hungry earth.

I would sing a song of love To Bethlehem's beauteous Maid, With the music that the shepherds And ling'ring angels played Around the star-lit Manger, On the morning of that day When heavenly anthems floated O'er the spot where Jesus lay.

The sweetest sounds of harps Of hymns and psalms of praise, I'd gather in one harmony, A dulcet theme of lays. To make my song of love enriched, For Mary thus I'd sing, Nor to the Virgin Mother's heart, A note of discord bring.

Ahn that would be a song of love, For Mary's sons indeed, A song to reach a mother's heart, Nor cause it e'er to bleed With pain and anguish, as she gazed Upon us here below, Where those who love that Mother Should in every virtue grow.

Of chaliced flowers gay, And perfumed o'er with virtues Make bright each tender spray. Let sighs of love our music be, Such songs, a worthy dower To Mary, Virgin Mother, Mystic Rose in heaven's bower. PETER M'COURY:

Then weave we chaplets rich and fair

COLD WEATHER HINTS .- Some of the best spring beds are covered with very thin mattresses, and they are very cool and pleasant to sleep on during the snamer; but if one of them is used in the winter without an extra mattress, blankets or comfortables under the bottom sheet, it will be found impossible to keep warm, no matter how much clothing is used on top. A newspaper snugly buttoned under the overcoat will be found very comfortable in bitter cold weather. It keeps the cold wind out and keeps in the heat from the body. Garments of all kinds, but shoes and gloves particularly, should be worn larger in the winter time than in summer, if warmth is desired. When the clothing is loose, more freely, and conthe blood circula the body is better able to resist cold. It is almost impossible to keep a room warm, no matter how thick the carpet is, if the flooring underneath is not tight. I have seen a carpet lift with every fresh gust of wind. Such a room is dangerous to sit in for any length of time. I know an invalid who attributes her loss of health to the fact that she caught a severe cold while sitting at a sewing machine which was placed between two windows in a recess with a deficient floor. Although the floor was covered with a good carpet, she felt a constant stream of cold air on her feet, and like many others, thought very little of it until she was taken ill with a violent cold on her lungs. It is an excellent plan to lay newspapers or brown paper over such a floor before the carpet is put down. The carpet men sell paper lined with cotton for this purpose, and as it makes the carpet last greatly longer than it otherwise would, it is well worth

buying .- Hearth and Home. In Case of Accident .- A simple and usually successful mode of extracting a needle or any piece of steel or iron broken off in the flesh, is accomplished by the application of a simple pocket magnet. An acquaintance of ours had a little daughter who recently broke a needle off in her hand. A surgeon was called, who made several efforts to find the needle by probing and incision, but without success. After the surgeon had left, the mother conceived the idea of trying a magnet; one was procured, and after one or two applications of it, the broken fragment of the needle was discovered attached to the magnet. This idea will be of especial utility to workers in iron. Machine shop surgery is not the most delicate or least painful tho men heriocally undergo it rather than stand the loss of time due to an inflamed eye or festered finger. Iron filings have a way of imbedding themselves in the eye which defies almost every ordinary means for extraction. For their removal, a small blunt-pointed bar of steel, well magnetized, will be found excellent, and we should recommend that found excellent, and we should recommend that workmen liable to such injuries keep such an instrument about them. It would be a good plan to insert such a bar, in a pen-knife, in a manner similar to a blade.

For all pains in the stomach and bowels, colic, diarrhosa, dysentery, cholera, and cholera morbus, as well as all pains and suppressions to which ladies are subject from taking cold at a critical period, take Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-pepper. It is a most posi-tive specific in all such ailments. Used externally as an embrocation, it is a most valuable application for all sprains and bruises, frost-bites, chilblains, falons, rheumatic affections, scalds, burns, cuts, neuralgia, pain in back, soreness or stiffness of joints, stings and bites of poisonous insects and reptiles, caked breast, or "ague in breast," and enlarged glands,—in short, is an unexcelled liniment for man and beast. It is sold by all respetable in the house.

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Caution.— Hypophosphites.— Fellows' Compound
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of Fellows & Co. blown on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James I. Fellows, is written with red inknacross each, label, and the price is \$1.50 per bottle. Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where it has been introduced and it is a thoroughly orthodox preparation. From Fair town 21 of 10.

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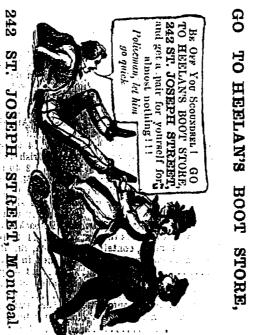
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Solicitor for Applicant 16. 2 m.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an Act to incorporate "THE CANADIAN WIDOWS FUND (Mutual) LIFE ASSURANCE

J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicants.

SUPERIOR COURT, ) Montreal. DAME HERMINIGILDE GAGNE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of LOUIS MORAND

alias MORIN alias MOREN, of the same place. Contractor, judicially authorized a ester in jus-

The said LOUIS MORAND, alias MORIN, alies

Defendant.

Montreal, 29th December, 1875.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, & HUTCHISON.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEREC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

MARY MADDIGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM DANAHEK, Laborer, of the same place, Plaintiff;

The said WILLIAM DANAHER,

MOREN,

Defendant An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted by said Plaintiff against said Defendant.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX & HUTCHINSON.

Attorneys for Plaintiff CHOICE PERIODICALS for 1876

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West Troy N. Y.

Montreal, 30th November 1875. J C. HATTON TSOL

SOCIETY." Montreal 23rd, November, 1875.

Plaintiff

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause

Attorneys for Plaintin.

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BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILES.

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