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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 41.

Burt The Steam

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per augum
In advance.

Poetry That Sounds Like a Sigh. [BY FATHER RYAN.]

Go where the sea waves are kissing the shore, And ask them why do they sigh; The poets have asked them a thousand times But they're kissing the shore as they've kissed

it before— And they're sighing to-day, and they'll sigh evermore; Ask them what ails them—they will not reply. "Why does your poetry sound like a sigh?" The waves will not tell you—neither shall L

Go, stand on the beach of the broad boundless

deep, When the night stars are gleaming on high, And hear how the billows are meaning in sleep, On the low-lying strand by the surge-beating They're moaning forever, wherever they sweep.

Ask them what alls them—they never reply:
They mean and so sadly, but will not tell why.
"Why does your poetry sound like a sigh?-"
The billows won't answer you—neither shall I.

Go, list to the breeze, at the waning of day, When it passes and murmurs "Good bye." The dear little breeze! how it wishes to stay Where the flowers are in bloom, where the singing birds play;
How it sighs as it illes on its wearisome way, Ask it what alls it—it will not reply;
The voice is a sad one—it will not tell why.
"Why does your poetry sound like a sigh?"
The breeze will not answer you—neither shall I.

Go, watch the wild blasts as they spring from their lair, When the shout of the storm rends the sky; They rush o'er the earth and ride through the

And they blight with their breath all that's And they bright with their breath an that's lovely and fair,
And they groan like the ghosts in "the land of despair."
Ask them what alls them—they never reply;
Their voices are mournful, they will not tell

why.
"Why does your poetry sound like a sigh?"
The blasts will not answer you—neither shall I.

so, stand on the rivulet's llly-fringed side, or list where the waters rush by: The streamlets, which forest trees shadow and

And the rivers that roll in their oceanward tide And the rivers that foll it their occanward the Are mourning forever wherever they gilde. Ask them what alls them—they will not reply On, sad voiced, they flow, but they never tell why.

"Why does your poetry sound like a sigh?"

Earth's streams will not answer—neither shall I.

When the shadows of twillight are grey on the

hall.
And dork where the low valleys lie,
Go, list to the voice of the wild whip-poor-will,
That sugs when the songs of the sisters are still
And walls through the darkness so sadly and

shrill.

Ask it what alis it—it will not reply,
It walls sad as ever—it never tells why.
"Why does your poetry sound like a sigh?"
The bird will not answer thee—neither shall I.

Go, list to the voices of earth, air and sea, And the voices that sound in the sky; Their songs may be joyful to some, but to me There's a sigh in each chord, and a sigh in each

There's a sigh in each chord, and a sight lev, and thousands of sighs swell the great melody. Ask them what alls them—they will not reply. They sigh—sigh for ever—but never tell why. "Why does your poetry sound like a sigh," The voices won't answer thee—neither shall I.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A conference of the clergy of the Deanery of Aughrim was held, Very Rev. Dr. Derry presiding.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Lord Bishop of Ossory, arrived at the Irish College, Rome, on Thursday, the 1st inst.

MEDITATION ON CROSS-EXAMINATIONS BY A ROWDY ADVOCATE.—Witness are like steaksthe more you beaf them the easier they are to

A special telegram from Rome says: Rev. G. Logue, Professor, Maynooth, has been appointed by the Propaganda to the See of Raphoe.

The death is announced, at Drogheda, of the Very Rev. P. V. Moadthe, O. P. The deceased priest was born in Drogheda in 1820. He went to Lisbon in 1839 and was ordained in 1843.

The parochial clergy of Kilkenny acknowledge the receipt of £100, free of legacy duty, bequeathed by the late Miss Ellen Lalor, for the improvement of St. Patrick's Church, Ballyragget.

In North Worcestershire, England, snow fell on May 1, and the Clent Hills were covered with the full. Vegetation is very backward, owing to the continuance of cold weather, and the season is several weeks behind the average.

The Passionist Fathers commenced missions at Cork, Cappoquin and Newry. The following Fathers are engaged in the work: Rev. Frs. Austin, Athanasius, Authony, Aloysius, Bernardine, Daniel, Eustache, Isidore, Norbert, Pius, and Sylvester.

The late Mr. Patrick Brady, grocer, Chancery-place, Dublin, has by his will bequeathed £100 to Canon McMahon, P.P. of St. Michan's parish, equally for the poor of the parish and the Female Penitential Asylum in Lower Gloucester street. Also £50 for the poor of Drumgoon, County Cavan.

Most of the wine used in England for the Hely Communion in Roman Catholic Churches, comes from the vineyards of the English colleges of Lisbon and Valladolid, and is white; but elsewhere red wine is usual. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches have no rule as to the color, but demand pure juice of the grape.

A German inventor proposes to make boots that will never wear out. He mixes with a waterproof glue a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand, which is spread on the thin leather soles employed as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be flexible and almost indestructible, while they enable the wearer to walk safely over slippery

The new Convent of Mercy at New Inn was solemnly inaugurated, when the Archbishop of Cashel attended and preached. The Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, was also present. The building was commenced two years ago. It includes a schoolroom for 300 children, and accommodation for 18 nuns. and four lay sisters. The cost has been about

successful mission at Ballynahill, arranged for a grand open-air procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The procession wended its way from the church after last Mass to a temporary altar a quarter of a mile away, where Benediction was celebrated in presence of thousands of kneeling people. Then the pro-

the way kneeling as the canopy came past. RETREAT AT THE DOMINICAN CHURCH, NEWRY. - a week's retreat of the Arch-confrateruity of the Holy Rosary was brought to a close in this church on the 27th ult. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Smyth, O.P., and were attended by vast crowds, principally young girls, for whom especially the confraternity was established. A general Communion took place in the morning, and about 1,500 members, each wearing the medal

cession returned to the church, all who lined

and ribbon of the Order, approached the altar. When, a short time ago, the secret police commissioned a well known writer to produce a series of anti-Nihilist articles, the loyal literateur is said to have asked for the latest revolutionary pamphlets before setting to work. Imagine his dismay when the parcel that was to contain the subterranean literature, though scaled with the scal of the political police, brought him a letter from the Revolutionary Committee threatening death if he presumed to carry out the Government order.

Dr. Newman has been twice received in audience by the Pope, who expressed his sa-tisfaction to his eminent visitor at the condition of the Catholic Church in England. His Holiness has requested Dr. Newman to draw up a memorandum containing the views which he expressed in these conversations, in order that they may receive proper consideration. Cardinal Nina has also received Dr. Newman very cordially. For the last few days Dr. Newman has been suffering from a colo, which confines him to the English Col-

ORDINATION OF PRIESTS AT GLASGOW .- At the request of his Grace Archbishop Eyre, who is, we regret to say, somewhat indisposed, the Right Rev. Dr. McLachlan, Bishop of Galloway, ordained as priests in St. Andrew's Pro-cathedral, Glasgow, the Revs. Jas. McCarthy, Thomas Cunningham, and Joseph Van Heeke, who have just completed their theological studies in St. Peter's Seminary, Patrick hill. The Right Rev. Bishop was assisted in the solemn ceremony, which was witnessed by a very large congregation, by the clergy of the Cathedral and of the Seminary, and the Very Rev. Dr. Munro preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occa-

THE ANGELUS BELL .- The Lord Bishop of Ossory has published an interesting pastoral letter, orging devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The following extract will be found interesting as explaining the origin of a pious cus tom prevailing at the present day:—Each succeeding century presented some special tribute of its reverence and picty to the holy Mother of God. When the Saracens threatened destruction to all the Christian nations, the Angelus began to be tolled at morning, noon and evening, that all the faithful might unite in offering to her their homage, and invoking her blessing upon the Crusaders. The danger which then threatened Europe has long since been averted; but the Angelus bell is still tolled throughout the Catholic world, inviting each fervent soul to salute the holy Mother of God, and to invoke her blessing on the spiritual crusade in which we are each of us engaged against Satau and this sinful world.

The Future Queen of Spain.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 2)

The Archduchess Marie Christine Desiree Henriette Felicite Reniere, of Austria, whom rumor mentions as likely to be the second Queen of Alfonso XII. of Spain, is the only daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria (who died the 20th of November. 1874) by his marriage with the Archduchess Elizabeth, the widow of Archduke Ferdinand Charles Victor of Modena. She was born on the 21st of July, 1858, and is consequently in her twenty-first year. The alliance does not seem to have been seriously entertained at Madrid until the condition of the Infanta Marie Christine had been pronounced hopeless, but from more than one point of view it must be considered a far more suitable match for the King than one with his deceased wife's sister. The Austrian Princess is a fewmonths younger than the King, whereas the Duc de Montpensier's second daughter was more than five years his senior, having been born on the 29th of October, 1852. Her death has now left the Montpensier family without a marriageable daughter, and all the shuffling and scheming of Louis Philippe to bring about his son's union with the Infanta Louisa has end ed in disappointment.

Old Letters.

NEW YORK, May 20 .- In the Tribune of today are printed for the first time old letters, one written by Horace Greeley, on the plot to assassinate Jefferson Davis, in 1864, by three Union soldiers, and one by General Sherman, the same year, on the origin and the object of war. Greeley's letter is as follows :- Office of Tribune, New York, March 4, 1864 .- "Sir, Trust God in all things, and work by his means.' I submit that assassination is not among these. You generally mistake in supposing Davis of any special consequence. The monster that is devouring us is slavery, the passion for using the ignorant and simple, not for their own good, but for ours alone. Were this out of our own blood we should very soon see the rebellion crumble, and, as it is, the war will last no longer than we need its trying, and ultimately purifying, influences. Yours, Horace Greety.

Sherman's letter was written from Georgia to an old lady triend in Baltimore. The following is an extract: " My own heart beats as warmly as ever towards these kind and generous families that greeted me with such The Franciscan Fathers, who gave a most warm hospitality in days long past," etc. etc. 1 detect in the service of the promote of the control of the property of the control of the contro

Partisan Journalism

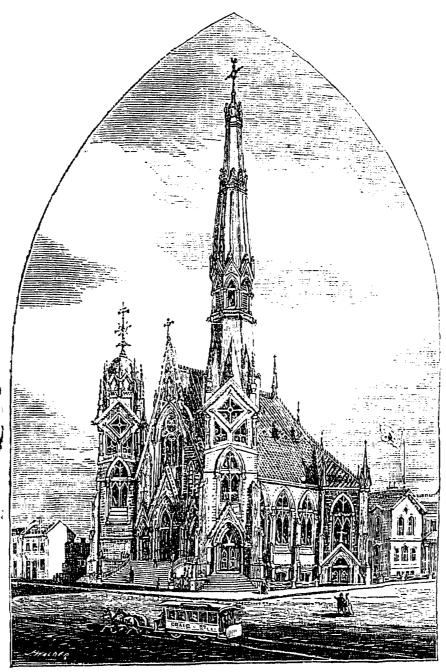
The Montreal Herald has recently been discurring the question of "Independent Journalism," and of course arrives at the conclusion that it is next to an impossibility that such a thing as an independent journal can be, and proves entirely to its own satisfaction, at least, article. For ourselves, we are of opinion that a newspaper which does not blindly attach the Spectator has proved itself to be.

An amusing feature in the argument against independent journalism seems to be, that any expression of opinion in such a journal is

Official Boredom

Kingston is making great preparations for the forthcoming visit of the Marquis of Lorne. But it looks like as if there was going to be a plethoria of addresses. This is always the unsatisfactory part of a reception. It was the same in Lord Dufferin's case. He could that party journalism is a much superior not move a hundred yards without having an address fired at him, and some of them were full of the most fulsome sort of flattery. If itself to either of the contending political it be the intention to make the Marquis the Peace Preservation Act. parties can exist, and that the public useful- of Lorne's tour through the country ness of such a journal becomes more and miserable by the presentation of in-more apparent; and such a paper we assert numerable addresses, this is of all ways The moment he steps upon the station platform let him be bombarded with address s Mr. Robi from all sorts of societies, and a running fire taryship.

the best to accomplish that object. only to be regarded as the individual opinion of addresses can be kept up all the way from of the writer of the article. In the name of the station to the reception hall, where a



THE NEW ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH,

CORNER OF PANET AND CRAIG STREETS, MONTREAL

article in any paper attached to a political mere individual opinion of the writer? and, except through the influence of party tradi-

It seems there are many serious objections which might be cited as militating against the asefulness of a party journal.

One of the gravest errors in regard to party is that we crystalize our party traditions, and bind ourselves together by party connections, party leagues, party watchwords and party names, and so endeavor to give permanency to that which is really impermanent. A party, in the very nature of things, can never possess at any time more than a part of truth; to unite ourselves for ever to remain true and consistent to that party in its creeds, doctrines, associations and acts, is voluntarily to resign our right to reason upon public affairs as they arise, and so destroy the very good which party life accomplishes, namely, the thorough sifting of opinion by earnest and serious discussion.—Spectator.

The electors could not do better than take the advice of the Montreal Spectator, and in the forthcoming elections shake off the tyranny of party and vote for the best men. As our contemporary says: "Liberal and Conservative are only names; let the electors seek the most capable and the least expensive Government." The electors are jurymen to whom is to be submitted a most important case. It is their duty to try it according to the evidence that has been set before them. But many of them will pay no attention to the evidence whatever, and will go in with the party independently of all other considerations, although the ballot has been given them the better to enable them to vote with freedom whichever way they conscientiously believed to be best. What would be thought of a jury man who declared that he intended to slick by one of the parties to a suit right or wrong, and give a verdict in his favor, even although the evidence pointed all the other way ?- Toronto Telegram.

Courier of the Czar," by the celebrated writer, Jules Verne.

the way present how and the end of

common sense, what is the foremost editorial | clothes-basketful could be emptied over his head by pulling a string at the proper moment. party, even the great Globe itself, but the The presentation of these numerous addresses is made in all kindness, no doubt; but when if it has not truth and sound reasoning in it a man has to listen to addresses at breakfast, as a vital principle, it will hardly pass current, dinner and tea, and is waked out of a sound sleep to be addressed anew, the thing really becomes monotonous. It is as bad as the case of the man who had mutton for dinner the whole year round .- Toronto Telegram.

Interesting Case.

Dr. Dufaur, a French physician, reports this interesting case: A common brown owl built its nest beneath the projecting roof of a farmhouse, where it had a brood of young. One day the farmer, moved by curiosity, drove away the old bird, took out the young owls, and, after looking at them, replaced them uninjured. In the evening, as he was entering his house with his servant, the latter suddenly heard the beating of wings, and felt the claws of the owl on his chin, and before he could defend himself received a blow from its beak directly under the eye. On the following day an unsuccessful hunt for the bird was instituted, but in the dusk it anpeared again and attacked the farmer himself, striking him directly in the eye with its beak Dr. Dufaur found a wound of the cornea and and an abundant hemorrhage. The sight of the eye was completely lost, and the other eye was subsequently threatened with sympathetic inflammation.

The Irish Volunteers.

lature, and was fuirly set on foot as a legitithe proceedings in Parliament have a sub--Irieh Times.

IRISH NEWS.

The strike in the Belfast iron trade has ended so far as the boiler makers are concerned, who resumed work.

An order of the Lord Lieutenant's in the Dublin Gazette revokes the proclamation of the 15th February, 1867, by which the county of Kerry was subjected to the provisions of

Mr. H. A. Robinson, Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, succeeds Sir A. Power, who has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Local Government Board, and Dr. Kaye, Q.C., one of the Divisional Police Magistrates, succeeds
Mr. Robinson in the Assistant Under-Secre
—A walking match by two San l

Three cases of suicide have just taken place in County Wexford, two in new Ross district, and one at Ballyhiland, within four miles of the town of Enniscorthy. The last case was that of a man named William Hawkins, who lived with his brother, a comfortable farmer, tennant of James Moffat, Esq., J.P.

Seven persons have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the wrecking of the Christian Brothers' school at Mallow. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of twenty-two others. Notice has been given by the Catholic Bishop of his intention to claim at the next presentment sessions £300 compensation for the damage done.

An Art Exhibition was opened in Waterford recently. The Mayor subsequently entertained 150 distinguished guests to dinner in the court house. The Marquis of Waterford, responding to the toast of "the House of Lords," said Ireland was the only country worth living for. Mr. Delahunty said Irish manufactures should support twelve millions of inhabitants.

An inquest was held at Drogheda on Monday, by Mr. Costello, borough coroner, on the remains of Mrs. Ellen McCorry, of Stockwelllane, lodging-house keeper. The deceased who was rather advanced in years, had made a good deal of money. After full inquiry, and examination of Dr. J. J. Kelly, who made an examination of the body, the jury gave in a verdict of death from natural causes.

Constable Egan and Acting-Constable Bassett, of Ballinasloe, arrested two tramps who attempted to force their way into Garbally Demesne, the seat of the Earl of Clancarty contrary to an order of the gatekeeper, who sent for the police, and while being taken to the station violently assaulted the constables. Informations were sworn before Edward W. Fowler, J.P., who committed the tramps to the petty sessions.

A party affray broke out in Corcrain, just outside the town of Portadown. Which party actually began the hostilities it is impossible to say. The upshot of the affair was that the Roman Catholic party succeeded in breaking through the linea of their opponents, but they had their drum broken and several of them were wounded. The police were unable to fell upon him. Twenty years ago a lady of make any arrests; but a large number of summons were issued against both parties.

According to the returns obtained by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish scaports, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 31st March last, amounted to 6,780 males and 2,782 females—being 1,016less than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1878, and 3,400 under the average number in the first quarter of the ten years 1869-78.

The house of Mr. Sinclair, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant, near Strabane, was sub-jected to a regular fusilade. Twenty-five shots were fired at the house, some of the bullets entering Mr. Sinclair's bedroom, and others injuring the furniture in other parts of the house. A watch-dog was killed by one of the shots. Mr. Sinclair happened to be absent on the Continent. Mrs. Sinclair was so terrified that she left the country. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK. - A Limerick telegram says :- Mr. James Spaight, J.P., and Colonel Vereker are the only candidates up to the present for the seat. Mr. Spaight has already commenced his canvass. Mr. Thomas E. O'Brien, J.P., has been asked to stand, but has declined, and Mr. Robert M'Donnell, it is said, is not likely to come forward. There is no signs of the other persons named, and everything continues quiet as possible out of respect for the memory of Mr. Butt. No addresses will appear until the interment has taken place.

An Odd Case. John J. Andrews, a Philadelphia merchant, lost the sight of his left eye twenty years

ago, and physicians told him that there was no cure. The useless member gave him no trouble until 1877, but thereafter it was oc-casionally so painful that he writhed on the floor until the attack was over. Many of the best oculists made careful examinations, and were unable to ascertain the nature of the disease Lately he put himself into the hands of a Philadelphia physician, of whose investigation he says: "He blistered me around the eye to draw out the inflammation, and at last he said: 'I know what it is not; In 1879 the Irish Volunteer movement re- it is not inflammation, and that is one ceived the recognition of the Imperial Legis. | point gained.' He drew out a diseased tooth | bright-eyed—who can darn a stocking, mand and cut out a piece of the jaw bone and did her own frock, command a regiment of pots mate national question. Exactly a hundred some probing; finally he said: 'It does not and kettles, and be a lady when required—is years before-in 1779-the arming at Belfast come from a tooth nerve, and that is another a girl that young men are in quest of for a took place which was the real birth of the point gained. He dosed me with quinine wife. But you pining, ccrewed-up, wasp-Irish Volunteers. Here is a historical coin- until he was satisfied, and then he said: 'It | waisted, doll-dressed, consumption-mortgaged, cidence which completes an era and starts a is not miasma, and that is another point music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters new departure. Again, this recognition of a gained. Last Thursday he put me into a of fashion and idleness, you are no more fit national right, which only the of er day darkened room, and throwing an indescrib- for matrimony than a pullet is to look after would not be listened to at all, indicates the ably bright light into my eye, looked into my progress of a kindlier sentiment and the eye for two mortal hours. At last he exmarch of a more enlightened acquaintance claimed: 'I have the secret.' Looking in with the true conditions of this country and through the pupil of the eye he could see a the real character of her people. Altogether, live cysticercus, or embryo tape worm." This and less sofa; more frankness and less mock was the first case of the kind in America, and men ed "MICHAEL STRUGOFF, or the stuntial value and interest for the neople of was exhibited to most of the physicians of breathe pure atmosphere, and become somethese Kingdoms and for the British Empire. Philadelphia. An operation with a knife re- thing as good, and beautiful as nature demoved the creature.

Miscellancous.

-Mr. Henry, inventor of the Martini-Henry ritle barrel and ammunition, is seeking in vain for adequate remuneration from the British War Office for the use of his patents by that Government.

-The production of the salmon canneries of the Pacific coast last year was 584,000 cans, or 28,032,000 pounds. Specimens weighing sixty to seventy-five pounds were caught by the Oregon fishermen. A peculiarity of the Oregon salmon is their contempt for all the anglers' lures. There is no salmon angling on the Oregon rivers. They are sometimes caught by trolling at the months of the rivers,

-A walking match by two San Francisco men without legs, except wooden ones, proceeded uneventfully for three miles. Then one of the contestants, remarked, in reply to a spectator's question, that his legs had been ent off by a cannon ball. "Guess you mean a mowing machine," said the other pedestrian. Then the race ended; for the veteran attacked his rival, and a fierce combat closed the contest.

-The London World relates that a conplaint was recently made to the Archbisher of Paris that a priest was living at an hotel in the Rue de Rivoli in a way that suggested an imperfect conception of his vow of celibacy. It turned out that the supposed backslider was a very Ritualistic vicar of a living in Norfolk, England. As the discipline of the Western church did not allow him an altar in Paris, and as he was too high for the Anglican clergy there, he performed mass on his dressing table, his wife assisting and substituting pastilles for incense .- New York

-Saratoga is to have a new and elegant opera house this season, at the northeast corner of the Grand Union block, and a large skating rink on the Hathorn Spring grounds. A recent bad flavor in Congress water has been found to proceed from the running of surface water into the spring, and the cause of the trouble has been removed. James M. Marvin is to be this year's landlord of the United States; Henry Clair is proprietor of the Grand Union, instead of manager, as heretofore; R. H. Southgate and Charles Clement, the latter from the St. Louis Lindell House, will keep Congress Hall; and Charles Leland continues at the Clarendon. The music at the leading hotels will probably be better than last year. There will be fully as much boat racing and horse racing as ever. -Of the diseases incident to humanity

none is more appalling than glanders. A dreadful case occurred in London last month. A physician reported that he saw the young girl in hospital. A portion of her head was eaten away and the bone exposed in two places. The magistrate who examined the case said that he knew an engineer who died from glanders in three days, in consequence l of the horse attached to a cab in which he was conveyed throwing off some matter which high rank in Paris was caressing her beautiful carriage horses. She had a tiny wound in her hand and a little glandered matter from the horse's nostril got upon it. She died in dreadful convulsions. It is much better to put a piece of plaster over broken skin, however small.

American Provisions Abroad.

An English editor, referring to quotations of " prime Cheddar at 60s to 80s per cwt," and disclaiming a desire to be either impertinent or intrusive, would still like to ask on which side of the Atlantic the cheese which realized that price was made." He has travelled with these Americans and know them to be " as cute as cute can be," willing to respect John Bull's prejudice, and sell him at round prices any style of English goods. He avers that twenty years ago American bacon had a character as distinctive as that of Dutch cheese, but now it is not easily distinguished from English bacon, and "may be passed off for it with little or no trouble." The fact is noted that the "Wiltshire," "Irish," and other styles of cutting bacon are regularly taught in Chicago trade reports, and that the annuals of Yankee agriculture and industry are "interesting as cunningly written fiction." Our advances in the preparation of provisions are gracefully acknowledged: "There is as great a difference between the American system of producing provisions for the English market now and twenty years ago as there is between travelling by an old stage waggon and a Great Western Railway train."-New York

A Two Minutes' Sermon to Young Ladies. Ladies-caged birds of beautiful plumage,

but sickly looks-pale pets of the parlor, who vegetate in unhealthy atmosphere, like the potato germinating in a dark cellar, why do you not go into the open air and warm sun-shine and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your steps and vigor to your frames? Take exercise: run up the hill on a wager and down again for fun; roam the fields, climb the fences, leap the ditches, wade the brooks and, after a day of exhibarating exercise and unrestrained liberty, go home with an appetite acquired by healthy enjoyment. The beautiful and blooming young lady-rosy-cheeked and a brood of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want less fashionable restraint and more liberty of action; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise modesty. Loosen your waist strings and signed.—Exchange.

REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Mistorical story of the Cremwellian Settlement.

CHAPTER XX .- CONTINUED.

Whether it was that her senses were rendered more acute by her anxiety, or that the thoughts that were whirling through her brain made her mistake internal sersations for the action of exterior things, she found it difficult to determine; but it appeared to her as if there was an ominous sound in the slightest motion of the air. There was, she funcied, a sigh in the slightest breeze that fanned her cheek, and a groan given forth as she heard the shutting or opening of a distant door, whilst the fierce howls of the dogs seemed to her the raging of a storm as it busts on a rocky shore, and with it was occasionally mixed the unnatural, hideous, newnoted yelp of "the tiger," which seemed to come up to her from the court-yard as the agonized shriek of a dying wretch, whose last drowning cry is smothered by the foam of the relentless billow that is about to bury him down in the sea for ever.

Julith struggled with these feelings for a long time; bringing to her aid her resolute | conquering them-even though, after a few moments, they rose again in their strength to unnerve her. At length she believed she had overcome them completely, when a new species of terror assailed her—it was 'the dead, the awful, and the sudden stillness that she felt surrounding her. There was not a breath, not a motion, not a sound! It was as if nature or art had conspired or contrived that there should be such a complete absence of all motion, that the slightest noise made by her in attempting her escape could not fail to betray her.

Poor Judith! her long, sad, solitary confinement had made a deep inroad upon her constitution in weakening her body, and numbing her mind, blunting her brave spirit, and undermining her powers of endurance. Ah, me! how many sad, sad hours are there in this dreary, weary world! How many a noble spirit it quells, and how many a generous being it destroys, whilst selfishness reigns supreme, and with a cold but sure hand eruskes to death many a loving heart! Who can tell the effects on an ardent spirit and an impulsive nature of coerced inactivity and compulsory lassitude? Its results may be calculated by gravestones; its sufferings can never be known but on that Day when shall be unfolded to an appalled universe a record of ALL that each of us had said, and done, and thought.

Foor Judith!-she was young, unaided, unadvised, and she was about to accompany, she knew not where nor for how long a period, a half-witted boy, whose imbecile mind, like his dwarfed body, appeared to place him be-yond the pale of humanity. Who can be surprised to hear, under such circumstances, that the once valiant Judidh was, for the moment, exposed to vain fears and baseless apprehensions, or that when she detected the slight noise made by opening the casement in the tower opposite to that in which she sat, an unaccountable feeling of deep awe fell upon her? Her spirit was abated, but her will was firm; and therefore it was with a steady hand she fastened the rope by which "the imp" could pass over to her.

The noise made by flinging across the rope aroused the vigilance of the dogs beneath, and their loud barks and vells were renewed with the same clamor as when they observed Judith looking at them in the day time.

Judith's lips trembled as she heard this outbust of canine ferocity. She looked down into the court-yard, but could discern nothing beneath. She only knew the raging brutes were below by their untiring howls.

This clamor continued for some minutes, when she observed a lighted lanthorn moving beneath in the darkness, and neard words speken in soothing tones to the dogs. She was sure she could remark "the imp" carrying some food along with his lamp, and the dogs following him; then there was again darkness for a minute or two, and at last the lamp reappeared, and was borne about to different parts of the yard, as if he who carried it was in search of something. It appeared to Judith as if one of the dogs was missing, and the person with the lamp was looking for it, and tempting the animal to come to him: for she was sure she heard the words, "Come Sir,-hi, hi! here, good dog, come here! This continued for a minute or two, and the lamp again disappeared; and then again there was a deep, solemn, and profound stillmess; and in the midst of it, and whilst still looking down into the dark court-yard bemeath, Judith perceived "the imp" was beside her. Pulling her dress, he whispered in a low voice :--" Ready?"

"Yes-what have you done with the

degs?"
" Locked up."

"Go on, I'll follow you," said Judith.

The imp cast the rope ladder into the yard and then, getting outside the window, he said : "Follow me; I'll guide your feet; hold your whip in your mouth; you'll want both hands to hold fast."

Judith did as she was directed. scarcely ventured to breathe as she felt herself in the air; her feet guided from step to step by the imp until she was sure she was near the earth, when her foot was let go, at the same instant that her conductor cried

"Ob, God!-jump, jump to the ground at once; one of the dogs I thought I had put up is out; he has a fast hold of me. Strike him on the head with your whip, or he will crush the bone of my legs to pieces."

"Where is the brute?" cried Judith, as she bounded to the earth, forgetting all her fears, the moment that a struggle was impending, and that a human creature appealed to her for assistance. "Where is the brute? and where are you?"

"Here! here! oh! I'm destroyed." "Where?" said Judith, as she grasped the whip in her nervous right hand, and stretched out her left to find the boy, and so turn where

she could inflict a death-blow on the dog. The hand of Judith, in searching for the bey, lighted on the head of the dog, and it released its hold of the imp to make a snap at her hand, its fierce teeth touching the flesh, and tearing away a particle of the skin that covered the lowermost joint of the little Auger. The brute thus missing its snap, tere the clothes of Judith in the endeavor to reach her feet; but before it could effect its purpose a blow from her whip had stunned it, and "the imp," with a single pull of a short

knife across its throat, deprived it of life. This conflict with the dog did not last half a minute, and beyond the noise made from the erashing blow of Judith's whip on the dog's head, not the slightest sound was to be heard. 'The dog uttered neither bark, nor cry, nor yelp, whether in making his attack, or in succumbing to the death-blows received by him.

"I hope you are not much hurt," said Judith, as she rolled a handkerchief around her left hand, to stop the blood which she felt

to be flowing quickly. "Lamed for a month," cried the imp; "it

does not bleed much-but I don't care-I won't feel it when grand-daddy gives me my bottle."

"Bottle! of what medicine does your grand-daddy give you a bottle?" asked

"Usquebaugh, nice usquebaugh," said the imp, smacking his lips, though his leg was ringing with pain. "Come haste, you make haste.

"Will you not stop to bind up your leg." "No! no! no! not time-haste, haste haste. This way, give me your hand. Ha! he has bit you-I sec-more sorry for you than myself! Brave girl! tried to save me! Come, come, come! haste! Pity you haven't usquebaugh. Come, come, come. I want my bottle to stop this pain."

Judith gave her hand to the boy, and he led her through what was to her impenetrable darkness. All she could ascertain was, as she wound her whip about, that for some time they were going through narrow passages; and then that they were at last in the open air, and as the darkness scemed to recede from her view, that they had passed beyond matter with him?" the walls of the fortress, and were walking upon grass; at last she heard the pawing of a horse, and then felt that such an animal was at her side.

"Mount," said the imp, "I'll ride before

you." Judith felt that a pillion had been provided for her, and in front of it was a small saddle for the imp.

"This is," observed Judith, as her practised hand ran along the horse's head, neck, and | meaning of the imperfectly informed being shoulders, "a very powerful horse. Have you | before her. the strength to manage him?"

"You'll see," answered the imp. Judith at once mounted. The imp clambered into the saddle before her, and then uttering the ejaculation "Hi, Sirl" away dashed the animal as if it had started for a race.

"The horse cannot long keep to that pace," emarked Judith "Then another will." "What, a relay of horses."

" Yes." "Who has provided them?" "Daddy, I'm told."

"Who told you that?" "Hi, Sir!" shouted out the imp, either not hearing, or pretending not to hear the ques-

Judith tried again to speak, but each time that she began a question, the imp, upon hearing the first word spoken, again burst out, with his usual cry to the horse of "Hi, Sir! and so bailled all her attempts to keep up a

conversation with him. And all this time the horse was going on at a mad gallop. At last its pace began to weary, and scarcely did Judith note this change, than the imp cried out, "Another horse! then another—then another again!

Jack-sour-and away." And so, four different times in the same night, were horses changed for Judith; but on no occasion could she perceive any one either in attendance with them, or to take care of those that had been used; but at each stage into which the journey was broken, there was a saddle and pillion ready prepared, with a fresh horse, on which to start her and her strange companion.

At last day came, and disclosed to her a portion of the country in which she could not recognize a single feature with which she had been previously acquainted. Before her was an old ruined square tower, for a long time discernible ere she reached it; but when she came opposite to its half-covered moat, the imp sent the horse, with a leap, bounding across it; and the next instant stopped, dismounted, nodded to Judith to do the same, and then, with his finger directed her to go inside the tower.

Judith acted upon the intimations of the imp. She perceived, upon entering, there was but a single room in the base of the tower -if that could be called a room which was without a roof, except a small portion covered over with a wooden shed, directly underneath which were trusses of straw, on which were stretched clean blankets. On a table, in the centre of the room, were two pitchers of milk, and two loaves of bread.

"For you," said the imp; "breakfast, dinner, bed—sleep till night; I'll then be with you—

bring you to daddy."

As he uttered the last word he rushed out of the place, and in a minute afterwards she heard the words-" Hi, Sir, alive!" followed by the quick galloping of a horse. The imp had vanished!

Judith was again alone. She hastened, as she heard the noise of the horse's feet, to the door in front of the tower, and when she sought to discover the imp he had disappeared. She walked all around the banks of the moat, and then perceived she was in the very mids; of a desolate country, with moors and bogs on all sides, and not the smallest appearance of a living thing within her view. The bleak prospect was alike destitute of man as of beast; no human habitation by the side of the rough paths, for they were unworthy the

"Again left to myself! again without a companion !- a solitude as complete as that of my late prison; but, oh, how superior! for here are God's own works around me; but there were not only man's works, but man's iniquities. Ah!" said Judith, "bow sudden and severe a pang, and from so slight a wound

name of roads, and no animals feeding in the

too!" As Judith thus spoke, a tingling, torturing pain, that seemed to thrill in every nerve, shot up from her little fineer to her arm, and made her tremble for the moment with the agony it

caused her. "This is strange! what can be the reason for it? I must look to an injury on which I never fancied I should have to bestow a second thought."

With these words, Judith unloosed the handkerchief she had bound around her hand the night before. She perceived that there had been but a slight discharge of blood once the handkerchief had been tied; but although the incision of the teeth was scarcely peceptible, and the small piece of flesh removed from the hand almost insignificant, still all the hand around the slight wound was red and swollen.

"Ah!" thought Judith to herself, "if I were in my usual health, this slight cut would be nothing; but now my long anxiety-my fears of being overtaken last night—the fatigue to which I was unused, and the long ride, have I may in time give warning to my father of all inflamed my blood, so that the scratch of the peril that threatens him, and so prolong a pin would, I suppose, afflict me as much as the small nip given to me by that wicked, ill conditioned brute. I must ask the imp which of them it was. Now, with a good bathe of my hand in fresh water with this handkerchief steeped in cold water around it and with a sound sleep, I hope to be able to meet my dear father to-night, almost as well as ever I

The shades of evening were beginning to tall, when the imp stood by the side of Judith who lay in a profound sleep. He touched her with his hand, and said :-

" Time to go." " I'm ready.

The imp looked with surprise at the table, as the food lay on it untouched.

-"I was not disposed to eat, but I have slept | -here!" And so speaking, he dashed into almost ever since."
"Steep! I'll never sleep sgain."

" Why ?"

"Oh I this leg!—this leg!" "What, is it paining you?"

The imp pointed from his hip to his toe, and cried as if in intense agony—"Pain—pain all pain !"

"Which of the dogs was it that attacked us ?"

"The white dog."

"Ah! the tiger," thought Judith to herself.

"Why did you not shut him up at the same

time with the other dogs last night?" "I thought I did-but he hid himself. For some days back he did not come for food, and when I thought I had been tempting them all out of the yard, he must have stayed behind -hid his eyes from the light-and then, not knowing me in the dark, he bit me; and you he bit, because he did not know you."

"I have noticed," said Judith, "that same dog going on in a very strange manner for the last few days. Have you heard what is the

"Oh! yes."

"What is it?" " Mad !"

"Mad!" exclaimed Judith; "the dog mad! Good heavens! Then you and I are both lost."

" Not at all!" answered the imp, with seeming indifference.
"Not at all! What do you mean?" asked

Judith, hoping she had misapprehended the

"No harm can overtake him who has plenty of usquebaugh. I'll soon have plenty. What do I care for mad dogs?—mad dogs cannot do me any harm. Oh! this leg! this leg!" cried the imp, as he hopped about. "But come, no more time to lose. We must be off to meet daddy."

"Come! come! come speedily. If what you say of the dog be true, there is indeed no time on this earth for me to spare. First to see my father-that one last, sole happiness the world can give me; and then to meet that other Father, who seated in Heaven, looks down with the unceasing vigilance of ever watchful love upon His erring, poor, weak, mortal children."

"Come! come for the grand cure," cried the imp, as he mounted the saddled horse in front of Judith. " For the cave, and then for such an everlasting drink of usquebaugh!"

CHAPTER XXI.

" What a strange! what an awful! and what a gloomy-looking place is this!" said Judith, as, having crept upon her hands and knees through a long passage, she at length stood erect in a cavern, which looked like a natural hollow in a mountain side, dimly illuminated through a few crevices of the rocks of which it was composed.

"In what a stronge place I am to meet my father! How unlike our last parting to our next greeting! Then I knew no sorrow then health was rioting in every vein; and now—death is upon me! Yes! yes! that poor semi-idiot has told the truth. The dog was mad; and the poison that was in his foul body he has infused into mine, and burns and chills by turns this poor wounded limb. Be it so! be it so! It was well received. It has fallen upon me in a good cause. It was injured in the effort to save another from injury; and better—far better—that life should be so taken from me, than that I should lose it when sinning, or thinking of sin. Yes; God is very merciful, and I must prepare myself to meet Him; but then, my father—my poor, poor, dear father. What tidings are these I have to tell him! Oh! death! death! there is thy bitterest pang. Leave me, boy, leave me, said Judith, turning to the imp, who had tollowed her into the cave, and who stood watching her, whilst she was thus soliloquising with

herself. There was a new and a strange expression

the face "the im So new and so strange was this expression that, despite of the sad and absorbing thoughts that filled the mind of Judith, she could not refrain from taking notice of the youth. Instead of the malignant grin, which at all times and upon all other occasions distorted the countenance of the imp, it now marked with profound sorrow, an anxious care and a deep gloom; whilst sighs issued incessantly from his lips, and he moved, not as he had been wont, with the agility of a baboon, but with the slow, hesitating, and halting step of a wounded animal. It was as if suffering and affliction, for the first time acutely felt were awaking in the intellect of this poor young creature faculties and sentiments that had

previously lain dormant. "Alas! alas!" cried Judith, as she looked upon him.

"I see in you face a confirmation of my fears. What can I do for you my poor boy? In what manner can I assist vou?

" No ways," replied the imp.

"Then leave me here," said Judith. "I do not wish to leave you."

"Then remain."

"I do not wish to remain."

"You do not wish to remain-and you do not wish to leave me here. What do you mean? Is it that I should not remain here?"

"But it is not here that my father is to meet me?"

"It is." "Ah! then, be the consequences what they may, here I must—and here I will remain, until I see my father."

The imp's eyes filled with tears, and falling on his knees, and clasping her hands, he said to her, "I cannot, dare not tell all I suspect and fear; but you you were bitten by the dog in trying to save me. You tried to save me. -I-I want to save you; there's but one way of doing it; leave this place before your dad-

My poor boy, cried Judith, deeply moved by this manifestation of teeling on the part of the imp. Not at all the world the wealth of the world-or the medical skill of this world could save you or myself from impending fate a horrible death! We are sad companions in

I understand you. There is danger, I suppose, hanging over my father by his coming here; there is danger to my life in my remaining where I am. Much better for me then, to stay where I am, because, by so doing, an existence that is dearer to me than my own.

"Come, come," cried the imp, catching Judith by her robe. "Come, come, or you'll be too late. Come, I say," he added, tugging impatiently, like a fretted and spoiled child when one of its wishes has been unexpectedly thwarted. "Come! Oh! do come, or you'll be too late."

"Never-never," answered Judith. "Here my father is coming to meet me; and here,

therefore, will I remain." The imp started away from her, threw himself on his hands, and placing one of his hornlike ears to the ground, stayed in that listening position for a moment, then jumped up again, let fall his hands by his side, and not eat food, and did not follow me. He first howled rather than cried out, "Woel woel bitme, and then bit her in trying to save me."

the narrow dark entrance, and disappeared. "My father! my beloved father!" cried

Judith, as she flung herself upon her knees. Judith listened for the approaching footsteps; and, as she did so, she tried to pray, whilst her sense of hearing and her devotional aspirations were disturbed by alternate chills and flushes, which made her tremble now with cold, and then buru as if with a fever. A strange stiffness fell upon her neck, and there was the sensation as of a strong hand grasping her round the throat, and endeavoring to choke her.

Poor Judith! Lawson and Ludlow were punctual in keeping the appointment made with Gerald Geraghty. At the hour fixed upon they were to the very moment in front of the old ruined square tower; and at the self-same moment Geraghty came from out of the tower, and greeted them from the mound surrounding it.

"You are welcome," said Geraghty; "not a moment too soou—not a minute too late, you, Mr. Lawson, to see your daughter, and you, Mr. Ludlow, to witness revenge for old wrongs fully satisfied."

"And too long delayed," remarked Lud-

completely at last, is still done in time," re- out the thinge from the fire-box, and to do plied Geraghty. "I hope you are both well | what I told you. If they do not molest me, armed?"

"You may be sure of that," replied Lud- usquebaugh, and thenlow.

"And you are not disposed, I suppose, to snow the least mercy?"
"Mercy!" exclaimed Lawson. "Mercy

is it I show mercy to the villain who has laid his brutal hands upon my daughter?" "It is a crime not to be forgiven,"

marked Geraghty. "Oh! never! never!" replied Lawson. "It is one of those wrongs that can never be

appeased but in blood." "So I say!" drily remarked Geraghtv. "But, come, gentlemen, I have but to mount my horse, and then I shall be with you." Geraghty withdrew to the tower. He there

looked carefully to a small iron box he had brought from Dublin with him -saw that the matches, tinder and fine powder were in due order—re-clasped the box—placed it beneath the flap of the saddle, and then, getting on his horse, rejoined Ludlow and Lawson in the high road.

"Have we much farther to travel?" asked Ludlow.

"Not more than two miles—scarcely two miles," replied Geraghty. "And now, to give you, gentlemen, the last directions, and to make our final arrangements. The place where the parties you are in search of are concealed, is in some sort of a hole, cell, cave, or cavern in one of these hills-I am not quite sure which it is; but a scout-a little boy, will be on the lookout for us. When we have met this boy, what I propose is, either that I should enter the cave before you, or you before me-whichever you please; or let one of you go first, I shall then follow, and another of you can follow me—I am indifferent which is done. All I want is that we make our arrangements now, and act upon them when we get there; for when there it will be necessary for us not to speak one word until we are all safe inside the place, face to face, and standing before old enemies whose villanies are well known to each of

"A very proper arrangement, and a very wise precaution," remarked Ludlow; "and sure to lead to a most desirable result." "Most desirable, indeed!" again drily re-

marked Geraghty. "Well, what do you propose, Lawson?" asked Ludlow; "I will do whatever you say."

"I was at one time in a cavern in a hill side in this part of the country," answered Lawson; "and nothing but the hope of seeing my child would ever induce me to enter another. Let the old man, then, go first, I will dearfollow, and you can bring up the rear.

"Be it so," replied Ludlow. "I have taken care," said Geraghty, "to have the news conveyed to Miss Lawson that her father is coming to rescue her; she will be then on the watch for you, Sir; and there is the chance that in the hope of seeing you she may be able to make some excuse, so as to get for an instant, at least, from the Fitzpatricks, and so to be able to see you alone for a few moments. If this supposition turn out to be correct, it would perhaps be better for you to enter first, for your friend to be by your side to sustain you, in case the Fitzpatricks are present; and then the most feeble arm in a combat, my own, would be the last to engage

"It is the better plan of the two," said Lawson. "It is, too, the one most pleasing to me; for that which I most desire in this world is to see again my darling child-no matter how, no matter when, and no matter where."

"Now we understand each other perfectly," said Ludlow; "Lawson first, myself second,

our friend here, last." "And though last," added Geraghty, " not less anxious than either of you to see condign punishment inflicted by a father on one who has done him wrong. And now, gentlemen, from henceforth, silence. I will ride in front,

so as to be recognized by the boy who is on

the watch for me.' The old man, Gerald Geraghty, rode for-The agility and the buoyancy of youth seemed to be restored to his withered limbs and wasted frame. There was a triumph in the manner in which he flourished his whip, and a species of waggery in the way he squared his elbows and turned out his toes as he urged his horse to a more rapid pace than usual. Nothing but the powers of a daguerreotype, manipulated by a Claudet could convey an accurate transcript of the mingled expression of ferocity and fun, of hate and mirth that corrugated his brow and smirked about the hard lines of his toothless mouth, every time his eye rested for a moment

on the two men who follswed him. A complete—and it was felt by Lawson and Ludiow as an awful silence—fell upon the party of horsemen for a full half hour.

On a sudden, as the rough, steep road made a sharp turn direct into the hill, the old man was seen talking for a few minutes to one so diminutive, that he appeared to Ludlow and Lawson to be a very young boy. They could not, however, hear the conversation that

The conversation between the imp and the old man was very brief; but very important. Those who followed had no idea with what terrible consequences to themselves it was fraught.

" Is the woman in the cave?" The imp nodded assent. " Does she suspect anything?" The imp again nodded. "Why?

"She is ill-very ill-in great pain, and so am I." "You! What is the matter?"

"Both were bitten in the court-yard." "How was that?" Why did you not secure the dogs?"

"I thought I had. The white dog would Judith remarked his surprise, and then said too late! they are coming! they are The old man turned ghastly pale, and his hat, and letting the cloak he wore fall from admired—the readiness of your fancy, or the

lips trembled, as he said, with terror: "Unhappy boy! Hapless girl! bitten in trying to it was I, who—"
save the life of my grandson. Why is the His speech was interrupted; for as he save the life of my grandson, why is the spoke, Judith's quick hand was inside her lain? But there's no saving her now. She's already doomed. I could not save her if I would. But are you sure it was the white

dog?".
"Sure!—right sure—I cut his throat." "The white dog! Why he seemed for the

last few days to be going-"Mad," answered the imp. "Sullivan, the keeper told me so on Tuesday. But I don't care. Usquebaugh, you know, cures every thing. Have you got it for me?"
"Here it is," said the old man, producing a

large bottle from one of the wide pockets of a large outside coat. The imp made a clutch at it, but the old-

man was too quick for him. He drew it out of the reach of the boy, and thrusting it into his pocket, said :--"Not yet, not yet. Here is the fire-box.

I have shewn you what to do with it. Now mind what I say to you. You are to keep your eye fixed on the place I shewed you; you can there see everything that is going on in the cavern. The people there, when they find me alone, may want to take your bottle from me, but I won't give it to them. In saving it I may be knocked down. If I am, "I agree with you, Sir—too long, entirely ing it I may be knocked down. If I am, too long delayed; but that which is done your only chance to get your bottle is to take then I will leave them, and bring you your

The old man smiled at the thought of being able, in safety, to complete the diabelical

plan he had projected.
"Now, boy, away! Observe, if you see me struck or knocked down, then, but not before

then, use the fire-box." The boy nodded assent, made a motion as if he was striking a spark from a flint, and ran off towards the hills.

As the boy disappeared, the old man turned to his fellow-travellers, and said : " All right ! Your daughter, Sir, is in the cave, and, you may be sure, anxious to hear your footsteps, because certain you will save her from her persecutor."

"That I will." replied Lawson, " or die in the attempt."

"So I expect," replied Geraghty. "Great caution, however, will be required. Let us dismount here. You can follow me on foot from this place to the entrance of the cavern. When there, you can easily find your way in, as the boy tells me there are a couple of lamps lighted. Their brightness in the midst of darkness will be a sure guide to you."

The horses of the travellers were tied together; and thence they proceeded by a precipitous path, through rocks, to the mouth of

the cavern. The night was dark; but still the path which Lawson was travelling seemed to be familiar to him, and when Geraghty pointed out the entrance to the cavern, he said in whispering accents, marked with some emotion: "I feel almost certain I have been in this pleae—certainly in one very like it—before now."

"Very probably you have," answered Geraghty, "but this is no time for talking. Your daughter is in there, if you wish to try and

recover her." Lawson said no more, but entered with firm and cautious steps into the mouth of the cave, closely followed by Ludlow. As they advanced, they found it necessary first to stoop, and finally, at last, to creep on their knees.

advanced by the light of the lamp, a woman on her knees, and from her dress and figure, wretched satisfaction for which he had he felt not the slightest doubt it was his labored—that of torturing Lawson, previous daughter Judith; still he said not a word, but to slaying him, by the recital, in the presence kept creeping on slowly, slowly. He at last of his daughter, of the base and unmanit emerged into the cave, and then, bounding to his feet, and without waiting for Ludlow, he made the cave ring with the salutation :-

your father."

Poor Judith could say no more. She had started from her knees as she spoke, and rushed with onen arms to meet Lawson; but before he could catch her she fell heavily,

with her face to the earth. "Oh! my child! my child! my darling child!" exclaimed Lawson, as with trembling hands he raised her from the earth, and covered her cheeks, eyes, forehead, and mouth

with his kisses. The unhappy man's short ecstacy of happiness was doomed to be of brief duration; for his daughter was awakened to conscious- given him." ness by the fervor of his affection, and the ardor of his kisses. And as she opened her eyes, she flung her arms around his neck, and said, as she burst into tears, "Oh! father father, do not venture to kiss me. Oh! do not, as you love me; dare not to touch my mouth with your lips. Oh! dear, dear father, make me happy, and say you have not touched my lips. Oh! father, father, forgive me if you have done so! for if you have I have slain you—slain you! Oh! God be mer

ciful to me." "My darling child!" cried Lawson, bewildered alike by his affection and the strange words of his daughter, "what mean you" Why talk so wildly? Has sudden joy at our thus meeting crazed you? Kiss you, my beloved Judith! Kissed you! aye have I, a thousand times. Wherefore not kiss you now as I ever have done?"

"Oh, father, as you love me, as you love your ever-true, ever-fond, and ever-darling child, make me happy by the assurance that your lips have not touched mine, which burn with a raging fire: oh! say that your mouth has not inhaled my breath, which is hot as a blast from the entrails of Etna."

, Good heavens! what is the matter with you, Judith? are you mad?"

"Oh! yes, dear, dear father, I am mad, mad, mad! Oh! the worst of madness is upon me. I have been bitten by a mad dog; and if you have kissed me I have poisoned you," cried Judith, as she flung again her arms round her rather and burst into tears.

"My child, my beloved Judith, whatever strange fancy possesses you, this at least is certain, you are ill, very ill. But come, my child, I am here to release you from your enemies. Ludlow, look to the entrance of the cave, that they may not escape us. there comes our old friend to assist us."

As Lawson spoke, Judith looked up. Her eyes gleamed at Ludlow for an instant, but did not rest upon him. It was not so, however, with old Geraghty, for, although he had his hat slouched down over his brows, and the cape of his riding-coat drawn up about his face, still he could not conceal from Judith's scrutinizing gaze his large, staring, watchful greedy eyes, with the red eye-lids and red eye-brows. Despite himself, there was a gleam of of recognition in his malignant eyes, as Judith's look fastened on him.

Judith looked a second time at her jailer, then her eye wandered around the cavernand then she looked at the old man again; it was a long, earnest, and painful look. At length she turned to her father, and suddenly asked him the question :---

"Who brought you here? Who told you that you would find me in this cavern?"

"It was I," said Geraghty, casting aside his

his shoulders. "It was I-Gerald Geraghty.

dress, the dagger that Fitzgerald had given her was withdrawn, and flung with desperate force and an unerring aim, it was quivering in the neck of Geraghty, who fell at once to the earth rolling in his blood.

Lawson and Ludlow were both horrified at this spectacle, and gazed by turns at Judith, and at the old man as he writhed in agony upon the ground, trying in vain to speak.

There was silence for some minutes in the cave, and the only interruption to it was the

distant rapid clicking of a flint.
"What means this, Judith?" at last asked
Lawson. "Why have you slain the good old man, without whose aid I never should have discovered your place of concealment."

"Oh!" replied Judith, her eyes glowing with the fire of insanity, "that was my worst enemy. He it was who had me carried away from you; he it was who kept me in a prison: he it was who owned the animal. Oh! these fearful, fearful, dogs, who have made me mad, and why did he—Ah! the old wretch is dead! there he lies at last, slain by a woman! And why did he, dear, dear father, so persecute me? Because—oh the ruthless, false old villain—because he said—you heard him state who he was,—Gerald Geraghty—because, he said, in a cavern like to this, you, my own fond, loving father-you-only think of such a falsehood-he said that you had slain his wife, butchered his daughter, and all this for the sake of getting some property not yours, but that belonged to persons named Fitzpatrick; and finding him tell such atrocious tales of you, and seeing him here with you, I knew, for I saw it in his eyes, that he had brought you, and me, and this gentleman also, to murder us; and when I saw him, and remembered all he said, I was resolved that he, at least, should die before us-and soand so I slew him. Was 1 not right, my beloved father, in so doing?"

The question so put by Judith Lawson was never responded to in this world; for as she spoke, there was a hissing sound as of many serpents, and then along the sides of the cavern, and over the floor, there came twisting, twirling, narrow lines of fire, running back. wards and forwards, so that it was impossible for the dazzled eye to tell to which object they were tending, or whither they were going.

"A mine! a mine!" cried Ludlow, as he bounded towards the entrance, in the hope he might be in time to escape the explosion but as he spoke, the earth yawned beneath his feet, and a sheet of fire arose, and in a moment there burst from the cavern's mouth a mass of heated rocks and scalding earth. which, striking "the imp" as he stood before it, sent his shattered limbs in fragments down the hill side—the only memorial that the eye of man ever looked upon of that dark and diabolical act of vengeance by which the wrong-doers and the wronged, the innocent and the guilty were involved in the one common chaos of destruction!

A fearful, a cruel, and an unprovoked act of barbarity had, after the long lapse of thirty years, been fearfully, cruelly, and we may add basely avenged. Great wrong had been done to Gerald Geraghty; but he was not content to leave the punishment of the wrong-doer to Heaven; for taking upon himself—weak, poor, short-sighted mortal!—that which is the office of Omnipotence, the result was that all his toil, trouble, fabrications, and schemes At last Lawson was able to discern, as he | ended in his own perdition. He was cut off in the midst of his sins, without having that deeds done by him in his youth.

The evil deed was punished; but the avenger was baffled even at the moment that "Judith!-my beloved!-here! here is all his plans were crowned with success. The sweetness of revenge was refused, and "Oh! my father! at last! my dear, the bitterness of death was, by his own act, brought upon him. Patience under hissuffer ings, and forgiveness, with prayers for his enemies, might have won for him heaven. He would not pardon, he could not forgive and he dare not pray, and his end was the destruction of his own soul.

And so it was from the beginning, and so it will be to the end, whenever men assume to themselves the functions of the Deity, and indulging in feelings of vindictiveness, seek to revenge, instead of pardon wrongs.

"Before man is life and death, good and evil, that which he shall choose shall be

CHAPTER XXII.

THERE was a grand ball at the Castle of Dublin. His Excellency the Duke of Ormonde had resolved upon having in that ancient fortress one of the most magnificent entertainments ever displayed within its walls. He was desirous, when such a festival as that of "The Restoration" was to be celebrated, that the seat of government in the Irish metropolis should, by the munificence of the Chief Governor, the number of his guests, and the fervour of their loyalty, constitute a marked contrast to " The Green Club" of England, its ex-republican leader, Shaftesbury, and all anti-monarchical sympathisers in "the sister

country." The throne room of the Castle was crowded. There were glittering uniforms and magnificent dresses, and noble looking personages, and fat corporators in red, gaudy robes, intermingled with ladies remarkable, some for their great display of jewellery, and not a few attractive for their sparkling beauty. Amongst the latter there was not one more gorgeously attired than Lady Diana Harvey, the newly married wife of Major Harvey; and none more distinguished for her juvenile charms than the young lady who had been at that moment presented to His Excellency as the the bride of Mr. Vincent Fitzpatrick.

It was with peachy cheeks, deeply flushed with pleasure at the compliments which had been paid to her by the Lord Lieutenant, that Kathleen returned, leaning on the arm of her husband, to take her place by the side of Lada

"Bless me, my love!" said Lady Diana; "I hope there is nothing the matter with you. You look greatly flushed. Your cheeks are entirely too red. I hope your are well"

"Well!" answered Kathleen; "I never was so happy before in all my life. That charming old gentleman, the Duke, has been saying such very kind things of my husband."

"Your husband! indeed!" chimed in Lord Arran, as he appeared in a rich, full dress suit, with a diamond star on his breast. "Your husband, indeed! My worthy old father was thinking of you, and not of your husband, or perhaps he was like his son, wishing he was himself your husband. You know Lady Diana, how little of a poet my father is; and yet, I assure you, such an impression did this saucy young bride produce upon him, that as she turned away, I heard the worthy, but somewhat antiquated beau, quoting Shakespeare, and saying as he looked upon her :--

"' For where thou art, there is the world itself, With every everald pleasure in the world; And where thou art not, desolation.'"

"I do not know, my Lord," observed Kathleen, " for which quality you are most to be happiness of your memory. Come, say the truth; did you not invent that quotation and give it to your father, in order that you might so make an opportunity for reciting it?"

No, on my honour, replied Lord Arran; "I

only repeat the words he used. I believe meself to be utterly destitute of a poet's great faculty, fancy; but I do own to my taking some pride in my memory. I do assure you, Hrs. Vincent Fitzpatrick, I never forget an old love, nor an old friend; and as a proof, here is one for whom I have a great esteem.
This is Alderman Elliot—Lady Diana Harvey;
Mrs. Vincent Fitzpatrick, this is Alderman
Elliot, an old friend of mine—the friend, too,

of Colonel Fitzpatrick."

"Thank you—thank you heartily! my Lord
Arran," said burly John Elliot, as he bowed with all the stiffness of an old trooper, though arrayed in the scarlet robes of an alderman. "It is a great satisfaction to me to be made known to the wife of a young gentleman whom 1 recollect a prisoner in this very

"My husband a prisoner!" cried Kathleen, surprised. "Strange! I never should have heard that before. Pray, upon what charge was he confined as a prisoner in the Castle?" "He was about two years of age," replied Elliot, laughing, "when he was prisoner. The charge against him was, being the son of Colonel Fitzpatrick; the offence of which he was guilty, being heir large estates in Ireland. Had he not fortunately been rescued from his incarceration here, he would have been put to death."

"Put to death! oh! frightful!" exclaimed Lady Diana. "What monsters could contemplate a deed so barbarous?"

"Ah, madam!" answered Colonel Fitz-patrick, who, with Major Harvey, now joined the group, conversing together, "it is a long and a sad story, of which your valiant husband already knows most of the facts. Sufficient is it now to tell you, that all who were concerned in it have gone to their last and dread account. The worthy alderman, John Elliott, and myself, used our best effort to save them. They were enticed in a cave by a wretch, whose family had been slain when they were seeking to murder my son. We got some clue to the plot, and I and the Alderman, with a large force atour command given to us by Lord Arran here, were on our way to the death cave of Dundalk to arrest all the parties, and when we had reached within a quarter of a mile of our destination, a flame, as of an ignited powder-mill, was perceived, followed by the crash and noise of an earthquake, and then al! was still. Upon an examination of the place, we perceived that the roof of the cave had fallen in, burying those who were inside under an impervious mountain mass of rocks, whilst outside and at a considerable distance from the cave, were found the mangled limbs of some poor boy who was, I suppose, near to the place at the time of the explosion. There can be no doubt but in this case crime was followed by an awful punishment; but what is to be most regretted is, that with the guilty was also slain the innocent—a young womar—the daughter of one of the parties who was, at the time that Alderman Elliot stood sentinel on the rampurts, concerned in the attempt to kidnap and slay my son. That son, you know, is Vincent, who now stands before you, but who then was the lost heir in Dublin

"The lost heir in Dublin Castle!" repeated John Elliot. " Most truly may it be said, that the heir' would have been lost in Dublin Castle but for the bravery and gallantry of one, whose name would be considered now a species of high treason to mention."

You refer to Redmond O'Hanlon," said

"I do, my Lord," answered blunt John Elliot; "I remember, as if it were only yesterday, the tall, fearless, stripling youth, disguised with the helmet and cloak of my comrade, Lawson, and bearing the boy in his sent it flying towards the enemy's flags. time that every step he took exposed him to place, and the ball again found its way to the certain death; and I remember making the remark at the time, as I pondered over what Hunter and Cotter, on the part of the Inde-I had witnessed, that he had done that brave deed for the sake of those who, perhaps, would live to forget it. I am afraid, as the Colonel made no reference to the part which O'Hanlon took in preserving his son from destruction, that my surmise was a prophesy."

"It is the way of the world, however, worthy Alderman," observed Lord Arran. "So it has been, and so it ever will be. Redmond O'Hanlon's generosity, his gallantry, his chivalry, and his disinterestedness, will be forgotten, whilst all that will be remembered of him will be that he was a Rapparee.

"The evil that men do, lives after them: The good is oft interred with their bones."

"Such is not the case with me," replied Colonel Fitzpatrick. "I have endeavoured to procure Redmond O'Hanlon's pardon, and I am already promised one—a conditional pardon from the government. The conditions are such as I hope O'Hanlon may accept and act upon. If they are, then I shall be able to prove by any acts, how sensible I am of the inestimable benefit he has conferred upon me and mine."

" And so acting, Colonel," added Lord Arran " you will prove that you are an exception to the general rules and maxims of worldly men. They are sincere in their enmities, and untrue in their friendships; they never forgive a wroug, and are seldom mindful of services conferred upon them. Thus will it be with claimed by the Independents, but was again Redmond O'Haulon. Those on whom he has overruled by the referce. The game proceedlavished benefit will cease to speak of him; those whom he has punished for wrong-doing | called. will never pardon him; and they will seek a justification for their own misdeeds in culum- the Independents still retaining the chamin former times would have been honoured by the nation and people in whose defence be fought as a Viriato, a Herman, or a Scanderberg, will, probably, be remembered in Ireland as nothing more than 'the Robber Chieftain; and should such an incident this which

THE END.

A Calash.

Have you ever ridden in a calash? From moment you descend to the earth there is an excitement. Nervousness as to whether you accomplish the ascent; fear lest you will be care should be taken in the choice of a referee, thrown headlong upon the roads, and a "God as the selection of one inexperienced may be praised" feeling when you alight. We often lead to embarassing disputes. consider the calash an institution, and prefer using one which has nearly tumbled to pieces with age and hard work to the new carriage which is brought to the door on a canter. Give us a "calash" and we are happy. He who says us "Nay" is like the man they tell of out in Illinois. A delegation of Southern ministers waited on President Lincoln when he proposed to issue his Emancipation Proclamation. Next day came the proclamation, and four foreign papers."

millions of human beings were freemen Never mind how hard our calashes ride, they always land you safe. So with Dr. HERRICK's. directions.

LACROSSE.

Championship of Quebec. (From our own Correspondent)

QUEBEC, May 20. Since the victory by the Independents over the Thistle Lacrosse Club, for the Championship of Quebec, which took place in the latter part of last summer, quite an interest has been manifested in lacrosse circles and by the citizens generally in this beautiful and exciting game. Many have been the speculations on the part of the different local clubs and their friends as to how long the Independents would retain the laurels for which they so nobly fought and succeeded in wresting from their opponents. As a consequence, they were almost immediately challenged by two or three of our city clubs to contest their rights to the coveted title, but up to the present the Independents have remained in undisputed possession of their well earned triumph.

The match on Saturday afternoon, which took place on the Thistle Lacrosse grounds, between the Shamrocks, also of Quebec, and the Independents, was of an exciting nature. The names of the teams are as follows:-Shamrocks—Bennet, in the goal; Doherty, Drugen, Roach, L. Kerwin, Kemp, Donovan P. Kerwin, Foley, Kelly, Powers and Wells, Independents-Morrison, in the goal; Hunter, McLaughlin, O. Walsh, Cotter, M. Walsh, Boakes, Mathews, Lewis, Burke, Gilchen and Wallace. Mr. John Bruneau acted as referee.

The first game, the ball was faced at 3:15. by Mathews and P. Kerwin; the latter succeeded in capturing it and soon sent it whizzing up the field for the Independents' goal, where it was stopped in its flight, and a tussle occurred. After some sharp fighting on both sides, Powers made a shot for home, but was rather wide of the mark. Hunter got the ball, and with a good long throw sent it well down the field, and was in turn stopped and sent to centre field, where Foley and Boakes had a run for it, and in the scramble Lewis got the ball and again sent it down in dangerous proximity to the Shamrock goal. The Shamrock defence men had hot work for some time, but the ball was finally sent back to center field, and was captured by M. Walsh, closely followed by Kemp, who delivered sundry badly aimed blows with his lacrosse on Walsh's shoulder and arms. of himself or his books. Indeed, the on y Walsh however got away and had his throw. The fight at this stage of the game became hot and thick, when Gilchen got the ball, Doherty went to check, and was in turn checked by Burke, Gilchen hurling the bail through the Shamrock goal. This game lasted 46 minutes, during the course of which | ness of undue respect for the aristocracy; I an awkward dispute arose between one of the Independents and the field-captain of the Shanirock, the former complaining whom he had been intimate, never a word that the latter repeatedly got in his way during the contest for the ball. he never uttered a word of satire, or censure, Kemp, also of the Shamrocks, received a hard or harshness concerning any one of his cobody check, and was forced to leave the temporaries. I remember his describing, field, a fresh man replacing him. Mathews, with proud warmth, his visit to his friend of the Independents, was similarly disabled from a serious body check in the stomach, and was compelled to dissist playing for some minutes, attended by one or two of his own greet him; the arches of green leaves under club. He, however, rallied and continued playing.

The second game was started at about 4:15, and Kerwin was again successful in getting the ball, and lost no time in sending it skimming through the air for his opponent's goal. McLaughlin very cleverly impeded its course, pressed closely by a couple of Shamrock men, when Hunter came to the rescue, and with one of his proverbial long throws arms over the ramparts, well knowing at the Here some quick checking and running took pendents, and Powers and Webb, of the Shamrock, did some good work; but the tide of war favored the Shamrocks, as the ball was forced through their opponents' goal in 31

minutes. After an interval of five minutes, time was called, and Kerwin, with his usual dexterity, got the ball and sent it clear behind the Independents' flags. Morrison, ever on the alert, ran out of his goal, got the ball and sent it on its way to centre field. It was caught by Lewis, tipped to Boakes, who dropped for the Shamrock's goal. Wallace here skilfully secured the ball and threw for home: game was claimed by the Independents. A dispute arose, and the referee decided that the play should continue. The ball was again faced in centre field; an Independent captured and "tobbeyed" the ball to one of his own men. After some minutes' play Burke scored game for the Independents, with an over-hand throw; time, 45 minutes. This was the best game of the day; the men had apparently settled down to work and played with skill there being less of that rough stick-handling that characterized the previous games.

The fourth game was won in good style by the Shamrocks in 15 minutes.

The fifth game was commenced at eight minutes past 6 o'clock and continued for some time, when, on a shot from Wallace, game was ed for some time after, when time was

Thus ended the first match of the season, niating his memory. He who, if he had lived | pionship. They show a marked improvement since last fall, and play with taste and judgment.

The Shamrocks are in good condition, and their play, on the whole, was generally admired, particularly that of Powers, Wells, Donovan and Kerwin, of whom their oppohas occurred in your family, Colonel, be told of | nents speak in terms of praise, both for their him, it will be treated, perchance, as an idle good play and gentlemanly behavior. On the story—'a tale of Dublin Castle." McLaughlin and Lewis covered themselves with glory, while Gilchen, O. Walsh, Burke, Wallace and Boakes excelled themselves.

The Independents complain bitterly of several decisions of the referee, they claiming the moment you essay to mount it to the game at one time during the course of a dispute at which part of the men of both teams were playing, no time being called. Great

" Doing Honor."

Some English people have droll ideas of doing honor" to departed worth. The late exercises at Stratford-on-Avon are a sample thereof. A London paper states that on one day of the "celebration," the genius of Shakspeare was celebrated by an animated chase for "a pig with a curly tail," and several to remonstrate with him. He told them "that for "a pig with a curly tail," and several city. In order to carry out this contract, both he once saw a man out in his State, who was Shakesperian scholars then climbed a greased Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Fagin to-day started thrown from his him and man out in his State, who was thrown from his bugy and was lying insensible in the road. Getting to him, he found his head lying on a stone, covered with blood. He had hit upon his cheek, and that was so hard that it saved his life." The mining isters waited for no more argument, and left.

Next day come the production and four forms.

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Dr. Dollinger.

London, May 20.-A letter from Rome says:-"There have been a number of con-Church. The true state of the case is now ascertained to be this: Shortly after the accession of the present Pope, he caused a distinguished ecclesiastic to call upon Dr. Dollinger and to express to him would find grace to abjure his errors and to return to the bosom of the church of which he had once been so faithful and obedient a son and so staunch and able a defender. Dr. Dollinger made a somewhat evasive reply. He spoke of the utter grief and disgust with which the course of his fellow-schismatics had filled him, especially in the matter of the marriage of their priests. But still he died not find himself able to make an act of faith respecting the decrees of the Vatican Council. A few days afterwards he wrote the following letter :- I have neither written nor done anything which could have given occasion for such a rumor. Only three weeks ago I published a lecture, in which I stated in so many words, that no body possessing a scientific culture of mind can ever accept the decrees of the Vatican Council. Having during the last nine years devoted my time principally to renewed study of all questions connected with the history of Popes and councils, and, I may say, have gone again over the whole ground of ecclesiastical history. The result is that proofs of falsehood of the Vatican de-crees amount to demonstration. When I am told I must swear to the truth of those doctrines, my feeling is just as if I were asked to swear two and two make five and not four. Six days after writing this letter Dr. Dollinger appears to have again experienced a change of mind, for a letter from him has been re-ceived here indicating his intention to make his submission.

Thomas Moore.

Mr. S. C. Hall, an old and attached friend of the poet, has published a little brochure, which he calls "A Memory of Moore." It is very nicely produced, enriched with some interesting illustrations, and written in a spirit of great affection for its subject. Some of the testimonies given by one who was so intimate a friend of the poet, are valuable, as, for instance, the following:

"I had daily walks with him at Sloperton-along his 'terrace walk'-during our visit, I listening, he talking, he now and then asking questions, but rarely speaking one of hrs poem to which he made any special reference was the Lines on the Death of Sheridan,' of which he said: 'That is one of the few things I have written of which I am really proud.' He has been frequently charged with the weaknever heard him, during the whole of our intercourse, speak of the great people with or harshness concerning any one of his co-Boyse, at Bannow, in the county of Wexford; the delight he enjoyed at receiving the homage of bands of the peasantry gathered to which he passed and the dances with the pretty peasant girls, one in particular with whom he led off a country dance. Would that those who fancied him 'a tuft-hunter' could have heard him; they would have seen how really humble was his heart."

Inch by Inch. A good joke is told on a certain gentleman which is to good too be lost. Our friend who shall be nameless, but who lives on Dorchester street, purchased a pair of pants a few days l to be too love That night he remarked to his wife that he wished her to take off about an inch from each leg, which would make them the desired length. Being fond, as a good many wives are, of teasing her husband, she told him "flat-footed" that she shouldn't do anything of the kind, and he retired finally without having obtained a promatter. Soon after he had left the room, however, she, as a matter of course, clipped off the superfluous inch, as she had been asked to do. The family is composed of six female members, in addition to the "good man," and it chanced that each one of the five, who were in adjoining rooms, including the mother of our friend, heard the dispute between the man and wife about the pants, and after the latter had taken out the required inch and retired, the old lady, desiring to "keep peace in the family" and not knowing what her daughter-in-law had done, cautiously slipped into the room and cut another inch. In this way did each of the aforesaid five ladies, all unknown to the other, and all with the praiseworthy object of preventing any misunderstanding between the married couple, clip an inch from the legs of the gentleman's trousers. The following morning, all unconscious of what had taken place during the night, he rolled up his pants in a piece of paper and took them to the tailor to be shortened to the desired length. Upon a hasty glance the latter ventured the opinion that they were already rather short; but the owner was too well posted on that score, and insisted they were fully an inch too long. The tailor had no more to say, and our friend retired. On the following Saturday he called for the pants and took them home, and the next morning when he came to put himself inside of them he was supremely disgusted at finding that the legs reached only a trifle below the knee. In other words, they had been altered to the fashion of a century ago, when knee breeches were in vogue. He straightway accused the tailor of baving ruined the pants, and his indignation was expressed in language anything but mild. His wife heard him and came to the rescue of the knight of the shears, explaining that she had taken an inch from each of the legs, and her acknowledgment was followed by that of each of the other five ladies, when it was discovered that, altogether, the legs had actually been shortened to the extent of seven inches.

Mr. John Sullivan's Mexican Contract. [From New York Papers.]

The name of Mr. John Sullivan is familar to many of our readers as being one of the contractors who had the construction of one of the sections of the Lachine Canal, which was recently successfully opened. In connection with Mr. Fagin, Mr. Sullivan has made a contract with English capitalists to drain a silver mine about one hundred miles from Mexico upon the steamer "City of New York," for Havana, en route. If there is anything prophetic in this first step certainly the undertaking will be a success, for the departure was an auspicious one. A perfect May day, bright sun, but cool refreshing breeze

shipping gaily decked with flags, and the steamer crowded with smiling faces of darkeyed Spanish beauties and their friends. As SUGAR COATED PILLS. They always bring you tradictory reports concerning the approachis the custom each departing passenger had dent at Cabul; and when he had agreed to home all right and tight, if you follow their ing reconciliation of Dr. Dollinger with the his friends thronging around him to wish a all their points, and they were happy, he hearty God speed for the journey. Mr. Sullivan was the centre of a group of earnest well-wishers, among whom were Mr. Clint Stevens, from Oneida; Mr. Balsom, Engineer Metropolitan Railroad; John Flanagan, prothe sorrow with which the Pope had heard prictor Dye Street House; Mr. Classee, large of his schism, and the hope that he railroad supplies dealer of this city; Mr. John Cameron, now constructing improvements of Shenandonh Valley, R.R.; Mr Hoffman, Mr. Jackson, and others. One of his friends humorously presented Mr. Sullivan with a horse-shoe, and it was promptly put over his state-room. As the steamer glided slowly away from the dock, three hearty cheers were given by Mr. Sullivan's triends, to which he responded by waving his hat. Mr. Fagin will remain in Mexico until the completion of the contract, which will take two years, but Mr. Sullivan expects to return in three months.

Sir Robert Peel and the Royal Family.

The present royal family are pulling the long bow, and, if we are to believe a paragraph in a London paper, we are to credit the fact that they disdain not to infringe upon the very bulwark of the constitution which Magna Charta and Bill of Rights have builded up. Liberty of speech in the House of Commons was ever—as the greatest tyro in English

history will recollect—the greatest aim of Englishmen for centuries. They esteemed it, and properly so, the source in which all other liberties took their rise Sir Robert Peel lately made a speech in which he spoke in no way complimentary about that consummate old fool George IV. A society journal known as Vanity Fair, in reference to this speech, said: "Sir Robert Peel's recent speech in the House of Commons has very naturally given great offence in consequence of his disrespectful allusion to George IV. and his personal remarks upon the Queen, and several members of the Royal Family have declared their intention never to take any notice of Sir Robert in the future. Sir Robert Peel's reply, or portion of it, is worthy of being recorded: "Royal displeasure! Imperial censure! And because a member of the House of Commons dares to express his opinion in his place in Parliament, and to quote Thackerny and history in support of that opinion! After all, it is notorious that two members of the Royal family indulged in similar threats, and a great deal worse, I am sorry to say, as regards

Mr. Gladstone, while the language of the commander-in-chief with respect to the late Government is too well known to need further comment at this present moment." Sir Robert seut the correspondence to the Prince of Wales, to see if there were truth in the statement, and the Prince, with true princely veracity, says: "The statements were not made either with his knowledge or authority." A very good answer. Here is really the stuff

of which kings (modern ones) are made.

The Roman Catholi Deaf Mute Institu-tion.

of the annual report of the Catholic Male Institution for the deaf and dumb of the Province of Quebec for the year 1878, which contains a large amount of interesting information on the subject of which it treats. The total number of persons thus afflicted it the Province may be set down, it is thought at about 2,000, but the exact number cannot be ascertained, as many parents strive to conceal such an infirmity in their children, instead of availing themselves of the means offered for its relief. Of the whole number, the males are reckoned at 1,100, most of whom are, of course, Roman Catholics. Of these 238 had been entered on the books of the establishment up to the time of ago, which upon being tried on at home, he | the compiling of the report. The report contrasts the condition of the educated with that of the uneducated deaf mute, and earnestthus afflicted to take advantage of the provisions made for them, as it is their duty to do. More accommodation is needed in the institution, whose hygienic condition is not at all what it ought to be, a defect which, it mise from her that she would attend to the is to be hoped, the munificence of wealthy Roman Catholics will soon remedy. The number of pupils last year was 74, of whom 13 have left, making the actual number 61. About 40 day pupils meet at the Institution on Sundays for religious instruction and advice. The income of the establishment is composed of the Government subsidy, \$5,135.50; receipts from boarders, \$900, and Savings Bank donation, \$200. It is under the direction of the Clerks Regular of St. Viator, Mile End. His Lordship Bishop Fabre is President of the Corporation, the other members being the Rev. P. D. Lajoie, Superior of the Clerks of St. Viator; the Rev. Alf. Belanger, Priest S.V., Secretary; the Rev. F. M. A. Charest, S.C.V., Purser, and the Rev. Prof. Young, C.S.V. The Institution was awarded a prize medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 for the productions of the pupils.

How the Dutch Have Fallen.. From what a height the Dutch have fallen. First there were fisheries questions, including English jealousies, which resulted in the revocation of Dutch licenses to fish in English waters: then there was the whaling business, and next the carrying trade of the seas; and it may be mentioned that Cromwell did a good deal to break down foreign trade to England and Dutch shipping, which was largely employed by English traders, by imposing heavy eustoms upon foreign produce, and making the employment of home-built vessels compulsory. Then the Dutch, just as England has done, went into stock-jobbing and foreign loans. In 1700 the Dutch were the bankers of Europe, that had claims upon foreign debtors to the amount of 3,000,000,000 guilders. At the height of their prosperity their decline began. During the wars with France and Spain, Holland lost much of her trade to France, and England progressed in industrial work and commerce. England presently challenged her trade with other countries. First the English got hold of the Dutch trade with Russia; then they secured most of her Swedish and Danish trade; then they imposed fierce duties on foreign fabrics and shut out Dutch linens; they fought her for the commerce of the Mediterranean; France and England beat the Dutch in their competition for the Indian trade.—Mail.

Yakoob Khan's Little Game.

There was a tramp, and he agreed to kill all the rats they had in the hotel for five dollars, and when he had comfortably dined he called for a hatchet and chopping block and seated himself calmly in the shade on the lawn and said "Now fetch on your rats," an observation which showed that there had been a misunderstanding in the terms of the

that dominion subordinately to the English, to be a prince under their control, to act with due regard to the opinions of a British Resiall their points, and they were happy, he said, calmly, "Now, therefore, fetch on your Afghans." The present po-licy of the British Government is to unload, in pursuance of the glimpse of the future sketched in the programme as to the next elections. They cannot go before the people as they are, and ere the time comes when they must go before the people they hope to have their house in better order, to have the Zulus crushed, the Indian frontier determined, the troops returned to their places and the other troublesome issues put aside more or less happily. Hence the anxiety to make terms with Yakoob and thereby avoid the tedious, expensive and uncertain enterprise of conquering the country. But Yakoob has come in, has agreed to all they have demanded, and now makes the reciprocal demand that they shall go on with the conquest and that he cannot answer for his part unless they do. This may justly be regarded as provoking, and the worst of all is that it is probably the best they can do .- N. Y. Herald.

Land for Sale in England.

One is continually hearing an ignorant cry that there is no land for sale in the country I believe the number of estates at present in the market is unprecedentedly large. Five pages of Saturday's Times are filled with advertisements of properties about to be sold by auction. The list includes Dangstein, the charming Sussex place of the late Mr. Nevill; Norris Castle, which adjoins Osberne, and is, perhaps, the most desirable yachting residence on the whole coast: and among the smaller lots is, Dickens' house of Gadshill, which is hardly likely to fetch so high a price as it would have done had it been sold outright directly after his death, as it is on the worst line running into London, and abuts on a road which is traversed by three times as many tramps as any other in the country.-London Truth.

Bank Molidays.

A Montreal bank clerk writes the Toronto Mail as follows :- "Upon behalf of the bank clerks of this province, permit me to contradict the assertions of members in the House that we enjoy thirteen or fifteen holidays in the course of the year. In some of the smaller French-Canadian towns, and in the city of Quebec itself, this may be the case, but in this city and the larger towns it certainly is not. The holidays hitherto observed have been only New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day, so that while the sister Provinces will get two days more, we shall gain nothing by recent legislation. This Provincial legislation by the Dominion Parliament is very unfair and adversely affects the majority of bank clerk in the Province of

Fxodus of Canadians.

Canadians are immigrating to the United States in unusually large numbers, and the immigrants are said to be of a much superior quality to those who have in past years been We have received in pamphlet form a copy in the habit of coming to toil in New England factories, live with Chinese frugality, and then go back to Canada with their accumulated earnings. The people who throng the trains from beyond the border are mostly intelligent and well-to-do farmers and mechanics, and are bound for the far West, where they intend to settle permanently. As Canada is but thinly populated, she can ill afford to lose these sinewy husbandmen and artisans. The Canadian press seems to be entirely ignorant of the exodus .- New York Sun.

New Style of Shipping Butter.

Yesterday, a large exporting firm in this city received a shipment of very choice Canadian i compact refrigerator case, about 31 feet long, 21 feet wide, and eighteen inches deep. ly urges on parents and guardians of children | The drawers containing the prints were constructed so as to slide in and out over the ice, and thus protect the butter against the injurious effects of the warmest weather. The shipper in the country, and the merchant receiving it here have each a key to lock and unlock the case. This fancy style of shipping butter was first introduced a short time ago in Philadelphia, and it is likely it will now be adopted generally during the hot weather. The quality of the prints was extra fine, and the shipment was quickly distributed among city consumers.

Approaching Crisis in Burmah—Alming at War with England.

LONDON, May 20 .- The details of the defeat of the Russian army at Merv, April 15th, by the Turcomans, are yet but meagre. Merv is an important town in Turkestan, 300 miles southeast of Khiva. The Russian army there was rather of occupation and observation than of further invasion and conquest, but, under the orders of Gen. Kaufmann, detachments from its ranks had made several reconnaisances in force towards Herat. The battle of April 15th appears to have begun by a surprise on the part of the Turcomans They fell upon the Russians without warning, and completely defeated them, with great slaughter, capturing much booty. The Russians retreated in some disorder.

Advices from Calcutta to-day leave little doubt that the King of Burmah is thoroughly under the domination of the Cabal, which is bent upon urging him on to acts which will necessitate war with England. Letters received at Calcutta from Mandalay, as well as reports brought from there by natives, state that affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. Acting under the control of the Cabal which governs him the king has issued an edict for a general enrollment and muster of all his fighting men; no foreigner is permitted to enter the royal palace, and the king knows no more of what is going on in the outside world than his favorites choose to tell him. The situation is considered to be extremely criti-

Trouble in British India. The troubles of the British Empire in In-

dia do not seem to be likely to come to a speedy end, despite the promised settlement of the Afghan difficulty by a treaty with the Ameer, in which the chief objects of the British policy are to be secured. The prevailing disease and suffering have led to the organization of armed bands of robbers, who have heen burning and plundering at will in the Poonah district, until they have grown bold enough to publish a manifesto, in which they threaten to put a price on the head of the Governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple, unless the modest demands they make are complied with These are nothing less than the employment of all idle people on Government works (which are to be undertaken for the purpose), the encouragement of the native trades, the reduction of taxes and the abolishment of high salaries paid to contract. In Afghanistan the English have got hold of a tramp of the same sort—Yakoob Khan by name. He came down to Gundamak and made terms with them about the of Bombay is to be killed and the Judge of of Bombay is to be killed and the Judge of now read, as a thanksgiving to God for the moderating its generous warmth, the dominion of the Afghans. He agreed to hold the Court of Sessions of Poonah hanged—the graces of the Jubilee. The same of the sa (4) Property of the control of th

troublesome natives recognizing the propriety of elevating the judicial over the civil branch of the government. The manifesto is signed by the leader of the predatory bands, who was formerly a clerk in the financial department of the government, and for whose capture a reward of one thousand rupees is offered. If he should be taken we might spare Citizen Justus Schwab to fill his place without seriously feeling the loss of the great communistic lender, whose employment, like Othelio's, seems gone, so far as New York is concerned. -New York Herald.

Balloons in War.

The British War Department is on the point of at length adopting war balloons into the land and sea services. Movable apparatus for inflating and manipulating military bal-loons in the field had just been completed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and been tried with two new balloons, specially constructed for military purposes. The appliances consist of a portable tank, weighings, 400 lbs., containing iron shavings, together with a portable boiler and furnace. These appliances can be moved about with troops on the field or on vessels at sea. Hydrogen is generated by passing stream through the iron turnings. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made it is in contemplation to send a few war balloons out to Zululand.

The Cattle Trade.

English statistics show that during 1878 here were landed at British ports from Canada 05 cargoes of live animals, consisting of ,989 cattle, 40,132 sheep, 1,614 swine; and from the United States 381 cargoes, consisting of 68,450 cattle, 43,940 sheep, and 16,321 wine. Some idea of the precariousness of the trade may be gleaned from the fact that the enormous number 12,595 animals were thrown overboard in this one year becarse of casualties arising from stress of weather and hardships necessarily attendant upon the voyage. Of these casualties there were of Canadian animals 651 cattle, 2,000 sheep, and 418 swine sacrificed; and of the American animals, 2,034 cattle, 3,266 sheep, and 2,398 swine thrown overboard.

Popular Ignorance.

The magnitude of the difficulties which pepular ignorance and superstitution combine to throw in the way of every attempt at samitary legislation in Russia is forcibly illustrated by an incident of the small pox epidemic of 1870. On the first outbreak of the disease, which took place in one of the frontier towns of Asiatic Russia, orders were issued for the immediate vaccination of all the inhabitants. The latter, always suspicious of anything new, easily gave credit to the absurd report that this operation was intended to mark them as recruits for the conscription. Instantly the whole town was in an uproar. Several thousand men bastily armed themselves with such weapons as they could find, and rushing in a body to the Medical Bureau, dragged out and cruelly murdered the head surgeon-a very able and experienced man-together with one of his assistants; nor was it without the omployment of a strong military force and the sacrifice of several more lives on either side that the riot was ultimately quellen.

The Chinese.

It is a remarkable fact that a drunken Chinaman is a rare sight. During a long residence in one of the principal cities of the empire, I have not seen, on an average, more than one a year. The white man spends his vages for liquor, untits himself for work, and leaves his family in distress. This is the bane of our country and of our race. The multitudes of grogshops, supported almost entirely by workingmen, and the millions of dollars worse than wasted every year, tertify to the prevalence of the evil. and explain to a great extent why our people print butter, neatly packed in the drawers of have to give way to the sober, docile, patient nicre in overwhelm ingly in favor of the latter, and it is greatly to his credit that it is so. If the Chinese were patrons of the corner groceries and innumerable rum holes of the city, the hostility of a certain class would be very much moderated. When Congress undertakes to cauct laws to exclude certain foreigners from our shores, it cannot [discriminate in favor of the drunker and unreliable as against the sober, industrious, and reliable.-Illustrated Christian

The Jubilee in Montreal.

1. The jubilee will commence on the day in which the present order is read from the pulpit of the churches and chanels and will terminate the last day of the month of August.

2. In the country parishes and missions the faithful will visit their parish church six times, or the chapel of the mission.

The faithful of Montreal will visit twice

each of the churches designated, as follows :-1. The parishioners of Notre Dame will visit the Cathedral, Notre Dame, and Notre Dame de l'itie.

2. The parishioners of St. Patrick will visit St. Patrick's, the Gesu and Nazareth.

3. Those of St. James: St. James, Providence and Notre Dame de Bonsecours. 4. Those of St. Joseph: St. Joseph, the Holy

Cross (Grey Nuns) and St. Ann. 5. St. Ann's parishioners will visit the Cathedral, St. Ann, and St. Joseph.
6. St. Bridget's will visit St. Bridget, St. Peter and the Sacred Heart.

7. Those of the Sacred Heart will visit their own Church, St. James and Our Lady of Lourdes.
8. St. Vincent de Paul parishioners will

visit St. Vincent de Paul, St. Bridget and St. Peter.

9. Those of St. Jean Baptiste : St. Jean Baptiste, the Good Shepherd and Hotel Dieu. 10. Infant Jesus: St. Jean Baptiste, Hotel Dieu and Intant Jesus.

11. St. Cunegonde: St. Gabriel, Holy Cross (Grey Nuns) and St. Cunegonde. 12. St. Gabriel : St. Cunnegonde, St. Ann,

and St.Gabriel. -13. St. Henri and St. Joseph.

The parishioners of Joliette will visit their parish church, the Chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours and St. Joseph. Sailors and travellers will gain the indul-

gence on accomplishing the work required by the Holy Father, in visiting six times the Cathedral or Parish Church of the place where they happen to be stationed or sojourn-

ing.

The alms subscribed shall be sent to the Bishop-half to be employed as a commemoration of the Jubilee of 1879, to a chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in connection with the cathedral in course of construction, and half for another diocesan work.

All the priests who are nominated this year confessors ordinary and extraordinary of religious houses, shall hear the Jubilee confessions of the Sisters, no matter of what

community. On the last day of the month of August a Te Deum will be chanted in all the churches or chapels, where the above instructions are

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

WEDNESDAY, 761 CRAIG STREET.

MONTREAL. By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

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Vice-Chancellor Blake.

We are getting tired of the Vice-Chancellor Blake affair. We would like to see it settled and have done with it. But it is now more complicated than ever. The Toronto Tribune not only denies the story on its own behalf, but it denies it on behalf of the lady who was supposed to have been insulted. The Tribunc gives the lady herself as its authority, and so the question stands. We hope this is the true yersion, but we must give the Irish Canadian an opportunity of explaining. For the sake of the Bench we shall be giad to learn that have been flogged; if he did not make the remark, then the Irish Canadian should give a frank and manly explanation. However, we should be slow to condemn the Canadian unheard in its defence. The Tribune has now taken bold ground, and the explanation of the Canadian must follow.

The Cattle Trade.

Last year 188,447 head of cattle landed in Great Britain from the United States and Canada; 10,667 were lost on the passage, and some 1,258 were seriously injured by overcrowding and exhaustion. The greater part of the loss is, no doubt, due to the bad accommodation. When the carrying trade is more developed the casualties will decrease. When the restrictions are removed, as they must be, there can be no doubt but the cattle trade will assume important dimensions. The United States and Canada offer an unlimited field for raising cattle for exportation. As the business extends better care will be taken of the stock, and the loss will daily become less. Meanwhile we hear that the American cattle trade has seriously injured the export cattle trade in Ireland and this is no cause for regret. There are too many cattle and too few people in Ireland already, and anything that tends to make the people turn their attention to agriculture, instead of to stock raising, will be a blessing for Ireland.

The Cabinet. There has been another shuffle of the cards in Ottawa. The Hon. Mr. Campbell has been appointed Postmaster General; Hon. Mr. Tupper is to be Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Hon. H. Langevin, Minister of Public Works. For all these changes there are, we suppose, good reasons; but the change for which the Irish Catholics are clamoring has not yet been made. The wast majority of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion want to see John Costigan taken into the Cabinet. He is our man, and unless Sir John A. Macdonald, with his well-known use of adjectives, sends the Irish Catholics to unblessed regions, Mr. Costigan will yet take his seat as a member of the Government in the present Administration. At the present moment the Irish Catholics of the Dominion look upon themselves as practically unrepresented in the Government, for Mr. O'Connor has disappointed us all. In reply to this it may be said that we are always growling, and in reply to that we say that growling is our business, and the more we growl, and the louder we growl, the better will we fulfil our mission. We cannot speak harshly of Mr. O'Connor, but in justice we must say that he is not the man he was taken to be.

Dead Letters.

It is a dead letter to suppose that the law against the dissemination of impure literature is in active existence. There is such a law, we believe, but anyone who looks in at some of the shop windows will see that the law is a mockery, a delusion and a snare. It is another dead letter, to suppose that our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does anything but dine once a year, issue a report, and say, "all is well." A glance at the draught-horses, which in vain attempt to

a snare. It is a dead letter to imagine that the number of churches in Montreal is a proof of the piety of the people, or that a steam whistle is more sinful than a falsehood, gambling, hypocrisy, or any other satanic amusement on Sundays. It is a dead letter to think Reformers or Conservatives ever tell the truth, when the truth would injure their party; that is a very dead letter indeed. Again we have a dead letter in the supposition that the 13th Rrooklyn would offend the citizens of Montreal if their band played en route to the train on Sunday, when, in fact, on by the correspondent in question. Revonine out of every ten of the citizens would like to hear the band, and think it was, not over difficult, but if a revolution is attempted only no harm, but they would smile at the idea that it was descerating the Sabbath! The world is full of dead letters, but we have only time to notice a few of them to-day.

Politics in Ontario.

The pot is calling the kettle black in Ontario. The ultra-Reformers are abusing the Conservatives, and the Conservatives are abusing the Reformers. Read the Reform press and you will see that outside the ranks of the Reform party nothing ever has been good, nothing is good, and nothing can be good. Reformers are all politically heaven born, children of the sun, men who are placed on earth to benefit their fellow-men, and to provide them with those little wants which poets tell us men do not want for long. Read the ultra-Conservative press, and the same story is heard—the pot calls the kettle black -and so the work goes on day by day, all for party and no one for the state. However, now and again we notice vation" between Merv and Herat. The Rusthe good work done by the Telegram, sians have been forced to retreat, and what and the mauling it gives both parties. And we notice, too, a more moderate tone pervades many of the party papers, and now and again we notice a slight attempt at fair play. The Independent press has already made itself felt, and party is, with all its power, less rampant in Onfario than ever it was before. The ultra press will continue wild, but all party papers are not so ultra as they used to be, and the less they are the better.

Thomas Moore.

The press of the United States are discussing the merits of Thomas Moore. The discussion takes the form of correspondence and the question of Tom Moore's religion is one of the principal issues at stake. Some assert that Moore died a Protestant, while others contend that he died a Catholic. After some careful investigation we find the facts to be that Moore died a sceptic. In early life he was a practical Catholic, but the associations by which he afterwards became surrounded appear to have blunted his faith. There cannot be the shadow of a doubt about his frequently, in fact, regularly, attending the Protestant Church near Sloperton. He used to go there regularly with his wife, and this fact s taken as proof of his scepticism, if not of his change. But Thomas Moore has not left, so far as we can ascertain, a single word that could prove that he died a believer in the rethe Protestant Church is explained by the tants, and it is said that he was dragged with the tide, but that he was not of it.

Party.

Home Rule party. This is, perhaps, the best possible choice the Home Rulers could make. of the land. We may be told that the child one of the Judges of the land did not give the caped our notice, because of his unobtrusive- in question died of an "overdose," and that insult with which he was charged. If he did ness, but that is one of his strongest recommake the remark, we repeat that he should mendations Mr. Shaw was originally a Protestant clergyman, but he has been out of orders for some years, and he has been a staunch Home Ruier since he entered public Coderre. Now, come on with your action, Dr. life. He was twice chairman of the Home Rule Conferences held in Dublin, and to the marked ability he displayed on those occasions may be attributed his selection as leader of the party. Mr. Shaw is a clear and powerful speaker, and at times his language assumes depth and pothos enough to entitle it to be called oratory. Simple in his habits, choice in his diction, honest in his motives, steering between the two extremes of Irish public opinion, Mr. Shaw should make a powerful leader. He is not a "great man" in the sense that Isaac Butt was a "great man," but he has sufficient ability to rally around him the best men in the land. Men die one by one, but the cause lives on for ever. Home Rule will come some day, but the Irish people must keep hammering away, until England sees that she can no longer refuse it.

Independence in Politics. A spirit of Independence in Politics pervades, to a remarkable degree, the Provincial elections in Ontario. The Reform and Conservative press have something to say about it, and they all feel that the backbone of Party serfdom in Canada is afflicted with spinal disease. The Toronto Telegram is doing in Ontario what the Post is doing in Quebecmaking men think for themselves, and putt ng both sides of public issues fairly before. the people. The people have been political chattel, driven at the nod and beck of this party, and of that, never stopping to consider which min is the best, but always voting with their party, for their party, their God and their idol. The honest politician, if there can be such a thing, will stand by his party when his conscience tells him that his party is right. The honest Conservatives will not vote Pacific Scandal; the honest Reformer will not vote Steel Rails. An Independent party in Parliament is difficult to make, but a spirit of Independence, such as Mr. McDougall possesses, ought to be the aim of every taxpayer to cultivate. Let us have Reform and Conservative men; not Reform and Conservative slaves. But it pays to be a party hack, and therein rests the mystery Those nimbus clouds look very like a whale when a royal prince says so; and Party is the Golden Calf, and that, too, would look very like a whale or anything else, if the powers that be say so.

State of the Empire. The Afghan war is over, and the terms of peace are favorable to British interests. An additional slice of territory has been obtained, a few commanding positions secured, a British representative will reside at Cabul, and Russia and England will be almost within arm's length of each other. Russian influence is moving to the South, while English influence is moving to the North. Meanwhile it is peace in Afghanistan, while war threatens in Burmah, and it may be in order to try a tussle with its dusky potentate. From the Cape the news is not encouraging. The Zulus are benefiting by the experience they have obtained, and they are no longer anxious to stand before the breech-loaders, and be shot down in heaps. At the Cape it is feared that drag the loads they are harnessed to will while Lord Chelmsford invades Zululand, the one on whom we could fix as the likely choice foreign men-of-war capable of destroying the

have to go to the Cape. From England, too, the news is gloomy. The London correspondent of the New York Sun writes as if England was on the verge of a revolution, a catastrophe which no one on this side of the water can well entertain as probable. That there is a good deal of anxiety in England we do not doubt, but it can hardly assume so grave a phase as that speculated on by the correspondent in question. Revoin England it will end in a disastrous failure. England is Conservative to the core and nine out of every ten Euglishmen would defend the institutions they already possess. And so they ought. For Englishmen, England ought to be a glorious country.

Russla in Asia.

Russia has had an army of occupation or observation" at Merv. From time to time this army of "observation" sent out detachments towards Herat, on the northwestern border of Afghanistan. First, Khiva is reached; then Merv, 300 miles nearer to India, is occupied; and then Herat, on the very threshold of the India frontier, is approached by the Russian troops. Not slowly and stealthily, but openly and boldly, the Russians are moving towards India all the time. Now, however, the Turcomans, those Arabs of the Asiatic wilds, have defeated the Russian column of "obsersians have been forced to retreat, and what will follow? In a short time a stronger force will be sent out, the road to Herat will be cleared, and who can say that Herat itself will not be paid a visit, just for "observation" sake. How long the fight for India will be delayed it is of course impossible to say, but that it will come, and before very long, it appears to us to be idle to deny. Russia wants India and she will take it if she can. With India Russia becomes, perhaps, the greatest power on earth. The teachings of Frederick and Catherine are the guiding policy of the Russians of to-day, and India is as much the objective point of Russia at this hour as ever it was. Every act of her's proves it, and a big fight cannot be very long delayed.

Quack Medicine.

Another child has died from an "overdose" of quack medicine. A somewhat similar case took place some time ago, and strangely enough through the agency of the same "soothing syrup." On the previous occasion we thought it our duty to speak unfavorably of Dr. Coderre and his remedy and the Dr. threatened us with an action and all sorts of pains and penalties. Now we are face to face with a case which calls for another condemnation. Another chi'd has died, and the physician of the deceased's family says that Dr. Coderre's "syrup" is "highly dangerous;" ligion which he practised during the last and he further adds that it was much disappears of his life. The fact of his attending proved of by medical men of his acquaint-And must we be silent under the circumstances by which he was surrounded. threat of an action for libel? Must we hesi-Nearly all his patrons were Protestants. The tate to warn the public against this "dangermen who were principally instrumental in ous" mixture which is condemned by medical bringing him before the world were Protes- men, and which has already done so much harm? But if we denounce Dr. Coderre he will take an action! Well, we do den him; call his "remedy" an impostance; call The New Leader of the Home Rule himself a quack, and now let dre; chil with his "action for libe". Cases such as Mr. Shaw, M.P. for Bandon, has been this of which we are now writing, should be elected to succeed Isaac Butt as leader of the and if De Coderrol criminal proceedings, and if "Dr. Coderre" got what is his due, he such an a coident might happen with the best safe remedy is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Billious and fer their statement to the statement of Dr.

Observance of the Sabbath.

England is agitated about the observance of the Sabbath. For years past this agitation has been disturbing the public mind, and a few days ago there was a discussion on the subject in the House of Lords. Lords Derby and Thurlow were for throwing open the museums, picture galleries, &c., on Sunday afternoons, but their efforts were defeated by a slender majority. The question will, no doubt, soon assume a broader phase, and a time must come when innocent recreation will not be denied on Sundays, to the hardworking men who labour all the rest of the week. In France, no doubt, the people go too far, but that is no reason why other peoples should not go far enough. There is a Christian medium to be observed, in which due respect for the day will be observed, but which will not deprive the people of those innocent amusements which give vigour to the body and quicken the intellect. Why should the G.T.R. refuse to take people to Lachine, St. Hilaire, St. Ann's, &c., on Sunday? Men who work every other day in the year have no day on which they can enjoy a run into the country, and this they are deprived of on a prudish plea of Sabbath desecration. The island ferry runs on Sunday, why not the local trains as well? The fact is that Montreal is steeped to the lips in hypocrisy, and men who will commit sin in private on Sunday the same as any:other day, raise their eyes to heaven and talk about desecrating the Sabbath! By all means let us guard the sacredness of Sunday, but let us guard it in such a manner as will prove that we are rational beings and Christians, not social Iagos, who smile and smile, and all the while play the villain.

Home Rule.

Mitchel Henry has, as we anticipated, been offered the leadership of the Home Rule Parliamentary party. He has, however, it is said, refused to accept the honor, and now who is the next best man becomes the question? A. M. Sullivan is the ablest, but he is not popular with a large portion of the people. For repartee and choice diction he has no superior in the House of Commons. In Parliament he commands more attention than he does in Ireland. Then he lives in England, and that may be regarded as another drawback. We think Mr. Sullivan would be the best possible leader, yet at the same time, we know that his elevation to the position would at once cause turmoil and faction. After A. M. Sullivan, Parnell forces himself on our attention. But he is too young, and he already leads a section of the party. The country is not ripe enough to follow Parnell. He is, perhaps, in heroic and disinterested devotion to principle, the Robert Emmet of his day, but the country will not accept him as leader, at least for a time. And, after Parnell, we know of nobody. King-Harman has disappointed us; O'Connor Power is out of the question, and Justin McCarthy is not yet tried. Captain Nolan would not do, although he is one of the best men in the House, and we see no

will be denuded of troops, and at the mercy of left in the ranks of the Home Rulers, and the foc. But the end must be disastrous to while there are many of them equal to the the Zulus, even if ten thousand more men best men in the House of Commons, except Gladstone and half a dozen others, yet there is no great man to grasp the situation and mould the conflicting elements into harmony. But Home Rule will live for all that. The death of Isaac Butt locks like a calamity, but the exigency will yet bring out the man, for the cause of Irish nationhood must live

CORRESPONDENCE.

The County Glengarry Election.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIR,-Mr. Macmaster, one of the canlidates in the present Parliamentary election for the County of Glengarry, has been accused here of being the counsel for the Oka Indians against the Seminary of Montreal. In some parts of the constituency it is being used against him, and it would be satisfactory to many of your readers who are in doubt as to the fact, to know whether there beany foundation for such accusation.

Would you kindly oblige them by informing those interested, whether Mr. Macmaster was counsel for the Indians, and whether he is a person affected by religious prejudices. Any information you can give on this subject, or which would enable the electors to more fully appeciate the merits or demerits of the gentleman now offering himself as a candidate for our suffrages, you will greatly oblige

AN ELECTOR OF GLENGARRY.

Alexandria, May 24, 1879. Mr. Macmaster was not the counsel who was engaged to defend the Oka Indians. Mr. McMaster is known in Montreal as a liberalminded man, who is free from all religious prejudices. We can only repeat what we said before-politically we cannot interfere, privately Mr. McMaster is an estimable man.-E. E. P.]

WORM DRAUGHTS ARE GENERALLY so noxious, that children fight their little best to avoid them. But BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges are palatable, and will be easily eaten to the entire destruction of any colonies of worms which may have taken lodgings in the child's stomach.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFEC-TIONS of the chest, " Brown's Bronchial Troches," are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the

Many people suffer forribly by Cramps in the limbs. A Plentiful application of BROWN HOUSE AOLE PANACEA and Family Linimer's will give instant relief, Cramps come on anddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack : go and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, waiting for the dolorous

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION.—DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Phil or Calomel. The only

DIPTHERIA.—The name strikes a chill to a mother's heart as she realizes what a dangerous malady it is. With a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house she feels that she has a still more powerful cure, and half the terror is destroyed.

Many clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from the pulpit on account of "Clergymen's Sore Throat," have recoverd by using Fellows' Syrup Hybophosphites and are preching again. This preparation seems peuliarly and wonderfully adapted to diseases of breath-

sug organs. NOSTRONGER WARRANTY can be given for the merits of a cough medicine than we offer. We say to all who wish to use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, that unless it gives entire satisfaction they may return the bottle to us after they have used it 48 hours, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. This same warranty has been offered from the day we offered the Balsan first for sale, and to this time, the first bottle has not been returned, and we have received nothing but praise in its favor from those who have used it.

The Isle of Man.

The disuse of Manx, the Celtic language of the Isle of Man, has become rapid since the beginning of the present century, and the only parish church in which a Manx sermon can now be heard is that of Kirk Arbory. Occasionally, the Wesleyans use Maux in their chapels. In 1871, out of 54,042 inhabitants, 190 spoke Manx alone, and 13,600 both tongues.

Bismarck on Protection.

Prince Bismarck made a remarkable speech yesterday in the German Parliament in support of the new Customs Tariff Bill, which came on for first reading. He declared that Germany had become a refuge for the reception of the over-production of other countries, and that it was imperative for them to close their doors against it to some extent. If protective duties would ruin a country, France should have been ruined long ago. 'Russia, too, prospered with protective duties, while, he said, countries which opened their markets declined in prosperity. From this rule he did not exclude England, "which was also coming back to protective duties."

Attack and Defence.

The people of the United States have been under the pleasant delusion that foreign menof-war could not hombard their seaboard cities because these could be defended by torpedoes. General A. W. Gilmore, in the U. S. Army and Navy Journal, now shows that these submarine weapons are not to be relied on, because by a very simple contrivance men-of-war are able to pick up the torpedues intended to destroy hem. Nor can steam torpedo launches be counted as of much value, for in the late iron-clads in nine cases out of ten could not asteries, filled with holy souls consecrated to be reached by their attacks. Gen. Gilmore asserts that the ordnance of American sea forts could make no detence against the modern heavy guns, that the United States navy is incapable of resistance, and that every harbor on the Atlantic coast could be entered by prove this society to be another delusion and Zulus will invade the Cape territory, which of the people. In fact there is no great man cities built on them .- Toronto Mail.

A Learned Irish Bishop Eloquently Defends the Fathers of the Irish Church.

Bishop Donnelly of Clogher, an Irish prelate well known and widely respected in the United States, recently was invited to lecture for one of the young men's societies of his diocese. He took for his subject the early Irish Church, especially in relation to those sublime absurdities of Irish Protestants who courageously affirm that St. Patrick and the Irish saints were-Protestants! Bishop Donnelly makes use of this absurdity to repeat some of the glorious traditions of the old Church of Ireland, which was Roman to the core. He said, according to the report in the Monaghan People's Advocate:

In old times, Protestants used to concede that nothing, save Popery and idolatry, pervaded this island of ours, before the era of the Reformation. They gave up the ancient Irish Church as a desperate case, and never thought of laying claim to St. Patrick or any other of our primitive saints. All was confessed to be hopelessly Popish in those benighted times. Such was the tone of Protestant thought and speech in days within the memory of most of us. In latter years, great researches have been made in the bowels of the earth, and in the records and monuments of past ages; and startling have been many of the alleged results. Eminent geologists pretend to have discovered, in their investigations, that the Mosaic cosmogony is utterly untenable and the earth vastly older than the narrative of Moses represents it; that the origin of man dates further back in the bosom of time; that the unity of the human race, the derivation of mankind from one sole progenitor, cannot be reconciled with actual phenomena. Delving into the depths of the earth and the relics of narrative of Homer, but profess to prove that the hisplogical researches. Protestants, in like manner, claim latterly to have found out that the ancient Irish Church was essentially Protestant, that it was altogether independent of Rome and Papal authority, and that our blessed Apostle St. Patrick was an undoubted Protestant. They don't undertake to say which of the many Protestant sects he belonged towhether he was a Lutheran, a Culvinist, a Church of England Protestant, a Presbyterian. a Methodist, or Seceder; but that he was a genuine Protestant of some sort they profess to be able to prove conclusively. And a learned Protestant antiquarian compiled, not many years ago,

A MEMOIR OF ST. PATRICK,

our blessed Apostle was a grand old Protestant, who established in this country a distinctively Protestant Church. Not long after the appearance of Dr. Todd's book, Irish Protestants began to feel the earth shaking under their feet. They saw, in the moral firmament, ominous signs of approaching disestablish-ment and disendowment, and felt the necessity of fortifying themselves against the coming struggle for the revenues of their Church Establishment. They were shrewd enough to see that a claim to original ownership and from the primitive owners, much more readily could it withdraw them from the new possessors, and even restore them to the original owners, if it thought fit. Plainly, what Parliament gave, the same Parliament could take back again. Thus it became of the last importance to establish something better than a mere Parliamentary title to the Church. So it came to pass that our Protestant neighbors grasped with eagerness at Dr. Todd's theory on the ancient Irish Church, as one which would prove eminently useful, one which would make their position unassailable, their claim to the tithes and Church lands unwas oftener insisted on, at Protestant meetings, than the PROTESTANTISM OF OUR PRIMITIVE CHURCH,

Ireland they delighted to describe as a beautiful speck of pure Protestantism, standing amid the deluge of Popery which inundated Europe even Britain itself, in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. Nothing was more strongly insisted on, from the pulpit and the hustings. In Parliament and out of it, in public lectures, at meetings of the Irish Protestant clergy and laity, it was descanted on, preached, proclaimed, re-echood, firmly, loudly, universally, until the Protestant community of this country seemed to have brought themselves to believe in it with their whole heart and soul. They laid an unfaltering claim to our holy Apostle St. Patrick and the other primitive saints or Ireland; and even St. Patrick's Day, which they used to regard as a Popish holiday, came to be observed by many of them as a Protestant festival. What a strange transformation this! what a curious change of front! We shall examine, this evening, how far the theory of the Protestantism of the primitive Irish Church will bear investigation, how far it may be found consis tent with the monuments and records of the past, and with common sense and dictates of reason. Nor is this to be regarded exactly as a theological discussion, or a controversial lecture or a sermon. I am not enquiring which of the two religions, Popery or Protestantism, is to be considered the true ideal of Christianity. I shall not discuss the dogmatic truth or falsehood of the two systems. I am only to occupy myself with a purely historic disquisition, viz., whether or not the ancient Irish Church be a true Church or part of the trae Church, or be it not-whether, having regard to the annals of its history and the monuments which have come down to us, the primitive Church of this country has been distinctively Protestant or distinctively Popish, according to what we understand by Popery and Protestantism, without considering which of as a rule, scions of the nobility or well bred these two syst ms may be the more conformable to revelation and tradition as giving the | Irishmen with strong "brogues," good lungs true ideal of the Church of Christ., Now, 1 affirm that we have the clearest proofs, from the annals of our ancient Church, that Protestantism was not the religion of our forefathers. The fasts and austerities of the primitive Irish Christians, so often sooken of in ancient records, but ill assort with the principles of those who loathe all fasting and penitential works. The celibacy of the ancient Irish bishops and clergy badly accords with the tenets of those who are forever denouncing clerical celibacy.

THE WHOLE ISLAND OF SAINTS . .

Russo-Turkish war it was demonstrated that studded over thickly with convents and mon-God by vow, scarcely looks like a land inhabited by Protestants, such as we are acquainted with, who decry and scoff at all vows, and especially those of poverty, chastity and obedience. How frequently we read, in our ancient annals, of the confession of sius, of invocation of the saints, and especially our Blessed Lady, the Queen of saints, of prayers

for the dead, of the Eucharistic sacrifice, of miracles, relics of saints, pilgrimages and so forth. Now, how could these be understood of a country peopled with Protestants, such as we have now a days, who laugh at miracles and pilgrimages and purgatory, ridicule conand the Eucharistic sacrifice, and denounce as idolatry the invocation of Mary and the saints, or any respect shown to relice and sacred images? That, in the centuries which intervened between St. Patrick and the Reformation, there was no difference between the faith of Ireland and that of Eugland, Scotland, continental nations, issufficiently evident and, observe, these are the ages when our adversaries admit that all those other countries were overrun with what they call Popery. The annals of those times tell us repeatedly how students flocked from Britain and the continent to this country, to the colleges and monasteries of holy Ireland. They tell us, on the other hand, how holy and learned Irish. men travelled and taught and preached and settled, as apostolic missionaries and holy monks and learned professors, over Central and Northern Europe. We read how holy men from Ireland, in the seventh and eight centuries especially, founded monasteries in England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland and the north of Italy. The Irish missionaries and pilgrims of those ages may be tracked, not over Britain ouly, but through Germany, France, Switzerland, and even in Italy itself—the Columbkilles the Columbanuses, the Kilians, the Livinuses, the Furseys, the Colmans, the Scotuses. In those times many holy Irishmen were appointed bishops, to fill important sees in Continental Churches, as St. Carthagus, made Bishop of Tarentum, St. Frigidian, Bishop of Lucca,-both of these in Italy,-St. Virgilius, made Bishop of Saltzburg, in Germany, not to speak of many others. Now, I ask, how can such mutual intercourse, especially in matters of religion, be explained, if there existed in those times any difference in point of faith or essential discipline, between the Irish and the British and Continental Churches? Would not the supposed bygone times, they have verified indeed the Irish Protestants of those days have been regarded in the neighboring and Continental countries to the same light as we regard the real Protestants of the present day-that is, as persons cutside the pale of the Church, with whom no intercommunion should be held in religious or ecclesiastical concerns? If such a storm was raised against St. Columbanus, in the seventh century, on the Continent, because he differed from those around him merely as to the exact time of keeping the Paschal festival, how would be have been treated if found to differ from them in the most fundamental and practical degmas of religion? That the Irish Church was distinctively Catholic at the time of the Reformation, no one, I suppose, will have the hardihood to deny. Alas! the Catholicity of Ireland at that the great aim of which is to demonstrate that | period is made but too clear by the

BLOODY RECORD OF THE PENAL LAWS.

Now, I insist that if Ireland was Catholic then, she must have been such from the day. of St. Patrick. If this country passed from Protestantism to Catholicity between the fifth and sixteenth centuries, at what epoch did this transformation take place, and who were the actors in it? On this history is as silent as the grave. Why do not our ancient records give us some trace of such a momentous change? Why cannot Protestants point out immemorial possession of the ecclesiastical the time and place when this change began, revenues of Ireland would help their cause progressed and was completed, as well as the immensely. If it were once conceded that abettors and opponents of this great revolu-Parliament had taken away these revenues tion? Are we to suppose that the whole nation passed over from Protestantism to Catholicity without one word of reclamation from clergy or people, without the faintest opposition or even discussion ?-that the whole people from two sacraments came to adopt seven -that they accepted priestly absolution and necessity of confessing their sins, without one syllable of reclamation or marmur, though revenues and possessions of the Established having never heard of such confession or acsolution before,—that from believing the Eucharist to be but a symbol of Chris mere bread, they came to believe that it contained His real body and blood, with His soul and Divinity,—that they came to accept the Eucharist as a daily Sacrifice, though having answerable. Ten or twelve years ago, nothing | never believed it such in the past,-that they accepted the doctrine of purgatory and prayer for the dead, of invocation of the Blessed Visgin and the saints, and so many other Catholic doctrines and practices,-that such vitally important changes were made in the faith and religion of the whole nation, on questions so fundamental and entering into the daily religious life and practice of the people, and that all this was brought about without challenge or opposition from any quarter, without a single voice raised in defence of ancient and primitive belief and practice: or that if opposition reclamation had been made against such changes, this should not have come down to us in the records and annals of the time? Such a supposition, I say, is what my common sense revolts from-what all experience and history forbid me to entertain.

(To be continued.)

The O'Gorman Mahon.

The O'Gorman Mahon, who has just been returned for Clare, Ireland, is of an ancient family in that county. He was the follower of O'Connell's in 1829, when he was returned for Clare, but quarrelled with the Liberator, which kept him out of Parliament until O'Connell's death in 1847, when he was returned and sat for many years for Ennis, the capital of that county. He was some few years attached to some diplomatic mission in South America and has generally resided abroad. Though near 80 years of age he is in vigorous health. He is a cousin, as is also Major O'Gormon, MP. tor Waterford, of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, of New York.

"Mayfair" on Mr. Butt and Others

As an expression of English public opinion the following is not bad :- "The home rule movement has been the means of sending to Parliament the very best representatives that at present Ireland can send. They are not, placemen of the government; they are plain and patriotic sympathies. They are the only representatives that Ireland ought to send; we have had quite enough of her respectable or legal nonentities, who were wont to make Ire and a hunting ground for foxes or judicial promotion. Ireland has suffered from long centuries of disaster and oppression; the present Home Rulers know the story and can tell it. Many of them may seem wild and intractable; if they were not in Parliament they would probably be in jail or engaged in the leadership of secret societies. To Mr. Butt, who saw and boldly grappled with the position, is due the deep gratitude of every Englishman who prefers that the grievances of his fellow subjects should be discussed openly in St. Stephen's rather than that Ireland should become again the hot-bed of sedition, and the home of secret societies. It will be well for England if a successor can be found to carry on the difficult work, which, for the pacification of 3,000,000 of people, the genius of Mr. Butt was called upon to inaugurate."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

GRAND-DEMONSTRATION.

50,000 PERSONS PRESENT

THE REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.

The special train of 15 cars of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Co., conveying the gallant 13th Brooklyn Battalion en route to this city, steamed out of the Grand Central Depot, New York, at 10:30 p.m. on Thursday evening, and having the right-ofway on the different railroads forming the most direct route, they expected to reach Montreal at 1:45 p.m. Friday.

THE DISTINGUISHING TRAITS

of nearly all Americans-geniality and sociability - were soon manifested in the company of our gallant visitors, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the trip down the Rapids, and as they were in-formed of several interesting features concerning the route and its scenery they expressed their pleasure and satisfaction. In conversation, a reporter of the Evening Post learned a few historical facts which may not be generally known: - A great number of distinguished military men have commenced their career as privates in this same 13th Brooklyn Regiment among whom are notably the Adjutant-General of New York, Major-General John B. Woodward, the late Major-General Thos. H. Dakin, and Major-General Jas. Jourdan, now President of the Brooklyn Police and Excise Board-in short, this Battalion is the parent organization of all the regiments in the city of Brooklyn to-day. During the late American war in 1861-62-63, this 13th Battalion was called out several times each year, and has served as long as three months at a time. Soon after the "Filgate" passed under the Victoria Bridge, the band, which had at intervals been playing such tunes as "Rule Brittania," struck up "God Save the City Hall the

MOST ADMINABLE SCENE OF THE DAY was witnessed from the deck of the "Filgate." The bunting of twenty-two ships and eleven steamships were displayed, and the numerous tlags and mottoes of welcome, together with the long line of detachments from the Prince | Motto, In pace paratus, Lieut.-Colonel W D of Wales Rifles, the Sixth Fusiliers, the Gar- Otter, commanding. rison Artillery and the Cavalry Troop, drawn up on the dock, ready to receive their American brethern in arms, presented a spectacle not soon to be forgotten by the countless mass of excited citizens which thronged the squares and streets in that vicinity; every masi, window, and peak in sight was occupied for the occasion. The Thirteenth Battallion disembarked, and taking up their positions on the dock, the band again played the National Anthem, and the Thirteenth were then presented with the handsome American silk flag, containing the Canadian coat of fours from the left as it entered the arms in the centre, and which was all worked ground. This battalion attracted great address the Hackeless Convent. by hand at the Hochelaga Convent. Among the prominent citizens present were noticed in carriages Mrs Col F K Bond, Mrs Major Edwd Bond, Mrs Major Stevenson, and Mrs Col Whitehead (Victoria Rifles), on horseback; also, Mrs E K Green and Mrs Captain Mott, in a carriage.

His Worship Mayor RIVARD read the following address, a copy of which he handed to

Col. Austin :--

when the Rev. Mr. Beecher had finished, the Americans, still accompanied by thous-ands of friends, headed towards their destination along Notre Dame street, Place d'Armes, St. James street, Beaver Hall Hill, to the Victoria Skating Rink. The Battalion was led by their band playing the Vivat Regina quickstep, the officers of the Regiment followed, after which came the Veteran Association, then marched members of the American and Canadian Press in brotherly union. The Battalion itself came next, and the whole cortege reached the Rink at 7.30. After Col. Austin had delivered a short address to the men, and they in turn had given three hearty cheers, the programme for the day was over.

A great many people from the Provinces were present, quite a number from Toronto and Quebec especially. Nor were the great American cities unrepresented, Montrealers many a time exchanging salutations with casual friends and acquaintances formed in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and other American cities.

The troops were all on the ground and in formation at 10.30 punctually according to order, and then it was that the scene was brilliant and pleasing in the extreme what with the flying over the ground of aides-de-camp, the bayonets glittering in the sun, the clanking of sabres, the flashing of bayonets, the different colors, the dark masses of the spectators immense in their numbers, gave Fletcher's Field an appearance which will

not soon be forgotten. The following is a military statement of the troops on the ground, all under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Selby Smith.

ARTILLERY.

The Ottawa Field Battery, four guns, Capt. John Stewart.

The Montreal Field Battery, four guns, under command of Colonel A. A. Stevenson The Shefford Field Battery, of four guns, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Theo. Amyrauld.

MONTREAL BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY. Six companies, under command of Lieut.

Col Fraser. A detachment of two guns, from "B' Battery, Quebec, participate in the review under command of Lieut. Colonel T. B. Strange.

CAVALRY.

No. 1 Troop of Montreal Cavalry, Capt. Mc-Arthur commanding; Lieut, Stewart. The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, of

ENGINEERS. Two Companies of Montreal Engineers-No I Company, Captain Davies; Lieutenant James Birks. No 2 Company, Major W Ken-nedy, commanding; Lieutenants, A Duffy, H Goodwin. Total strength, 90, men.

INFANTRY.

of the. State of New York-ten companies The total strength of the 13th, including officers, is 528.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards, six Companies, Lieut.-Col. Ross commanding. THE SIXTH FUSILIERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Martin command-

THE FIFTH FUSILIERS.

Lt.-Col. J. D. Crawford commanding. Two excellent Highland pipers are attached to this body, and the beautiful airs rendered on the pipes serve to carry Scotchmen back to their native rocky lands or to the garrisoned towns such as Edinburgh. A splendid brass band, unequalled in Canada, accompanies the Fifth Fusiliers, and serve to lighten their marches by martial music skilfully rendered.

THE EIGHTH BOYAL RIFLES, OF QUEBEC, Lieut-Colonel Alleyn commanding. Majors

J Morgan, A C Stewart. THE PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES, OF MONTREAL.

Motto: - Nulli Secundus; Lieut-Col. Bond, commanding. THE VICTORIA RIPLES. or the Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal,

familiarly termed the "Vics," Lieut-Col Whitehead commanding. THE GOTH MOUNT ROYAL RIPLES,

Lieutenant-Colonel Labranche, commanding. It was the intention of the promoters to have three companies of the battalion composed of Irish descendants, and the other three companies French. The question at the time caused great excitement. and the ranks of the Irish companies were speedily filled by extra-sixed men. After a month's drilling, and having

measured for their uniforms, the order was rescinded for reasons unknown, the Irish companies being forced to disband and have their places filled by French-speaking citizens. The gallant Colonel much regretted this order, as he expressed himself highly chagrined at having to lose three such companies of splendidly built men, who learned their drill well and nuderstood the military movements thoroughly. A brass band of 24 pieces is attached to this regiment.

THE ST. JEAN DAPTISTE INFANTRY,

although existing, was practically unknown Queen," and as the vessel steamed alongside until a few years ago, when the present cap-the Laprairie wharf, directly opposite the tain took hald of it, and reorganized the Company. Although this corps comprises but one company, a fife and drum band of no mean talent is possessed by it. The officers are Captain M W Kirwan, commanding: Lieutenants: D Barry, P C Warren.

QUEEN' OWN RIFLES, OF TORONTO,

The pavillion for the reception of the Vice-Regal party, to the left of the grand stand, was got up in elegant style, the furnishings being bright and pretty, and the whole reflecting great credit on Owen McGarvey, the furniture manufacturer. At a little after ten o'clock the first detachment of troops arrived on the ground, being the Montreal Field Battery, commanded by Colonel Stevenson, followed immediately after by the Quebec Battery. Next came the Brooklyn Regiment, in open colum of companies, which broke into miration from its bright, smart military appearance. The uniform of the band something gorgeous to behold, covered with gold as it were. There were six mounted of-ficers with tall black plumes waving. In the centre of the officers rode Henry Ward Beecher on a high, powerful looking charger He did not feel at all at home on horsebackat least he did not look as if he did-but his plume danced just as merrily all the same.

Col. Austin:—

Colonel Austin and Gentleven,—Your visit to our city, to assist in celebrating the birthday of our beloved Sovereign evinces on your part the most cordial and friendly reclings; and, as your Regiment fitly represents the intelligence and the feeling that exists throughout the United States, we welcome you with the most hearty goodwill in this your peaceful invasion. We trust that the effect of your visit may be to cement yet more firmly the hearts of your people and ours.

As a memento of your visit, it is my pleasing duty to present to you, on behalf of our citizens, this flag, which has been prepared by the fadtes of the officers of the 13th, and their rifle-barrels just as bright, flashed finely in the sun. In rear of each company was a negro carrying a fin vessel. On the whole the Ameri can regiment looked well. After this battalion followed battalion, each headed by its band playing the regimental quickstep, and by 10.30 all were on the ground.

At twelve o'clock the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, escorted by the Ottawa Cavalry, arrived on the ground; the whole presented arms, the artillery fired a royal salute, the vast audience cheered, and the real proceedings of the day's proceedings begun. Her Royal Highness, who rode a beautiful Arab steed and was dressed in plain black riding cosand was dressed in plain black riding costume, bowed repeatedly in answer to the salutations of the people, as did His Excel lency as well, lifting his hat every now and then from off his fair hair. The Marquis was dressed in civilian clothes, and both rode in front of the escort. The Princess wore a white veil, much to the disappointment of many. An open carriage contained the Vice-Regal suite, the magnificent liveries of the servants, and the amount of gold on them, exciting great attraction. Those splendid creatures were, by far, the most richly dressed people in the field, including even the cavalry. The Governor-General then went over the field and inspected the troops in a cursory way. He halted in front of the 13th Brooklyn, and said: Men of the 13th battalion, citizen soldiers of a great nation-In the name of Her Majesty the Queen, whom I have the honor to represent, I thank you for coming here to-day to do her honor, and hope you will come again, many and many a time, for our countries are the same in language, laws and great traditions. Long may they continue united in the bonds of friendship, and march forward together in the van of

THE SHAM FIGHT.

At half-past one o'clock the piece de resistonce of the programme, the sham fight, commenced. The force was divided into two divisions, the defence and the attack, and the enemy (the defence) comprised the Montreal Artillery and Engineers, the Kingston Cadets, and St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company. Their duty was to defend the Mount Royal road and prevent the attacking forces from turning their flank and occupy an important point, in rear of which, if occupied, would be to them a defeat. The rest of the forces formed the attack. The battle commenced by the advance of the Montreal Cavalry to feel the strength of the enemy, but, as may be supposed, before they had penetrated the lines, a brisk fire was opened upon them, from both artillery and lufantry, and they retired on their supports. The 65th Battalion their supports. The 65th Battalion were then extended in skirmishing order, supported with artillery, and with cavalry on their flank, who advanced cautiously to the attack, halting and firing, the skirmishers sometimes closing and acting as supports, while the old supports extended themselves as the relieving skirmishers halted. After a while the battle became general, and the attacking party, previously masked by the slope Ottawa, Captain John Stewart commanding. of the hill, now developed their strength and advanced to dislodge the enemy in battle array. At this point in the

AFTER THE REVIEW.

The different participating regiments set down to a substantial lunch in the Crystal The 13th Regiment of the National Guard delivered the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am not only glad, but I am her proud, that it has fallen to my lot, at this (Ap) great banquet, to propose the toasl which I am about to offer. I have but one regret; it is that I am unable to express in fitting terms my feelings on the present occasion.

The noble, virtuous and illustrious lady whom we this day honor, stands so high in the esteem and admiration, not only of the great empire whose destinies she presides, but of the whole world, that I apprehend any words I might utter in praise of her would fall short of what is due to Her Majesty.

The anniversary of the Queen's Birthday derives, this year, additional prestige and eclat from the fact that we have among us one of Her Majesty's brightest jewels, in the person of the Princess Louise; and that Her Royal Highness and her noble husband, the Governor-General were pleased to grace this day's proceedings with their presence.

This anniversary is also remarkable, and will long be remembered with feelings of pride and satisfaction by the citizens of Montreal, on account of the presence of our American friends of the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, who were kind enough to leave their homes to come here and take part in our rejoicings, and whose steady movements and martial appearance contributed so much to the success of the grand review with which we were greeted this morning.

I am sure that with the same chivalrous spirit which actuated them this morning at the Review they will heartily join us this evening in drinking to the health of our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which I now have the honor to propose?

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A few of the Volunteers fell out of the ranks, struck down by sickness, exhaustion or the heat of the sun. These drawbacks, though lamentable in themselves, showed that the general organization was perfect, for the moment a man fell out he was at once taken in charge by two men of the Provisional Army Corps, bearing on their arms the famous red cross and marched to the hospital marquee, erected for the purpose at the south entrance to the grounds. If the distance was too far, the patient was placed in an ambulance waggon, provided for the occasion.

A young lady fainted on the grand stand at the review this afternoon, on account of the shock she received from the report of one of the cannons.

THE DINNER IN THE EXHIBITION

BUILDING. A five minutes march at the close of the review brought the respective regiments inside the enclosure in front of the new Exhiinto one huge dining hall, and such was the effect of military organization that after dismissal the entire force, with the exception of the officers, were comfortably seated at long rows of tables which covered the floors and galleries of the spacious building from one end to the other. Here more addresses were

COURT OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICH-AEL AND ST. GEORGE.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in the presence of HR H the Princess Louise, held an investiture of the most distinguished Order of St Michael and St George at the Windsor Hotel, immediately after the review, when, by command of the Queen, the following gentlemen were created Knights Commander of the Order:

The Hon S L Tilley, C E, The Hon A Campbell, The Hon C Tupper, C B, The Hon W P Howland, C B, The Hon R J Cartwright,

The Hon Sir Narcisse F Belleau.
The Hon Sir Alex Galt, G C M G; and Sir Francis Hincks, K C M G, acted in the capacity of sponsors in introducing the gentlemen to be installed to His Excellency. Lieut-General Sir Edward S Smyth, K C M G, Lieut- tion that threatened the proper were in attendance. After the ceremony His Excellency entertained the gentlemen at luncheon.

THE BANQUET

was served in the elegant and spacious dining hall of the Windsor, and fitly terminated

the day's proceedings. At the conclusion of the sumptuous repast, Sir E. Selby Smyth rose to propose the first toast, briefly remarking that Her Majesty had been more blessed in her reign than any previous British Sovereign. He prayed that God might bless and prolong her useful life.

(Enthusiastic applause.)
Band—" God Save the Queen."

His Excellency the Governor-General was enthusiastically received on rising to propose the next toast. His Excellency said :-

GENTLEMEN, -- I have the greatest pride and pleasure in calling upon you to drink the next toast upon the list,—The health of the President of the United States. In asking you to drink long life and happiness to him, I desire to add the expression of a wish which comes from my heart, and in speaking it I speak as the representative of the Queen and the country I serve-when I say,-May the Divine Blessing be poured in richest abundance upon the noble and mighty nation over whom the the President, as chief magistrate, has been called upon to rule. The President of the United States. (Cheers.)

AMERICAN CONSUL SMITH replied as follows: My LORD AND GENTLEMEN,-I thank you for the compliment you have paid the President of the United States. The fact which I take to be the most important and hopeful in the present condition of the world is the wide and growing dominion and influence upon its affairs by Great Britain and her Colonies and the United States; and the most pregnant part of that fact lies in this, that the whole of this continent between the Mexican Sea and the Arctic Ocean is inhabited and governed by a people of the same race, speaking the same language, with the same literature and religion, and with very similar laws, enacted everywhere by parliamentary bodies selected to represent the public will.

HENRY WARD BEECHER also replied.

GENERAL SMYTH, in proposing the next toast, said upon the last celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday a terrible war appeared to be imminent, and we in Canada were preparing ourselves for what might fall to our duty in the events of the world. (Applause.)

The toast was drank with Highland bonors

the pipers playing the "Campbells are Coming.

The Governor-General then rose and

GENTLEMEN AND OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA, -Allow me to thank you from the depth of my heart for the extreme kindness. of your reception, but you must allow me to ascribe that reception to my official position, for I am tully conscious that I have been too short a time among you to be able to do more than to claim your kindness and con-sideration. With the Princess it is differ-

her personally a warmer feeling (Applause.) The manner in which the managures were performed to-day show how much value you have attached to his teaching after life the happy associations connected a copy of my reply, to the Prince of Wales—what full advantage you have taken of all with their visit to this city. As soon as and to the Duke of Cambridge." Thereupon the opportunities given to you. And while I the Brooklyn men were in readiness, am on the subject of the review, allow me to the different regiments acting as an escort fell and disclaimed that the editor had been congratulate you on having in your midst today, and forming so splendid a part of your spectacle, the gallant American regiment, many of whose officers I have the pleasure of seeing in this hall. (Great cheering.) I wish to lollowed by the Veterans and members of the Peel. Sir Robert is, in every sense, politically repent to them to night what I had the 13th Regiment. At the Bonaventure Station and socially, a loose fish. He has until lately honor of saying to the regiment at large, that I thank them most sincerely for having come this journey to honor our Queen's Birthday-(tremendous applause)-and I regard their having undertaking their journey, and having come here as a proof of that amity of teeling and sentiment which is as strong in the breasts of the American people as is their community with us in that freedom in which we recognize our common heritage. (Cheers.) whistled "all alward." And now the common heritage constant attention enthusiasm mounted to its highest. Woke up the wrong passenger. The melanand work, and I believe it has certainly been the opinion of the spectators of the force to-day that officers and men have made the best use of the opportunities which have been given them. (Loud cheering.) kindly feelings by such expressions as "God Our Militia force is large in number, and we have had during the last two years the best soon." The train now rapidly left the depot, proof of the spirit with which it is animated. the Plymouth pastor standing on the rear COLONEL SMYTH, proposed Colonel Austen

and the Officers of the 13th Regiment. Colonel Austen, in rising to respond, was received with volleys of cheers and applause. He said the 13th Regiment was proud of its welcome to the City of Montreal and the Do-minion of Canada. The story of their visit will always remain recorded on the brightest pages of the regimental history, while the than appreciated, not only by every member : friendship, in the advancement of a common interest. (Loud applause.) The 13th Regiment is one of the oldest organizations of the major State of the Union. All calls for duty, Guard system which in the Union is the bul- accompaniment, directed by Prof. Wm. F. militia force are the conservators of the peace not many months will roll by before an in- the world. After the dedication there was a vitation is extended to some one or other of dinner, at which the Cardinal, Archbishops our volunteer regiments to visit the United Purcell and Gibbons, Bishop Ryan, Charles if they could only pay a tribute of respect equal to the heartiness of the greeting received by them that day, they would feel themselves abundantly satisfied. Might the Canadian greeting of that day and the 13th Regiment's tribute to our Sovereign Queen be whirled over the wide Atlantic, and to every house in the British Empire. He tendered his hearty thanks in behalf of the 13th Regiment for the friendly relations of the day. May they be continued through all the years to come. (Long and

prolonged applause.) LIEUT.-COLONEL PANET responded to the toast of the Hon. the Minister of Finance. This concluded the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, and the festivities were brought to a close by the band playing "God Save the Queen."

SUNDAY.

terday, at least in military occupation, but it deed, cause such excitement in the South as put to the test on the battle field, but let us hope not. The feeling between the men of wise enough and strong enough to yield all the 13th Brooklyn and the Canadians was that his people so ardently desired. There cordial in the extreme. Joyous salutes were | can be no doubt that his dynasty is far more exchanged whenever they met, and cigars were given and received with great good feeling. Indeed, it was not easy to come across a group of the men in scarlet or black without a man in grey. The 13th looks better out of than in uniform. It is really a fine battalion, but appears rather strained in uniform. him and handed over to the new Italian king-Our reporter spoke to several of the individuals of the corps, and they all seemed to be men of intelligence; some of them men of first-class education, who have passed through Harvard College. The troops formed up on the Champ de Mars at 10 o'clock, the men of the different corps marching in military array to their respective places of worship. Nearly half the Brooklyn Regiment marched to Notre Dame Cathedral, under command of Colonel Austen; Colonel Labranche, of the 65th, commanded the casion. He freely and absolutely resigned all Catholics of the other battalions. Among the other officers present were Captain Kirwan and Lieutenants Barry and Warren, St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company; Lieut Sincennes, Prince of Wales; Lieut Duffy, Engineers; Lieut Leprohon, Prince of Wales, and Lieut Coursol, Victorias. Quite a number of the volunteers also attended the St James street Methodist Church to hear Henry Ward Beecher. The crowd in front of this church was very great, and considerable difficulty was experienced by those holding tickets in the empire must be ruled separately, on the effecting an entrance, although four policemen had been detailed to assist in keeping the passage clear. Religious enthusiasm does not care much for policemen, however, and the crush was, at the least, faith and capacity of the emperor. His peoas great as if the Princess was inside. An immense concourse of people assembled in front of the Cathedral after Grand Mass, principally to see the popular 13th Brocklyn Regiment. The Governor-General and his royal wife attended Christ Church Cathedral, which was crowded, of course, as was St. George's Church, where the Rev. Mr. Maynard

DEPARTURE OF THE 13TH.

Crowds visited the camp, who took pleasure in conversing with the guests, who are to a man a fine, hearty set of fellows, having nothing approaching formality in their composition, but fraternizing in the open, kindly manner which characterizes the genuine American.

In the afternoon the guests, accompanied by their friends, went off for a drive towards our beautiful island, the picturesque scenery of which must have been a source of pleasure to the excursionists. It being an accepted fact that the regiment was to take its departure at 6 o'clock, crowds prior to that hour flocked to the quarters, the fair sex, who take no inconsiderable interest in public festivities, before the hour named, the driving parties spirits, which proved their drive to have been

ly responded to by the "boys," who came from the royal sources which have made you trooping out laughing and charting with their | their most impudent mouthpiece, I shall friends, and exchanging tokens to recall in into line, consisting of the "Vics," Garrison Artillery, 5th Fusiliers, Engineers, Field At the same time, it was remarked that Battery and Cavalry, which were in the fore- he did not explicitly deny having degoing order; next came Dodsworth's band, clared his intention of snubbing Sir Robert long previous to the time fixed for the departure thousands had assembled. When the party had reached the depot the that he has the courage of his convictions, seene was an animated and a convivial one. and it looks as if he did not propose to keep Every Brooklyn boy had a little knot of his mouth shut simply because what he said friends and admirers about him who would might be distasteful in certain quarters. Alagain and again shake hands, wishing him together, it seems to be a very pretty quarrel Every aperture in the cars was crowded with the Brooklyn boys, who shook hands with the thou ands along the platform from platform waving his plumed hat, and the flourishing of handkerchiefs was all that could be seen of those who carried away with them the best wishes of our citizens.

Dedication of the Cathedral in New York New York, May 26.-The new Roman Catholic cathedral in Fifth Avenue whose courtesies extended to them will be more corner stone was laid by Archbishop Hughes, on August 15th, 1858, was dedicated yesterday of the 13th Regiment, but by the City of by his successor, Cardinal McCloskey, in prethey hailed. His Canadian friends might be assured that a responsive heart beats with them throughout the United States, and with bright skies and cool breezes, added to that there is an additional link forged in that the comfort of the thousands who were the two countries together in ties of strongest | ceremonies, a part of which was conducted in celebrant, and sang the Mass. The services three in the afternoon. The interesting sermade either by the State or National mon by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, consumed Government upon the regiment, are nearly two hours of this time. The music promptly responded to, so that the regi- was remarkably good. There were two ment feels that it is not altogether an un- choirs, one in the organ gallery of worthy representative of that National 130 mixed voices, with orchestra and organ wark of protection against domestic insur- Pecher, and one at the opposite or chancel end rections or foreign invasion; just as the of the cathedral, composed of 200 men and boys, directed by Pather Young, of St. Paul's. bition Building, which had been transformed in this Dominion. (Applause.) His Cana- There are two organs, line instruments, the dian brothers in arms might rest assured that gallery one said to be the most powerful in States. (Applause.) He could only say that O'Connor and others spoke. In the evening vesperservices were held, the celebrant being Archbishop Gibbons. Bishop Kenne, of Richmond, delivered the sermon. The visiting prelates and priests will be entertained the Cathedral has already been over five million dollars, and that another million will be expended upon the finishing parts.

The Fruits of Home Rule in Austria-Hungary.

We take the following suggestive article

from the Glasgow Herald:—

Few monarchs have had so many sad experiences as the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Called to the throne at the age of eighteen by the abdication of his father and the refusal of his uncle to wear the purple, he found himself at the head of a people which was in no small degree indisposed to submit to an absolue and irrespon-The city was again under martial law yes- sible ruler. The events of 1848 did not, ininstitutions could not be repressed. Hungary honour of Francis Joseph that he has been firmly established on the throne of Austria-Hungary than it was on his accession thirty years ago. Twenty years ago his arms had to yield to the superior force of France and Italy combined. Some of the fairest lands which owned the sway of his sceptre were torn from dom. Seven years later the Austrian armies again suffered defeat at Sadowa. This time the spoliation of the Crown was complete, and carried out to the bitter end. Francis Joseph almost ceased to be a German Sovereign; certainly his hitherto supreme influence in the fatherland was entirely destroyed. Venetia was given back to herself and to her native country. A weaker or less noble monarch might have sulked, turned morose, or abdicated. Francis Joseph rose to the occlaims on the Italian Provinces he surrendered. He yielded gracefully his claims in Germany to the House of Hohenzollern, which had superseded him. Then he turned to his own countries-to Austria and to Hungary-and in these he saw that he had a great work before him still. He would be no more an absolute monarch, but a constitutional ruler. The work was begun and is still progressing. It was no easy task which the emperor took in hand, for each half of principle of Home Rule, and yet in harmony with the other. But, whatever the difficulties of the situation may be there has never arisen the smallest shadow of doubt as to the good ple rejoice with him on the present occasion with a marvellous unanimity and heartiness. However unfortunate he may have been in war, his domestic relations, both in his more immediate home circle and in the affection of his people, have been of the happiest. Even in Italy he is regarded with esteem, although a generation ago his name was the symbol of oppression and tyranny.

A Royal Rumpus.

In the course of a rollicking speech on the Zulu war, Sir Robert Peel made some rather disrespectful allusions to George IV. It is 20 per cent in the same time. During all not likely that anybody would have taken those years there was never once an importany serious notice of the speech if one of the ant break in the wonderful progress of British London society journals had not printed a trade. paragraph in which it was declared that Sir Robert's remarks had given great offence, and that several members of the royal family had declared their intention of never speaking to him again. In answer to this, Sir Robert, in his outspoken and jaunty style, wrote a letter to the editor, characterizing the menaces of these members of the royal family as an attempt to gug members of Parliament in the free debate of questions of public interest in the Hence of Commons and telling him of the trude in 1840. For each species were shown very large reductions in quantity, as well as in value. In 1878 the value of the export trade was nearly 25 per cent. less than in 1872, the amount of the falling off being over \$350,000,000, or 20 per cent. more than the entire volume of the trude in 1840. For each species were shown very large reductions in quantity, as ing well represented. About half an hour be- in the House of Commons, and telling him that "as in the present instance you act as began to drop in, all of whom were in high the plenipotentiary of royalty, go and tell spirits, which proved their drive to have been your master that I am not the sort of man to a pleasurable one. About half-past five the be smothered by imperial menaces, and un- in agriculture, and in the whole kingdom, the ent, and I believe, I can claim for order to fall in was given, which was prompt. loss I receive the most ample satisfaction percentage is not above 12 or 13 at most.

send a copy of your statement, together with the Prince of Wales took the matter up authorized to make the statement he did. been a violent Jingo, and a friend and ally of the Court. But it must certainly be admitted woke up the wrong passenger. The melan-choly feature in the case is that nobody has had a word to say on behalf of that highly moral personage George IV .- Toronto Tele-

Ritualism in Philadelphia.

The rituatistic services in St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, were conducted as usual on Sunday last, in spite of the formal censure that had been applied. Many of the worshippers made genutlections in the nisles, and crossed themselves on entering the pews. Upon the altar was the chalice, covered with an embroidered veil. Candelabra were on the super-altar, at each end or which was the figure of a kneeling angel, with a large cross in the centre. On the small table in the chancel, known as the credence, were a pasin, a napkin, and two cruets holding wine and water. Four banners were of the 13th Regiment, but by the City of the Brooklyn and State of New York from which sence of a great multitude of people. displayed, one being the picture of the Virgin they bailed. His Canadian friends might The ceremony was very impressive and Child. There was also a golden crucifix, and a perpetual light. At the commencement of the services a procession entered, composed of robed boys bearing crosses and chain which has for ever so many years bound present and of those who took part in the candles, twenty-four boy choristers in eassocks and surplices, twenty-four men chorisopen air. The Cardinal himself was chief ters similarly dressed, two cornet players, two violinists, and finally three elergymen. lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until | These marched through all the aisles of the church. During the service the choir stood in the chancel, the celebrant kissed the altar several times, acolytes assisted and frequently knelt, and the preacher was escorted to the pulpit by two cross bearers. After the sermon the chalice was uncovered, ten candles were lighted, and the communion service was conducted with more than the usual forms.

..... Opening Museums on Sunday.

Maytair, commenting on the Archbistop of Canterbury's speech on the opening of museums on Sundays, says:

"I consider the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the opening of museums on Sundays to be the worst speech that was ever delivered, even by an Archbishop, in this world. Take his concluding sentences: Whatever amelioration of society might be supposed to take place (fancy an amelioration by the Navier Union. It is said the cost of taking place!) from opening museums and libraries, he feared there would still be vast numbers of persons to whom the greatest pleasure in life would be to add to the wretched wages which six days' work gave them.' First of all he admits the possibility of an amelioration of society taking place, by opening museums on Sundays. He concurs in the premiss, which Lord Thurlow insists upon; and, having concurred, he proceeds to show why he disapproves! What are his reasons for disapproving? Because the poor creatures who carn wretched wages in six days would take pleasure in adding to those wages by working for seven days! What are my Lord's wages? Something, I suspect, that puts it out of his power to sympathize with people who may find a joy in adding to their wretched carnings by even a Sunday's labor? was a very easy kind of law, and an occupa- in North Germany, but the longing for free But mark His Grace's logic! You go to the British Museum; you look at a fossil; you stare at a mummy; you think of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and you go home. By staring at that mummy, by dwelling upon that fossil, your day of rest, according to His Grace, is gone. What is His Grace's theory of a day of rest, I wonder? I remember meeting a short man once on his way to church. 'What was the text?' said I. 'Roast beef and plum pudding,' said he, thinking of his dinner. O, Cantuar! O, Cant!"

England's Future

Hondon Correspondent New York Sund Every department is in a state of extreme prostration; the foreign trade has year by year been dropping away since 1872; other countries are changing their fiscal policy in the direction of higher tariffs, which will naturally still further depress the trade of this country, and at every centre of mining and manufacturing industry the once cordial relations between employers and employees are entirely gone and the two parties now

stand everywhere at swords' points, In the beginning of the present century England was essentially an agricultural nation-agricultural, at all events, to the extent of growing the entire food supply of her people. Then she gradually changed to an almost exclusively trading nation, and now she imports nearly one-half the entire food of her people. Up to 1790, the country was an exporter of wheat, instead of an importer. In 1841, only 22 per cent. of the whole people were engaged in agriculture, and the country then imported nearly one bushel of wheat per head of the entire population. The total export trade was then about \$250,-000,000 a year, and had increased only about 25 per cent. in forty years, while the population had increased by fully 70 per cent. The export trade of the country remained hearly stationary until 1849, and that year showed an increase of fully \$50,000,000 over the previous year The year 1850 showed a further increase of nearly \$40,000,000 over 1849, and trade then from year to year bounded swiftly upward, until in 1856 the exports were much more than double what they were in 1840. In 1872 British trade reached its highest mark. The total value of exports of British and Irish produce in that year was \$1,281,286,735 (reduced to dollars at \$5 to the pound sterling), being an increase of 540 per cent as compared with 1840, while the population had only increased

Since 1872 England's export trade has fallen off, though until the past two or three years the falling off has been in value chiefly -not in quantities. The past two years have shown very large reductions in quantity, as of the trade in 1840. For six successive years there has been a falling off in the exports. At present less than 11 per cent. of the people of England and Water are engaged

Fireside Sparks.

[From Punch.] The Kitchen Range finder.-The Police-

man! A Seasonable Quest.-Where is the Mavflower? Gone on a pirgrimage to America in search of the Spring.

Henging.-Rector; "And what are your views?" Candidate for curacy; "Well, sir, I'm an Evangelical High Churchman, of liberal opinions."

RATIOCINATION .-- Country Doctor: " Did you take that bottle of medicine to old Mrs. Gambridge's?-because it was very import-Surgery Boy: "Oh yes sir; and I'm pretty sure she took it, sir!" Country Doctor (after a pause): "What do you mean by that, sir?" Surgery Boy: "Well, I see the shutters up at the 'ouse as I passed this morning, sir!"

(From Fun.)

Euphuism for the profession of an orange woman...The Seville service.

INFAMOUS .- At a recent wedding an aged grandfather, who had frequently fallen during the winter's frosts, was thrown after the bride's carriage on the ground that he was "an old slipper."

A Bon-bon in the Witness-box.-A prisoner being charged with stealing a sovereign, his pursuer stated that he could not only swear to his identity, but added, in tones convincing by their very sweetness, " A seed you let it drop!"

Taken as a rule, a hostile witness has a natural leaning to perjury, and in the interests of your client must be treated accordingly. Any crime is good enough to throw at a

reluctant witness. Justices and coroners attempting to restrain an advocate in what he considers the exercise of his duty are to be insulted without stint.

Slanderous insinuations should not be conwhole of his or her family, living or dead, ancestors or posterity.

There is no case on record of an advocate having been kicked for insolence at the bar. modesty, so is the good advocate by his

LE SPORT .- Whip (to Mossoo, who has deliberately headed a fox back into cover.) Hi! there! What the deuce do yer mean? Mosso: But, mon ami, if it had not been zat I face of their tongues, to seee, as he expressed stop him he would have gone, and we should have seen him no more.

A few Scotch and English travellers being met together, an Englishman took it upon him to run down the thistle, exclaiming against the empty boast of its motto, "Neme me impune lacesset," when a Scotchman present quietly observed, "the thistle, sir, is the pride of the Scottish nation, but that does not prevent it it from being nothing in the mouth of an

It being agreed by a party of twelve that a dispute question should be settled by the opinion of the majority, the six ladies opposed themselves to the six gentlemen and claimed the victory. A gentleman objected to this, as the number of votes was equal, saying "They were half and halt." "True," replied the witty fair one. "but we are the better halves."

The Rev. Mr. G-, of Stirling, remarked to one of his hearers that he had heard he was about to be married for the third time. rich by the wives." "Deed, sir," quietly responded John, "what wi" bringing them in an 'putter' them there's nae muckle made o'them."

A young medical man was attending an Irishwoman who lived in one of the poerer quarters of Edinburg. She had been very ill, but was on the way to recovery, when one day she said to the doctor, " Will ye tell me, doctor dear, for a certain whether I'll get well them, has no end of 'good luck' in raising again or no?" "Oh yes; I think you'll be all young bedding plants of almost all the right soon now," was the answer. "I popular kinds. Her complete but efficient conwanted to know, for sure, ye see, doctor, because I'm a lone woman, an' I subscribed to a bury in society, an' I just wished to know if I was likely to be gettin any benefit out of heliotropes, roses, etc., and in a surprising it or no."

· A clergyman at Cambridge preached a sermon which one of his auditors commended. "Yes," said the gentleman to whom it was mentioned, "it was a good sermon, but he stole it." This was told to the preacher. He recented it, and called on the gentleman to retract what he had said. "I am not," replied the aggressor, "say apt to retract my words. but in this instance I will. I said you had stolen the sermon. I find I was wrong, for on returning home, and referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, I found it

Proverbs in Cookery. Never put a pudding that is to be steamed

into anything else than a dry mould. Old potatoes may be freshened up by plung-

ing them into cold water before cooking

Boiled fowl with sauce, over which grate the yolk of eggs, is a magnificent dish for lunapcon.

The yolk of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush. Whenever you see your sauce boil from the

sides of the pan you may know your flour or corn-starch is done. In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into the breast and if the

breast is tender the fowl is done. Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy.

To clean them, wipe in a dry towel. To make maccaroni tender put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water

or stewed in milk. Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good

flour is by the amount of water it absorbs. To beat the whites of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the egg the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens

In boiling eggs hard put them in boiling water ten minutes, and then put them in cold water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring

The only kind of a stove with which you can preserve a uniform heat is a gas stove; with it you can simmer a pot for an hour, or boil it at the same rate for twenty minutes

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-iour hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whipping it change it to butPoisoned with a Postage Stamp.

Young ladies who think proper to correspond with rejected lovers would perhaps do well to take a hint from the following curious case, which is, hower, authentic. Mile. Felicie Maxy, who lives on the farm of Pente-cote, on the Belgian frontier, was on the point of being married, when she received a letter from an old suitor asking her to reconsider the matter, and send him an immediate reply. A postage stamp was gal-lantly inclosed to defray the cost of transmission. The answer duly written, Mile. Maxy applied the stamp to her fair lips; but hardly had she done so when she felt a sharp pain in her tongue, and in less than no time that interesting member became horribly elongated and inflamed and covered with noisome sores. The disconsolate one, Alfred Camin by name, a farmer at Pichon, in the Nord, has been arrested; but he declares that he used no noxious drug, but simply moistened a corner of the stamp with his own lips -a delicate way of stealing a kiss. Such is the state of the case as it stands at present, but the tale carries its own moral.-Paris Correspondent London Telegroph.

New Remedy for Hydrophobia.

(From the Hartford Times.) A Barisian veterinarian has recently announced his discovery of a certain antidote to the virus of rabies. To prove its value he inoculated sixteen dogs with the virus, abandoned eight of them to nature, and placed the remainder on active treatment. The first eight shortly became rabid and died; the others are still alive and apparently in sound health. In connection with the question of hydrophobia, the London Farmer, quoting L'Italia Agricola recalls a circumstance little known abroad, which was put on record many years ago by Dr. Maraschetti, an Italian surgeon attached to the hospital at Moscow. While traveling in the Ukraine, in 1813, there were introduced to his notice fifteen persons who had just been bitten by a dog that was undoubtedly rabid. fined to the witness, but should include the | As the doctor was preparing his remedies he was waited on by a deputation of respectable persons, who requested that a peasant of the neighborhood, whose skill in curing hydrophobia was in high repute, might be permitted to undertake the care of the patients. Doubt-And finally, as a good girl is known by her ful of his own chances of success Maraschetti consented, on condition that he should be allowed to be present and personally supervise the measures adopted by the countryman. The latter gave fourteen of the patients a decoction of broom-flowers to drink, and twice face of their tongues, to seee, as he expressed it, "whether any buttons containing the poison had formed." Where these appeared they were at once opened and cauterized with a red hot iron. The whole of these fourteen patients recovered, and Maraschetti saw them three years afterwards in perfect health. The fifteenth patient, who was under ordinary medical treatment, developed symptoms of hydrophobia at the end of the seventh day, and succumbed to that disease. Willing to learn from every source, Maraschetti thenceforth adopted the method of treatment employed by the peasant quack, and relates that by its means he was able to cure four patients subsequently coming under his notice in Poland, who had been bitten badly by dogs that were undoubtedly rabid.

When the excavations at Olympia were first undertaken, the German Postmaster-General, Dr. Stephan, drew attention to a passage in Pausanias's description of Greece, in which he mentioned a statue that had been erected in honor of a courier of Alexander The reverend gentleman added, "They say, erected in honor of a courier of Alexander John, you're getting money with her; you did the Great, and begged that special search so on the last two occasions. You'll get quite | might be made for it. News has just reached Berlin from Olympia that the basis of this statue has been found, with a well preserved inscription, which runs thus: "By the King Alexander's Runner and Traverser of Asia, Philonides, son of Totos, from Kretan Chersonesos, this was dedicated for the Olympian God."

> "A lady friend who dearly loves flowers, and, like all others who do, succeeds well with trivance consists of a deep plate, filled with water, in a warm sunny window. In this are placed various cuttings of coleus, geraniums, base of the cuttings, when they are potted off singly into pots. In winter this plate of cuttings is almost as refreshing to the eye as a plate of cut flowers, so that instead of being objectionable it is really an ornament. Every florist knows that oleander cuttings suspended in bottles of water will always succeed better than when placed in sand, and they roughness of the sole prevents slipping. really have a pleasing effect in the window greenery.' Strange to say, no shade whatever is given the above, but the full rays of the sun are allowed to strike squarely on the cuttings."

DATES.—The attention of the poorer classes is directed to the suitability of dates as an article of food at once cheap and nutritious. Dates are extensively consumed by the lower orders in Fgypt, as also by the Arabs in the Persian Gulf, with whom dates and bread form the principal diet. Those in better circumtances cook them in different ways, such as frying them with a little butter or making them into an omelette with eggs. Fermerly the only dates imported into the London market were those from Egypt, called Tafilat, which were and are still sold by grocers at from eightpence to tenpence per pound. But the Tufilat, albeit a large and fine looking fruit, have a tough skin and are far less succulent and nutritious than those now brought from Al-Barah and the Persian Gulf. These latter are disposed of whosesale in boxes or straw sacks at from ten shilings to fourteen a shocking and brutalizing spectacle, in which shillings per hundred weight, and are hawked about the street for from twopence to forepence per pound. A more general demand for thefruit would probably lower the retail price; and it would be a great boon to the poorer classes if could be convinced that one pound of dates, costing about three half-pence, contains as much nutriment as half a pound of meat, and much more than the same weight of many of the articles of food for which they pay six or ten times the price.

THE MOUNT ST. BERNARD DOG .- People who desport themselves during July and August in the sunny watering-places down below, wearing their lighest summer clothing and complaining of the heat of the valley, or perhaps taking refuge in their comfortable hotel at the first breath of the evening breeze, have no idea of the wild winter storms which are raging among the mountains at the time, or of the clouds of sharp, needle-like snow flakes which flutter round the savage cliffs, blowing in the face of the half frozen traveller, and completely hiding his path. In those upper regions terrible dangers are everywhere lurking : and those who escape death at the hands of the avalanche and treacherous snow-storm too often perish from hunger and fatigue. However, the monks and their servants keep constant watch over the lives of the wayfarers,

little band of watchers take no rest night or day; even when the sun is shining two servants are constantly pacing to and fro on the look one work out for travellers, and in stormy weather the whole establishment turns out to search for those who have lost their way, and to administer restoratives to such as have, become exhausted and unconscious from exposure to the cold. The grave-looking, beautiful building of dark freestone which stands in the midst of this dreary desert, is deservedly looked upon with admiration, as are also its inhabitants, both men and animals, who have renounced the sunshine and other attractions of the valley below; and it is with a feeling of reverence that one enters within walls so sacred, which have already extended their generous hospitality to so many hundred thousand human beings. Unfortunately, the genuine old breed of St. Bernard dogs had almost, if not altogether, died out at one time. owing to the unusually severe weather which occurred in the winter of 1830, when both packs, male and female, were taken, and a great number perished. Lately, however, the original breed has been revived at Hollingen, near Beru, and has been re-introduced in this and other hospices.

The Priests of Ireland. The priests of Ireland are, for self-sacrificing devotion in furtherance of the sacred cause in which they are engaged, as well as "Faith and Fatherland"—has been well attested through years of active persecution and centuries of unintermittent oppression. The power of the Catholic clergy of Ireland is enormous. It is a power that is neither all spiritual nor all temporal, but both. can only be properly comprehended by those who have studied it on the spot, and have gone back, aided by the light of history, through those fearful when penal enactments were times directed against the priest and a price laid upon his head. It was at those periods of proscribed the Catholic worship and exiled, murdered and subjected to almost every spe-cies of indignity that the ingenuity of heretical bigots could devise those who practised it, singling out, of course, for special outrages the heroic clergy-it was then that the splendid virtues of the Catholic priests were exhibited in grand relief. The more crucial the ordeal, the brighter they became-like gold, that displays with more effectiveness its purity and worth the more it is tried in the fire. The explanation of the vast influence possessed by the Irish priests is perhaps to be found in the fact that they had ever been as one with the people, the poor despoiled people, of Ireland. When all around was dark and drear, and the rich usurping landlords had extracted, with minions of the merciless and tyrannic government at their back, every penny they could from him, the poor peasant went to his priest for consolation and advice and assistance; and he was not disappointed. Everyone who has read the story of Ireland's wrongs is familiar with the spectacle of the hunted priest celebrating Divine mysteries in sequestrated barns and secluded caves. What a glorious sight! Who that has a spark of religion and patriotism in him would not deem it an exalted privilege to have been a member of one of those proscribed yet incorruptible congre-

Miscellaneous. Umbrellas are now made of paper.

In the Mississippi penitentiary there are

over two hundred convicts who are imprisoned for life. The Hon. Algernon Stanley, brother of shade Lord Stanley of Alderley, has entered the mote.

-Mr. Gladstone says that Parliament has been gradually reduced to fulfilling the functions of a Registry office to the Govern-

Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics in Rome as a

-Lord Derby was recently asked whether M. Waddington, the Prime Minister of France, was an Englishman. "Yes," he said: "and the Prime Minister of England is not an

Englishman. The London Times says that adequate provision has been made by the thoughtful generosity of a few Roman Catholic noblemen to enable Cardinal Newman to maintain the state befitting his dignity.

-A new German invention for rendering boot soles flexible and almost indestructible is to mix a water proof glue with ground quartz and spread it on the soles. The

-The proprietor of the Pullman car invention reports that paper wheels have run 100,000 miles under his cars without repair, while the average running power of an ordinary wheel is from 55,000 to 60,000 miles.

The Negro Exodus is reported to be dying out. Any crowd of discontented blacks can find a Moses, but there are no Egyptians innocent enough to lend them gold and silver, nor any manna and poultry to be picked up en route except by risking a sojourn in county

-Paris has a splendid new club, " The Inernational," where strangers from all parts of the world are entertained. Musical fetes and other intellectual and refined amusements take place in its magnificent saloons, which are fitted up with the utmost taste.

James Russell Lowell, United States minster to Spain, reports a bull fight in Madrid. He says: "I attended officially, as a matter of duty, and escaped early. It was my first bull fight, and will be my last. To me it was all my sympathics were on the side of the

bull." -The first archconfraternity of the Roman Catholic Church known to have been established in England has just been founded by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., who has erected the Confraternity of the Servants of the Holy Ghost attached to the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, into an archconfraternity. It is stated that other religious confraternities in that country will be similarly raised by the Pontiff.

-A financial scandal is expected shortly to be brought to light in London. A statement has been sent to the Treasury, asserting that when the telegraphs were transferred to the Government, a sum of money variously estimated at from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000, was paid in excess of the real value of the undertaking. The rumor is that some persons well-known in the political world are

seriously compromised by the transaction. -"Blood, Iago, blood!"-"Against whom does the charge of massacre now lie?" asks a correspondent of the London Echo. "Two thousand five hundred Zulus killed, against 220 British! How long, Sir, is this to go on?

AGRICULTURAL.

" Timely Hints.

Sow your wheat and oats as soon as the ground will harrow dry, the earlier the better. However, never harrow unless the dust flies around.

Remember that wheat requires a well beaten soil; therefore, harrow well and then roll heavily. A cloth crusher does better generally than the smooth roller.

Grass seeds should be brushed in, or harrowed in with a light harrow. Sow them before the drought sets in.

Fodder corn will prove useful on most farms. Sow, three bushels to the acre, at various dates, after the warm weather has fairly set in. Many sow broadcast; we prefer sowing in drills three feet a part and highly manured. The horse hoe always helps on the corn crop wonderfully. Pearl millet and Early Amber Sorghum are highly spoken of both as forage and as sugar producing crop. Should you try them, do so carefully, and let us know in the fall, the results obtained With green fodder, pastures need never be without it. When not wanted as summer food it will prove useful in winter.

Hired can men now be had, the year round, for very nearly what a farmer has to pay for for heroic and unselfish patriotism, quite un-paralleled by any similar body of men in the vantage of the hard times, and give work to world. Their loyalty to the highest cause in which it is possible for man to enlist—that of this Province where an additional hired man could not be kept at profitable work the year round, by a little careful planning on the part of the proprietor.

Formation and Management of Gardens.

We cannot too earnestly recommend the careful reading of the following article; most of the rules therein contained apply as well as general farming. Were farmers and gardeners to carry out these very elementary principles to perfection, the crops in this Province would soon be doubled and tripled. We misery and cruel persecution, when the law have in a few instances mace some changes to suit our own circumstances; these are printed | kind of a record.-Mail. in italics.

THE SITUATION.

The most suitable situation is a very gentle inclination towarps the East or Southeast, that it may have all the advantages of the morning sun. All good gardeners take pride in baving early crops, and this inclination insures an early maturity of the vegetable. A Northeastern aspect is to be avoided, as our worse storms and from that direction. A Northwestern exposure, though cold, and late, is less liable to injurp from late and early frosts, as vegetation in such situations ia sheltered somewhat from the rising sun, and does not suffer so much if it becomes slightly frozen. It is not the frost that injures the plants so much as the direct heat of the sun falling upon the frozen leaves and blossoms Cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, lettuce, and other salads are much more easily brought to perfection in a Northern exposure. Many of these, in the more southern climates, run up to seed immediately if exposed to the full sun. The soil, too, is usually richer, and will retain its fertility longer, other things being equal, in a Northern exposure. It is a great advantage, if the garden slope at all, to have it slope in more than one direction, giving a choice of exposure, and generally also of soil, as it is thus adapted to both late and early crops. When the drainage is good, a level is not undesirable, but whatever the situation or aspect. the surface must be smooth and level Care should be taken that the productiveness of the garden be not diminished by the proximity of large trees, which are injurious by their drip to all plants beneath them, and, by their drip to all plants beneath them, and, by their shade and extended roots, to those more re-

THE SOIL,

In selecting the grounds, it is of the utmost importance to have the soul of a healthy, quality, being mellow, dry, and capable of being worked with a spade. The best soils are of a friable and loamy texture; the worst, those of a very light sandy, or stiff, clayey description. In a garden designed for the cultivation of a variety .. plants, both sand and clay soils are desirable. But the best soil, for general purposes, is a loam of medium texture, arising from a suitable admixture of the two. as they reciprocally correct the defects of each other, and with the addition of organic matter, sorm a soil suited to the cultivation of nearly all garden productions. Any soil, with judicious culture, draining and manurer, can be converted into such a loam.

THE FORM. The fsrm will often depend upon the situation of the garden, or tha inclination of the ground; however, it is of no great importance, and may be arranged to suit the peculiar taste of the proprietor. When it is a matter of choice, a square or parallelogram is most convenient for laying out the walks and beds. A parallelogram, extending from east to west, gives a long south wall for shading plants in summer, and a long, sheltered border for forwarding early crops. In plantation gardening, an oblong square shape has the further advan-

tage of giving longer rows for the plow. FENCING.

The objects of fencing are to procure shelter for delicate plants from cold winds; also, shade for those that require it, and above all, to keep out of the garden intruders of all kinds, that the owner may enjoy its fruits without mlestation. A high, close, board fence answers a good purpose, but a stone or brick wall is preferable; and, what Is better still, in sections where it can be cultivated, a living hedge closely planted evergreens.

THE SELECTION OF SEEDS. Mhe most healthy and vigorous plants are

generally produced from Seed, and this is the only method of obtaining new varieties. Some seeds retain their vitality but one or two seasons, while others grow better by keeping. Great care should be used, in the selection of seed as on its perfection the growth of the young plant depends, and the cost of cultivating an an improved variety is no mare than a degenerated one; hence the necessity of purchasing only such seeds as are affered by RELIABLE HOUSES, or men who pride themselves on sending out none but the best or most improved kinds. Above all, do not buy cherp seeds, thinkiug to save a few cents in the purchase, for they will prove far dearer in the end

SOWING SEEDS.

This is one of the most important garden operations. Seeds, to germinate well, require light, heat, air and moisture. They should he sown when the ground is mellow and fine, and, if possible, before a gentle rain; and the soil should be rolled or gently pressed upoh the seed, after sowing. The freshest seeds of some varieties often fail from improper management in sowing. When sown too early, while the ground is wet, they are apt to rot. When sown too shallow, in a dry time, there Surely the equation of blood is at last worked | may not be sufficient moisture to sprout them, out for which we have been waiting since or they may be destroyed by dry and hot Isandhlwana! Our policy of prestige has at weather after they have germinated. Insects and are greatly assisted in this arduous labour last achieved its triumph. Or is our thirst may destroy the plants before or as soon as of love, by the faithful St. Bernard dogs. The for slaughter absolutely unquenchable?" they appear out of the ground. Strong man- Fisheries at a yearly rental of \$400.

ures, such as hen dung, guano, and chemical manures, if under powerful fementa ion, will frequently destroy the vitality or seeds, and sometimes kill the tender plants. Complaints frequently made that seeds sown are not good may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. The first effect of air, heat and moisture upon the seed, is to change its starchy matter into a sugary puly, the proper food of the embryo. If, at this time, the seed be withered by exposure to heat, without sufficient covering, it will perish,

(To be Continued.)

Water-Cresses as an Appetizer.

Vendors of water-cresses in the city finding their hotel orders suddenly stopped, recently, and naturally wanting to know the cause, made enquiries. One hotel-keeper quietly told him that since he had served up water-cresses on his table, his boarders had become perfect gormandizers, until he could put up with the appetizing vegetable no longer. The dealer reminded him, however, that he had bought the cresses according to his orders, and asked him what he was to do with them? To this the hotel-keeper testily replied: "I don't care, Mr. ----, sooner than have them on my table any more this season, I will pay for them, and you can eat them yourself."

Railways

Forty-eight railways were sold under fore-closure in the United States during 1878, representing a total mileage of 3,902 miles, \$160,014,500 bonds and debt, and \$151,616,700 capital stock-the entire amount of bonds, debt, and stock being \$311,631,200. The foreclosure sales for the last three years across

the border have been :---No of Capital. Mileage. 3,846 3,875 3,902 invested \$217,848,000

Total......132 11,623 \$728,463,000 These figures are appalling, and should warn us to move slowly in the matter of building new likes if we would not present the same

Scarcity of Rread in Spain.

Spain appears to be suffering from a partial famine. The scarcity of bread is so great that the Government has had to take control of the bake shops and the bread market generally. A proposition has been brought for-ward to abolish the duty on foreign breadstuffs, but it is strongly opposed by the landed aristocracy, whose influence in the Cortes is at present paramount. The rumors that King Alphonso XII. is going to marry the Austrian Archduchess Mary appear to have some foundation. At all events, an intimacy has sprung up between the Courts of Madrid and Vienna. Archduke Rudolph, heir apparent to the Imperial throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is at present visiting in Madrid, where he was received in grand state.

Gastronomy Extending.

The Paris National publishes the details of a wonderful gastronomical feat performed the other day by two Hayti negroes. They betted \$200 that they would eat without stopping for six hours, and won easily, sitting down to table at noon and not rising before half past six. In the long interval they succeeded in consuming eight soles au gratin, twelve lamb cutlets, a joint of roast veal weighing eight pounds, three kilogrammes of asparagus, and an omelette of twelve eggs, besides a Dutch cheese, twelve pounds of bread and fifteen bottles of wine. At the conclusion of the performance the two negroes left the house with a very satisfied expression of countenance, dividing between them the fifty louis which they had thus pleasurably carned.

The Discoverer of Gold in California

-John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, is living in comparative poverty at Litz, Pa. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times visited him recently, and found him a hale old man, fond of relating his Pacific coast experiences. He went to California in 1839, became the Mexican agent, acquired immense landed possessions, and was for a while literally monarch of all he surveyed. He first saw gold there in the hands of playing children, and soon his land, to which he had no legal title, was taken by miners. Litigation completed his financial downfall, and he came to the East. The man who first found gold in Arizona is equally unrewarded, according to a correspondent of the Chicago Times, who came across him at Horse Head. He is an old Spaniard, named Barardo Treyes, and keeps a miserable tavern; but once he was wealthy, the yield of his first "find" being \$60,000.

The Latest Medical Idea. The latest Boston medical idea is an elabora-

lion of the blue glass theory. Sunlight is thrown into water through colored lenses, and thus curative qualities are imparted to the water. The inventor says so, at least. "The sun's rays," he explains, " are composed of actual substances with their exquisite and wonderful chemical powers, and, aided by spectrum analysis, I have been able to give the leading elements that compose each color-Each color has its own distinct power to heal. Red, orange, and yellow are warm colors, and directly exciting in their nature, while blue and violet are soothing. His manner of applying these remedies is as follows: " Health comes from the equilibrium of colors in the human system, and whenever any one color is so much in excess as to produce disease, har mony must be brought about by finding the color which is its chemical affinity. Thus, if a person abounds in redness, as in red hair and flushed skin, he needs blue light. Whenever the blue prevails too much, so as to give blue veins, blue finger nails, and a pale, cold condition, the warm red and orange light is needed. When a person has too great a nervous activity, the yellow, together with some red elements of his system, are too active, and he needs the violet and blue elements of sunlight to harmonize his forces and act as de ightful nervines." Converts to this new school of medicine suspend colored lenses over bowls of water and drink the warmed

The Liverpool Journal of the 10th instant

says:—In consequence of the Canadian Government having advertised in English papers, that the tributaries of the St. Lawrence were to be let for salmon fishing, several noblemen and gentlemen who have hitherto gone to Norway and Sweden for their sport, have rented Canadian rivers. Colonel TO M'Neill, VC, and Lord Elphinstone sailed by the Allan mail steamer "Sardinian" recently for their annual fishing tour, and it is understood that the Duke of Beaufort, Sir John Reed, Bart, and Mr Florence, intend starting from Quebec early in the summer on a six weeks' fishing expedition. The Natashquan River, a magnificent salmon stream, has been rented by Mr. Sothern (Lord Dundreary) for five years from the Department of Marine and

English Sportsmen Coming to Canada

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family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

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six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

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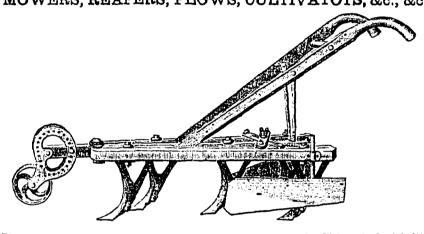
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HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md THE WAR IN ZULULAND.

ing Ready for the Advance on Ulindi. Telegraphic despatches from Madeira acquaint us with Lord Chelmsford's dispositions for the opening of the campaign. As we have already anticipated, he will advance in two columns, one under Major-General Hope Crealock, C.B., moving by the coast road, having Durban as its base; the other, under the personal command of Lord Chelmsford, moving in from the northwest, with Utrecht as

General Crealock's division will be formed of three brigades, under Colonels Pearson, Pemberton and Law. The 1st Brigade will consist of the 3rd Buffs, the 38th Connaught Rangers, and the 99th Foot; the 2nd Brigade will comprise the 57th, the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles and 91st Highlanders; the 3rd will have a battery of Royal Artillery, a naval brigade 700 strong, with four guns and some Gatlings, Barrow's Horse, and a native con-tingent attached to it. Prior to an advance, posts will be established at the Amatikulu and Inyazane River. Col. Glyn, C. B., with the 1st Battalion 24th, now reinforced to its ordinary strength, will hold Helpmakaar and Rorke's Drift.

Lord Chelmsford at Kambula will have General Newdegate's Division, consisting of the 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 24th, the 58th and 94th Regiments, with M and N Batteries, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Wood's Brigade of the 13th and 90th Light Infantry, Tremlett's Battery of Artillery, and Butler's Light Horse. Major-General Marshall's Cavalry Brigade will also be attached to Lord Chelmsford's column, and will contain the King's Dragoon Guards, 17th Lancers, and Russell's Horse. Major-General the Hon. Hugh Clifford, V.C., C.B., will remain in command at the base of operations, having as his senior Staff officer Major T. Butler, C.B.

Some little time must elapse before any further advance can be made. The resources of the colony will be taxed to their uttermost to provide for the wants of an army of close on 20,000 men, and the transport organization will require the most careful supervision before a move can be contemplated.

It may be urged (says the Times) that the retirement from Ekowe places us much in the same position that we occupied prior to the opening of the campaign. Such is not the case. Lord Chelmsford and Cetywayo have measured swords, have tested each other's worth, and know full well the course that now must be adopted—the one to advance slowly and with caution, avoiding all chance of night surprise by the construction of fortified camps, in judiciously selecting) spots; the other, if indeed he does not surrender before renewing the arbitrament of battle, falling back and so entangling his enemy in the wooded mountain recesses of the Umvolosi country. We commenced the campaign with 6,000 British troops, with an inadequate artillery and without cavalry. Our enemy's forces were then estimated at 40,000 men-truly long odds even for Englishmen to fight against! Now we have 14,000 well-equipped British soldiers on the border of Zululand, with 30 guns and two regiments cavalry exclusive of a valuable rough-and-ready mounted volunteer force. It must be conceded that Cetywayo's losses have amounted to fully 6,000 men since the commencement of the war. These have not been filled up. These odds, consequently, have been considerably reduced. Recent actions have shown our foes that mere numbers cannot avail against skillful handling. There is no doubt that Lord Chelmsford's columns are large enough to prevent their being overwhelmed. Our men have gained sufficient confidence in themselves, their weapons, and all their leaders to make the issue of the campaign a matter of certainty to them, and we have equal confidence that, even in the open, the British soldier will prove more than a match for his dusky enemy. The campaign is about to open on a third act. It may well be longer than its predecessors, which closed at Isandlana and Ekowe, but that it will be completely successful there is no reason to

SIR BARTLE FRERE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The High Commissioner arrived in Pretoria on the 10th April, and was received with an address of welcome by a Reception Committee. In his reply His Excellency stated that he had come to see that the existing laws were obeyed, and that the inhabitants enjoyed the same protection as other portions of the Queen's dominions. find," he said, "that there are those who think the country may be given up again; but I think you will see in the promptitude with which the reinforcements lately asked for were sent a clear proof and guarantee that no territory over which the British flag has once waved will ever be aban-

doned." It was arranged that His Excellency should meet the people on Saturday, the 12th, at Erasmus Farm, about six miles from Pretoria. The Administrator sent a message that the farmers would be allowed, as usual, to outspan in Church Square at Nachtmaal, and he had instructed the mail carts to and from Pretoria to stop for half an hour at the camp.

Official accounts assure us that Sir Bartle Frere is satisfied that, as far as the Trausvaal is concerned, matters will be settled amicably, the majority of the people being in favor of annexation.

The War in Zuinland.

It is impossible to imagine a more critical situation than that now existing around the frontier of Zululand. It is no exaggeration to say that British territory from the mouth of the Tugela to the river Pongolo lies at the mercy of the Zulus. One of our divisions is compulsorily stationary on and beyond the Lower Tugela. From the Lower Tugela to Rorke's Drift a hundred miles of the frontier marked, in his indescribable Northumbrian lies uncovered save for some detach nents of dialect, "Whether I win or lose, I'll take odds unreliable natives, and one company of Natal I don't give him time to mop his boat out." Rorke's Drift necessarily wholly on the defensive, and another handful are behind Rorke's Drift at Helpmakaar. At Dundu, further eight guns, also necessarily confined to the defensive. Further north is a gap till Colonel Wood's positions are reached. Col. admit that their own scullers have been over-Wood at Kambula fails to cover Utrecht and

the vicinity. News from Pretoria indicates that the Zulus have learned military wisdom from military experience. They are no longer essaying to hur, themselves on the deadly breechloaders. Their new mot d'ordre is to avoid the encampments and armed detachments, and to overrun intervening defenceless territory, carrying away cattle and property. Two large de-tachments of Zulus are reported as already at this work, and the Utrecht district is said to have suffered severely. If the Zulus extend these tactics they may wreck the whole colony before we are prepared to protect it; but, indeed, Lord Chelmsford's strategic scheme provides only for the invasion of Zululand, and elaborately denudes the colony of the means of defence. When his

Gingholovo on the jother, ready to march on into Zululand, there will, as at present ar-Present Disposition of the Army-Makranged, remain protecting British territories into some half-dozen detachments, with no other potentiality than defence on their own

respective positions.

Lord Chelmsford, from Durnberg, cannot reach Cetywayo's kraal under a fortnight, no in twenty-four hours, and everything intervening, save the posts here and there, left at the mercy of their raid, Meanwhile, the troops of Newdegate's division are studding the long line of murch between Durban and their place of final concealment at Durnberg. It is expected that the last infantry regiment will reach the latter point about the end of the month. The cavalry are behind. Marshall's brigade is expected to reach Ladysmith on the 10th of May, and Durnberg is several more marches. The 20th of May is spoken of as the date

when the division will be ready to cut adrift from Durnberg on its career of invasion, but even should nothing compel an infraction of the Tyne scutter and could easily have won the present arrangements the march can the race by tom half to three quarters of a scarcely begin so soon. Crealock's division | mile. is to concentrate at Gingholovo, some twenty miles north from the Lower Tugela, and about the same distance from the sea. It will remain there for a time clearing the country in front and on the left flank, and then advance towards the Umlatoosi River, whence it is intended a forward movement on Ulundi is designed to be made in accordance with the progress of the other divisions communicated as best it may be. The proverbial hazards of combinations are intensified indefinitely under such condi-tions. Meanwhile Ekowe having been abandoned, thus nullifying the benefit of the advance, and thus far throwing away the prestige of its defence, the force that held and relieved it has been withdrawn to Gingholovo, where General Crealock has about 2,000 men; of these 200 are reported down with a bad form of dysentery. He, with the remainder of the division, is on the Lower Tugela, about Forts Pearson and Tenedos, the latter of which is being enlarged. The intention is to build a bridge across the Tugela. Crealock's communications between the Tugela and Gingholovo are very precarious, the road sometimes clear for convoys, at other times beset by flying bands of Zulus. For the present Crealock is delayed in his concentration at Gingholovo for want of transport. He has sixty ox waggons standing idle for want of oxen, of which he requires 600. Oxen teams are plentiful in the colony, and transport offers are made freely as far as the frontier, but the owners will not hire out teams for Zuruland, insisting on purchase with the waggons at £20 per ox, and £160 per waggon. The cute Natal colonists, if the war brings them risk, are determined to thrive financially, and famine prices reign for everything.

The transport difficulty occasions much anxiety. Martial law is desiderated by the military authorities conferring the right to requisition, and the civilian authorities are inclined to comply. So it will probably come into effect, but no martial law will hinder the black drivers from bolting from duty in their

reluctance to enter Zuzuland. Another transport problem involved is the necessity for carrying all supplies with a moving force. As soon as the concentration points are abandoned beyond, there is not a denot for maintaining the current of supplies and sheltering casualties; so each division will march accompanied by supplies for two months, besides transport for the sick and wounded, which must be brought along. The reserve ammunition and other supplies alone for five thousand foot soldiers for two months will extend a distance of two and a half miles. The rest of the train will be nearly as long, and remember that adequate protection will transporting alone.

EOWARD HANLAN.

What the Tynesiders Think of the Cana dian Sculler-His Victory Over Hawdou-A Bitter Pill-Banlan Makes a Speech-Betting on the Coming Cham ploushly Race with Elliott.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 8, 1879. The Newcastle people have not yet finished laughing over the manner in which Hanlan trifled with his unfortunate opponent in the late race, and the most startling tales are told about the American champion's extraordinary performance by the imaginative sportsmen of Newcastle. We know how Hanlan frequently stopped during the race to admire the scenery and smile upon the crowds, how he floated along on the tide when the water became uncomfortably rough, how he calmly drew in his oars and sponged out his boat, and how he lazily paddled home a winner, while Hawdon hadn't another breath in his body. But these little matters shrink to insignificance before the real facts, as vouched for by trustworthy eyewitnesses, who assert that Hanlan went ashore and got a glass of beer at a waterside drinking saloon, after which he took a few strokes and was soon three lengths ahead; and soon after he drew in his sculls and took a short nap, only to awake and again rush ahead; finally, he went ashore and walked to Blaydon, where he telegraphed to the Marquis of Lorne that he was a sure winner, and then returned just in time to get a lead of four lengths at the finish. These are only a few of the stories that are going about, and some of them should be received with caution. The wags are joking Elliott about his coming race and the possibility of more amusement over Hanlan's audacious tricks. The English champion says little, but during an interview with him the other evening he grimly re-

A LESSON FOR ENGLISH SCULLERS.

The victory of Hanlan over Hawdon, taken in connection with the beating that Wallace round, are two companies of the 24th and Ross gave Emmet, has completely revolutionrated, and after the two severe drubbings their representative men have had they are asking what they shall do to make themselves as good as their Canadian victors. The race between Hanlan and Hawdon was a fair comparison between the two styles of rowing. Both men were almost exactly the same age, there was only one pound difference bewas easily defeated he showed himself a man to those who have already paid. of great stamina, determination and skill. According to the Tynesiders' view, Hawdon should, under the circumstances, have easily beaten his opponent; but they now know by actual experience that their man is a mere freshman in the school of rowing, and that Hanlan's knowledge of the theory and practice of sculling is immeasurably superior to that of the famous Tyne men. When Hanlan | The first specimen discovered is in the British divisions shall have concentrated respectively at Durnberg on the one flank, and and Ross came over here a short time Museum, but it is imperfect.

ago their greater use of the sliding seat, the swivel rowlocks, their broad-bladed sculls, ranged, remain protecting British territories etc., were quietly sneered at and barely a single European battalion, broke up called "peculiar notions." The idea of a were quietly sneered at and stroke of from 26 to 30 being more efficacious than 30 to 40 was considered little short of insanity. But when Ross defeated Emmett without turning a hair there was considerable consternation and the reason for the Cana matter how he presses on, but the Zulus, from | dian's victory was eagerly sought for. It was the Tugela, can reach Maritzburg or Durban easily found. The "Yankee notion" of swivel rowlocks was the cause of it, and

immediately everybody rushed off and got swivel rowlocks. Hawdon put them on his boat, Elliott on his. Swivel rowlocks were discussed the length of the Tyne and the Thames, and the sporting papers discoursed learnedly upon the great invention which, it was believed, had carried Ross to victory. But now it is a very different song. Swivel rowlocks are seen to be only the means to an end and that all the English scullers' preconceived ideas about the art of boat-rowing must be completely upset in order to account for the fact that after the first few strokes Hanlan played with

A BITTER PILL. It is a bitter pill, but let it be said that the rowing men swallow it gracefully. The Newcastle Chronicle remarks :- " Hanlan's twentyeight strokes to the minute were more effective than Hawdon's thirty-six per minute. We cannot believe it possible that any other sculler on the Tyne, rowing in the Tyne style. could afford to do such a thing with Hawdon. Throughout the race the contrast in the two styles was vastly dissimilar. The long sweep of the Canadian, combined with the wonderful way in which he creeps up to his work and knits his body together for the pull through when he gets hold of the water, stood out distinctly from the short stroke, in comparison, taken by Hawdon. The Canadian sculls with broader blades, with much shorter length of outboard of sculls, and proportionately shorter inboard than our Type men now commonly use, but he brings his stretchers much nearer to him, does all the early work from the hips and brings in the arm power at the finish of a stroke, which is, perhaps, longer in its sweep than ever Chambers' was. Unquestionably he is an accomplished sculler and a perfect waterman, the latter acquirement having doubtless been attained by his early experiences at Toronto Island. Hanlan is a man that trains himself, metes out the amount of work both on land and water he has to do every day, and from the slight personal acquaintance we have had of him we should think that a keen intelligence guides him in the thousand and one little considerations of training.

BETTING.

Some important betting has taken place here on the coming race: \$2,000 to \$1,000 have been laid on Hanlan in one bet, and another gentleman holds \$4,500 at the same rate of odds on Hanlan. An offer of \$5,000 to \$2,500 on Hanlan was refused, but a backer of Elliott offered to take \$5,000 to \$2,000, which the Canadians in turn declined to lay.

HANLAN MAKES A SPEECH.

Plaisted, the American sculler, had a bene at Tuesday night at the New Tyne Concert Hall, where he is giving nightly exhibitions of Indian club exercises. Before the performance, the curtain rose, disclosing on the stage Edward Hanlan, William Elliott, Wallace Ross, F A Plaisted, Mr J Taylor, Mr Chris Burrass and John Higgins. The American Champion was introduced by the chairman, Mr. Vivian, and the audience gave him a most enthusiastic reception. Hanlan begged to be excused from making a speech as he had a cold, but he assured the audience that he was sincerely grateful for the kind way in which have to be afforded against a Zulu rush from they had received him. He said he regretted adjacent cover. You will then understand the absence of Mr. Hawdon, and here the some of the difficulties and risks in our path in champion showed great embarrassment and finished abruptly amid tremendous cheering.

Special Notice.

We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living plantsts and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be anappronched by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Recard says that even there Albert Weber Flands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a tists of the Halish and Her Majesty's Operus—by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great nianist, Matame Rive-King, says "The Weber Plano is the finest instrument I ever placed my diagers on." The Centennial judges say "They were the finest Planos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the alvance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

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them also in its own disintegration and test detion."

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> -A perfect fossil specimen of the archcoptery, the most ancient bird of which there is any knowledge extant, and which by some is considered the connecting link between birds and reptiles, was recently purchased by a professor in Gent, Switzerland, for \$6,000.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK.

The Programme Prepared for the Cere monies of Dedication on the 25th Instant.

The beautiful stained windows of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Fifth avenue, were illuminated last night, and the pealing organ, accompanying the choral service, indicated the rehearsal for the coming dedication on the 25th inst. The musical programme includes two choirs of 200 voices in all, one in the gallery and one in the chancel, under the leadership of the organist, W. F. Pecher, and Father Young. In the gallery an orchestra will assist the grand organ. The celebrant will be Cardinal McCloskey; the assistant priest, Father Quinn; the first deacon of honor, Father Donnelly; deacon of the mass, Dr. McGlynn; sub-deacon of the mass, Father McGean; first master of ceremonies, Father Kearney; second master of ceremonies, Father The morning dedication sermon will be by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, and the evening sermon by Bishop Keane, of West Vir-

Archbishops from all parts of the United States have been invited to perticipate, and are expected to assist in the ceremonies. The morning service will begin at 10 o'clock. A procession of about two hundred priests, acolytes, chanters and sanctuary boys will enter the cathedral from the sanctuary and pass down the central aisle, accompanied by appropriate music. The sanctuary choir of one hundred and fifty will join in this procession. Then the Archbishop and Bishops in cope and mitre, each attended by a chaplain. Last will come the Cardinal and his suite, with cross-bearer, deacon of honor, deacons of the mass and other attendants.

Passing down the middle aisle out of the front entrance, the head of the line will turn to the south, pass along the front wall of the cathedral towards Fiftieth street. At the front entrance the Cardinal will give the first blessing. The entire procession will then move around the south part of the cathedral, through Fiftieth street and Madison avenue to Fifth avenue back to the main entrance, thus making a complete circuit of the building, while the choir chants the "Miserere" and the Cardinal blesses the walls. Then the procession will enter the main aisles, the sanctuary choir chanting the litany of the saints. The chapel of the Blessed Virgin will be entered on the Gospel side of the grand altar and the members of the procession will be seated within the sanctuary. The Cardinal and suite will kneel at the grand altar during the singing of the litany. Then the Cardinal will bless the grand altar and sanctuary, and pass around the cathedral blessing the interior, while the Psalms of the Blessing are chanted alternately by the choir and the suite. The grand Pontifical High Mass will be sung, the dedication sermon being delivered at the end of the first gospel. The morning service will close with the Te Deum .- New York Sun.

A Fearful Leap. PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., May 21.—At 2:40 p.m. to-day, as previously announced, Harn.on P. Peer made his unprecedented leap from Suspension Bridge into the surging river beneath, a distance of 192 feet. A scaffold four feet long had been erected near the centre of the bridge and projecting over it. There were about 1,000 spectators scattered in viewing distance along both sides of the bank and on the bridge. Peer came forward, bare-headed, mounted the platform, was dressed in wide rubber life-preserver of his own construction fastened around him, reaching from the hips up under his arm-pits, funnel-shaped, so as not to prevent his velocity or hinder his actions in the water, a sponge tied over his mouth and nose and two smaller ones stuffed in both ears, a leather shoulder suspender with two small brass rings attached just over the shoulder, fastened to these was a line brass wire coiled on a roller to assist him in keeping his equilibrium; crossing his legs he adjusted a wide clastic band just above his knees and another across his insteps to keep his feet from spreading. When all was ready he let himself through a square hole in the platform, suspended by his hands, when he let go and made his fearful drop, occupying 33 seconds. Three boats were in the river waiting to pick him up. One manned by Conroy (guide) was the first to reach him and conveyed him safely and uninjured to the shore. On interviewing him after his feat, he said he felt no fear. After striking the water he sank some 11 feet, when an undercurrent in the river threw him on his back and carried him some 50 feet, when he arose to the surface, being under water two seconds. He is 34 years of age, weighs 140 pounds, five feet one inch high, is of slim build and pleasant appearance, with determination in his countenance. His father is a Prussian and his mother an Irish woman, resides at Teeterville, is married and has one child. He got his first idea of jumping when a sailor, seven years ago, in the Carribean Sea, accidentally being knocked off a topmast into the sea, a distance of 108 feet. After that in Milwaukee, being accidentally thrown from a vessel's mast 62 feet; and not being injured in these falls, he jumped from Watson & Co.'s elevator, Milwaukee, a distance of 72 feet, turning over twice in his descent. This was his last jump till to-day. There are no jumps recorded to exceed this. The next is Sam. Patch's jump at Niagara Falls of 142 feet in 1829. Peer intends to repeat the feat of to-day at the same place on the 4th of July next. He walked to the Prospect House this

A Dilapidated Place. Of all the dirty military rookeries in and

excursions.

other.

afternoon to make arrangements with a num-

ber of prominent milroad men for a series of

around this old fortress city, we certainly believe it is the Citadel of Quebec. We happened yesterday, in company with several merchants of Gaspe and Bonaventure, to visit this locality, and after viewing the place, felt ashamed of it, compared to its look when the British troops garrisoned the place. The walls are crumbling down, the wooden frames around the earth works are in a rotten state, while the rooms in which they dwell abound with rats and vermin under the floors. If the authorities at Ottawa could afford time to inspect the quarters of the men, the roads and avenues, and all the buildings in the Citadel it would be in the interest of the young men of this country, who have to dwell there dur-ing a military training of about three or six requisite in military matters. Our visit to the Citadel was discouraging to guests, who felt that the authorities ought to keep the place in better order, if not for the comfort of the officers and men, at least for visitors, who come from the most remote regions to visit our Canadian Gibraltar .- Quebec Telegram.

Two pupils in a Sunday school at Nodaway. Mo., quarelled in church, and went out toge ther to a field near by, where one killed the

The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, THOMAS' ECLEC-TRIC OIL, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, because little of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of C which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it G achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to H diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as Bo well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tu-mors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers | S everywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Toronto, Ont. Note - Eclectric - Selected and Electrized.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The local money market continues very inactive. The demand for accommodation at the banks is small; good mercantile paper is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent., and loans on collaterals can be obtained at 5 to 6 per cent. on call and 6 to 7 per cent. on time. Sterling Exchange has been dealt in during the last couple of days at 9½ to 95 for sixty-day bills between banks, and 93 to 97 prem. cash over the counter. In New York the nominal rates are \$4.882 for sixty days, \$4.90 at sight; and the market rules steady. Drafts on New York continue quiet at & prem. Business in the local stock market has been dull, indeed; there is no speculative demand, and the majority of securities at the close of the week are weaker,

no speculative demand, and the majority of securities at the close of the week are weaker, at declining prices.

—The amount of business transacted in the city wholesale market during the past week was comparatively small, and in fact the volume of trade done since the commencement of the year is small, as compared with some recent previous years. In some lines of trade some improvement has been noticed since the opening of navigation, and commencement of the usual spring trade, but the general revival of business activity, so confidently looked for after the inauguration of the "N. P.," has not yet been experienced; nor do we think from present prospects that any marked change for the better may be expected before the time of another harvest. One of the chief benefits—for good frequently results from evil and adversity is often attended with profit—to the country at large decrease of the credit system, and consequently the sweeping out of many weak and unworthy competitors in trade, and the substitution therefor of the sound, cash system, which obtains in Canada now more than ever. When the former activity in trade does follow, as the result; of natural causes, the country's future prosperity will be established upon a much sounder basis than heretofore. The improvement in the lumber trade is very slow. The increased activity notices in the local produce trade last week was checked by a decline in the English breadstulfs markets, and the feeting here during the last three days has been decidedly weak especially for flour. In dry goods, groceries, and provisions, business has remained quiet and stendy, while hardware is reported more active, dealers in boots and shoes have been busier during the week, and there is some lucreased enquiry for Canada wool, while leather hides, etc., remain quiet.

The following are the wholesale quotations

The following are the wholesale quotations

for nour:			
Superior Extra	\$4 75	O	4 S0
Extra Superfine	4 55	a	4 60
Fancy	4 40	Ø	4 45
Spring Extra	4 35	ø	4 46
Superline	3 95	0	4 05
Strong Bakers	4 40		4 60
Fine	3 34		
Middlings	3 (0		
Pollards	2 60	0	2 89
Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs)	2 12}	Ø	2 17
City Bags (delivered)	2 25	Ø	2 27
BOOTS AND SHOESA. fair	move	nen	t has

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A fair movement has continued in sorting up orders, the factories been kept busy supplying the stock of fail and summer goods. Payments have improved and dealers report business in this respect as well as in the demand much better than last year at this time. A very satisfactory fall trade is expected to be done. We quote prices as follows:

Men's Kip Boots	ı
" French Calf 3 25 to 3 75	1
" Buff Congress 1 60 to 2 00	1
" Split Brogans 0 90 to 1 15	1
Poys' " " 0 80 to 1 (0)	1
Enfr & Peb. Congress 1 00 to 1 60] t1
Women's Buff & Peb. Balmorals 120 to 160	liı
" Prunella Congress 0 50 to 1 75	1
Misses Buff & Peb. Balmorals 0 75 to 1 30	W
" Prunella Balmorals 0 45 to 1 00	1 80
Children's Prunella Balmorals and	to
Congress 0 40 to 1 00	
Children's Pebbled and Buff Bal-	d
1 00 finds	l n

DET Goods.—Trade during the week has been reported fairly satisfactory, for the season. Travellers have forwarded a goodly number of reported fairly satisfactory, for the senson. Travellers have forwarded a goodly number of sort ng-up orders. Cotton goods are in steady request, and as stocks are rather small, prices rule steady. The late failure of Williams, Birnie & Co., of New York, has caused some surprise to the trade here. Country dealers continue to buy with the utmost caution, and only a quiet trade is expected to be done between now and the Fall, and then it will depend upon the crops, which are reported to be looking well in Western Ontarlo. Failures in this trade are less numerous of late, and it is to be regretted that many good men of long standing in the dry goods business have become victims of the continued depression. Remittances fair, but not quite up to the expectations of some dealers.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALE—Dealers report an easier feeling in this branch, although prices are not quotably lower than last week. Several fair-sized orders have been placed from the recent strivals in port of heavy goods. Quinine and Iodine are still firm. English advices report as follows: "Experience has taught as that chemicals are yet ar from recovering their firmness and upward tendency, nevertheless there has been a greater volume of business doing. The extra demand has been principally on German and the United States account, on which a failing off occurred a couple of weeks ago. A revival, however, has taken place, and French requirements are also slightly improved. The home branch, however, is rather more disposed to quietness."

FURS.—The season may be said to be over, and very little business is now being done in raw furs. A few Spring Muskrat and Fox skins are being brought in, and are sold at from 18c to 18c each. Prices for all kinds of skins are unchanged.

GRUCERIES.—Business has been quiet and steady. A little more stir was caused in the civ

lee each. Prices for all kinds of skins are unchanged.
GROUERIES.—Business has been quiet and steady. A little more sir was caused in the city yest-rday by the presence of a few country merchinis, and a few orders from the West were received yesterday. Remittances are fair. Redpath's sugars advanced be per pound all round, during the week, and owing to the improvement in raw sugars in New York, prices for lower grades appear about je dearer. The English sugar market is easier and Scotch grades have been neglected.

Entitle of exceedingly slow sale, Valencia.

been neglected.

FRUIT is of exceedingly slow sale, Valencia raisins being the only kind meeting with any considerable enquiry. Currants attli remain quiet at former prices, notwithstanding the advance in England. Teas meet with a fair demand, and some lines of fine Japans have changed hands at 42 to 45c. Other grades are selling to country dealers at last week's prices. Young Hysons have sold at 25c, and several lots of black teas have been placed at about the same prics. Values for the low grades of colace tobaccos have declined to per 1b. Rice is in good request, and at low prices numerous sales have been made.

HARDWARE—Dealers in this line have been

have been made.

HARDWARE—Dealers in this line have been moderately busy during the week, and many more orders could have been shipped, had the goods been in stock. Prices are not quite so firm in some lines. Three actorsive firms failed last week in England—Hopkins, Gilkes & Co. (limited), Lloyd & Co., and the Skereve Iron Works—and such failures cannot do other than result disastrously to the trade. In Pittsburg. U.S., a strike for the maintenance of wages seems imminent among the iron puddlers. seems imminent among the iron puddlers.

Pio Inon, per ton :-	tropical pla
Gartsherrie	heet in ale
Nummeriee 17 50 18 00	
Langloan 16 50 17 00	
Eglinton 16 50 17 00	
Glengarnock 10 50 17 00	and the ten
Calder No. 1	
Carnbroe	
Clyde	silk culture
Hematite	the cost of

BAR, per 100 lbs:— Scotch and Staffordshire 1 85 1 95	country, ar
	machinery
Best do 2 25 2 50	industries.
Swedes and Norway 4 50 5 00	Thuushies.

Townson and Do-11-	 	0.05	8 50
Lowmoor and Bowlin OANADA PLATES, po	r box :	0 20	0.50
Glameryan		8 50	8 60
Garth & Ponn		3 25	3 40
F. W. & Arrow		3 50	8 75
Hatlon		3 00	3 30
TIN PLATET, P box-	<u>.</u>		•
Charcoal, I.C		6 00	R 25
Bradley		7 00	7 25
Charcoal, I.X		8 OO	8 25
harcoal, D.C		5 50	6 U0
:oke. 1. C		5 25	5 50
linned Sheets, No.	28. Charcoal.		
Cookley, K, of Bradl	ey, per ib	0 11	0 12
inivanized Sheets, be	st brands. No.		
28		7 25	8 00 l
Toops and Bands. 19 1	00 lbs	2 50	2 75
h ets, best brands		2 60	2 75
Boller Plate, & 100 lbs		2 60	2 75
Best do		SüÖ	3 45
lussia Sheet Iron per	lb	Ō 10	1 12
ut Nails, per 100 lbs. I	2 dy to 7 ln.	2 85	0 00 1
Do do 5	dy to 10 dy.	3 15	0 00
hingle do		3 50	0 00
		4 25	0 00 1
100 keg lots, 5 per cen	t discount.		
Cut Nails, Patent chi	sel pointed, 25	c extra	ո. I
ressed Spikes		4 00	4 75
EAD-			0
lg, per 100		4 50	E 00
ig, per 100 heet		4 50 5 50	5 00
HUB6		aan	to (## (

Sheet 5 50 Bar 6 00 Shot 6 25 6 50 7 00

LEATHER.—Trade continues very quiet and prices unchanged. There are rather heavy stocks of sole leather here at present, but there is scarcely any shipping demand. There is very little doing in other kinds either, and buyers have no difficulty in obtaining concessions. We quote values as follows:—

		0 23 0 21	
	Buffalo, No. 1	0 20	
		0 18	
	1 200 210 200 200 000 000 000 000 000 00	0 23	
	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 30	:	
	Do. do. heavy 0 29	0 31	
. '	Grained Upper 0 32	0 36	
1	Splits, large 0 21	0 27	
ì	Do small 0 20	0 25	
ĺ	Caliskin 9 40	0 65	i
ł	Sheepskin Liniugs 0 20	0 30	
1	Harness	0 28 0 23	ì

Hough Leather 0 21 0 23

Hides, etc.—There is no demand from tanners for butchers' green hides, and prices remain ensy at \$6 for No. 1; \$5 for No. 2, and \$4 for No. 3. There has been some enquiry for calf skins at 9c per lb. Lamb skins are worth from 20c to 25c each, and sheep skins from 90c to \$1.20 as to \$12c of skin and quantity of wool.

PROVISIONS.—The demand has ruled quiet and steady all week. Yesterday Mess Pork was sold slowly at \$13.50 to 13.75, and Canada Lard sold in pais at 95c for a few small lots. Smoked Hams are in good demand at 105c to 11c for covered, and 12c for canvassed. Eggs are very plentiful, and are selling in large lots at 105c. Butter has been rathet quiet; shipping lots of dairy worth 13c to 15c for Eastern tubs, and creamery 17c to 18c; sales at these prices yesterday. Cheese inactive; shipping lots worth 65c to 7c; new lots bought at Brockville yesterday at 65c.

WOOL—There has been a fair improvement intoanada pulled at from 20c up to 25c, according sityC qua.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, May 23.

Yesterday having been a holiday, there were only a few calves and lambs offered for sale at the Viger cattle market, and the beeves were not brought in until to-day, consequently the receipts this morning were unusually large, and the quality of the stock as a whole was superior to that exhibited at this market for several days previous. The arrivals comprised about 115 milch cows, 40 beeves, 230 calves, 25 sheep, 60 or 70 lambs, and about 10 hogs. Prices paid were:—For first-class milch cows, \$55 to \$60 each; second, \$35 to \$40; and third, \$18 to \$25. Beeves, 1st-class, \$45 to \$50 each; second, \$30 to \$35, and third. \$20 to \$25. Calves, 1st class, \$6 to \$7 each; 2nd, S4 50 to \$5, and third, \$1 to \$2. Sheep, 1st class, \$4 to \$5 each; second, \$3 to \$3 50, and third, \$1 50 to \$2. Spring lambs, 1st class, \$3 50 to \$4; second, \$2 50 to \$3, and third, 50c to \$1. Hogs, 1st class, \$7 to \$8 each, or \$5 50 per cwt; smaller spring hogs bring from \$1 to 1 50 per cwt. The few offering to-day were sold at the former prices. Mr R J Hopper sold seven head of fat cattle for \$367, or about 41c per 1b; they averaged 1,150 lbs each. Mr Simeon Marien exhibited a large milch cow, weighing 1,410 lbs, and asked \$75 for her, but we did not hear of any one willing to pay that price for the animal, fine as she was.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 26. ing were twenty car loads, which, together with nine loads left over from last week, unoutside on the street, or drive them to the appeal to the hearts of Catholics.

Grand Trunk yards. Although the market was full of butchers' cattle of the best quality, scarcely any buyers came near, and beyond a few sales to Mr. Ald. McShane, for export, at from 41c to 5c but the drovers state that they cannot buy the cattle at home for the prices now offered, to say nothing of freight charges and shrinkage, and that they will hold out till the last, for paying rates. Mr. Jos. Luness, Toronto, sold 21 head of cattle,—12 averaging 1240 lbs each, to Mr. Benalick, this city, at \$63 per head, and 9 head, averaging 1550 ibs each, to Ald. Jas McShane, at \$77 per head. Mr. Hugh Kelly, Toronto, sold 15 head of cattle, averaging 1,700 lbs McShane, at each, to local butchers, at \$4.75 per cwt, and has 19 head of the same load left. Mr. Stagg, of Brockville, sold a car load of cattle, averaging 1,500 lbs each, to Alderman James Mc-Shane at 5c per lb. Mr. Joseph Featherston, Toronto, brought two cars of cattle, 34 head, and about 49 sheep; he sold the sheep at SS.25 each, to Mr. Craig, Brampton, who will ship them along with 60 head of cattle he has just brought here for the English markets. Mr. Featherston's cattle remain unsold. Mr. Murphy, of Tweed, Ont., has a carload since last Thursday unsold. Mr. Lunas, Toronto, has 18 head of cattle, averaging 1,200 lbs each, unsold; he received a bid of \$40 each for two choice steers weighing 1,150 lbs each. Walter Laing, Guelph, has a carload of fine steers and heifers unsold; Wm. Kinnear, Toronto, one carload of cattle unsold, and Joseph Luness, Toronto, has a curload of choice Berkshire hogs, for which he has received no bid; \$4.75 per cwt is his asking price.

Ten Culture in California, Experiments in California have demonstrated that the soil and climate of that State are admirably adapted for the growth both of the tea plant and the mulberry tree. Neither the culture of tea nor of silk, however, seems likely to become practicable there for the present. The tea plant grows as readily on the Pacific coast as the camellia, and requires even less care. The difficulty, however, is in devising some process by which the leaves can be placed at a cost low enough to make the industry profitable. It is a well-established fact that the tea plant will grow in many of the Southern States. It is not a tropical plant, but a bardy one, and flourishes best in elevated regions, especially on the mountain sides. In India it is extensively grown. There are large tea plantations there, and the ten of that country is an important article of traffic. But neither tea culture nor silk culture can be profitably conducted while the cost of labour is as high as it is in this country, and with no better labour-saving \$2.85 to 2.90. machinery than we now have for use in those

American Genius.

An English journal frankly gives credit to American genius for at least fifteen inventions and discoveries which, it says, have been adopted all over the world. These triumphs of American genius are thus any completed this summer. merated: First, the cotton gin; second, the planing machine; third, the grass mower and grain reaper; fourth, the rotary printing press; fifth, navigation by steam; sixth, the hot air or carloric engine; seventh, the sewing machine; eighth, the India rubber industry; ninth, the machine manufacture of horse shoes; tenth, the sand blast for carving; eleventh, the gauge lathe; twelfth, the grain elevator; thirteenth, artificial ice manutac-ture on a large scale; fourteenth, the electromagnet and the practical application; fifteenth, the composing machine for printers. It is not often that American achievements in this direction receive due credit from such source.

Jeff Davis' Home.

Jesserson Davis' home is at Beauvoir seventy-five miles from New Orleans, on the Gulf shore. The house is low, spacious, painted white, with broad verandas, and close to the beach. His office is in a separate building, and there a correspondent of the Boston Herald lately found him at work on his memoirs. He declined to talk about politics for publication, but he spoke of the negro exodus as not a trifling matter, yet not so important as some people think. "The negroes are credulous and easily led. Those who have gone to Kansas will probably return, if they have the means, otherwise they will remain only to die in that cold country. Some of his negro laborers on his Mississippi River plantation went to Kansas in the outset of the exodus. They had asked his opinion of Kansas, and he had told them of its rigorous climate, but had said to them, if they felt it to be for their best good to leave, to go rather to a warmer region." Mr. Davis' health is fair, although he is 70.

The Chinese.

New York, May 20.-A Washington special reports, the agent of the Chinese Six Comthere assaying that the Chinese trouble originated with the arrival in great numbers of foreigners from other countries, whose labor that of Chinamen came in competition with, and from that class of people has the Chinaman experienced the bitterest hostility. There is no doubt that formerly a considerable number of Chinamen came to the United States on precisely the same conditions under which, less than a century since, large numbers of Germans, English, Irish and others came—as redemptioners, selling themselves for certain terms of service, in truth. In Chester county, Pa., as late as 1875, a young Irishman, travelling with his master for purchases, rose early in the morning, sold his master for three years to a landlord, pocketed the money and marched off.

TELEGRAMS.

Archbishop Purcell.

New York, May 27 .- The Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops met at Cardinal McCloskey's last evening and counselled to-gether as to how Archbishop Purcell may be relieved. The plan agreed upon will be made known this evening. From an apparently authoritative source was obtained what was said to be an outline of the appeal that is to be written in the Cardinal's house to-day. It is said to have been suggested by the most prominent Catholic bankers or this city and Cincinnati, upon whose financial judgment reliance is placed. First. The unlooked for causes of Archbishop Purcell's calamity will be set forth. It will be urged that to his utter lack of business ability, rather than to aught else, it is attributable; then the exact amount of the Archbishop's The receipts of live stock, chiefly cattle, at | indebtedness; next will be a table showing this market on Saturday night and this morn- how this indebtedness, being parcelled out to every diocese in the land, according to the value of its church property, the numbers of sold, made the supply more than usually large its Catholic population, or their reputed to-day. Every yard was filled, and some means, may be swept away almost by a single brovers were obliged to either herd their stock effort. This will be followed by an Archbishops and Bishops will make an appeal directly to each diocese that they govern. The aggregate weight of their signatures, it is believed, will exert great influence in other dioceses. The belief that the per lb, there was no business doing. Pur-chasers are holding off, expecting lower prices in consequence of the large supplies, was general in the Council. Archbishop Pur- THE ADVANCE IN FRINGES AND LACES, The adoption of a course that commends itself to all seemed to lift a great weight from the Cardinal and the entire Council. Even Archbishop Purcell, who had appeared to be utterly weighed down by his sorrow, seemed to gain new strength.

FROM QUEBEC.

Preparing for the Vice-Regal Visit-Col Strange.

Quenco, May 27.—Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, and the illuminations are expected to be on a grand

Col. Strange, commandant of B Battery, arrived yesterday by the "Polynesian," and when at the gate of the citadel the men of B Battery took out the horses and pulled the carriage. The gallant Colonel was drawn over to his quarters preceded by the band of the regiment. The Colonel was taken by surprise and felt the kind greeting very

Weather fine and clear. News scarce.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

Small-Pox - The Centenary of Thomas Moore-Brend Stuffs.

St. John, N.B. May 27.—This morning a barn on the Marsh road, filled with farming implements, and belonging to Ald. Magee, was burned to the ground, as was one containing several cows, owned by Capt. Hatheway, at Fairville. The fish curing house of J. C. Littlebale, at Carleton, was destroyed by fire this morning. A party of Danes went up to New Denmark yesterday. The double-scull race between Boyle and Britt, against Nagle and Gallion, which was postponed from Saturday, is to come off in a few weeks. Small-pox has been checked so effectually in this city, that there seems no danger of its further spread. There are now but two reported patients, who will soon be able to be released from quarantine.

The Centenary of Thomas Moore is to be celebrated by the Irish Societies on Wednes-

day night by a concert and oration. There has been little doing the past week in breadstuffs. The prices, which do not vary materially from last week, are as follows :-- Canada Spring Extra per brl., \$4.75 to 4.85; do Fancy, \$5.00 to 5.10; do Extra, \$5.10 to 5.30; do Superior Extra, \$5.60 to 5.75; American White, \$6.00 to 6.75; High Grade Family, \$7.50 to 8.50. Rye flour \$4.70 to 5.00. Oatmeal, \$4.85 to 5.00. Commeal,

The St. Martin's & Uphall Railway which is to extend from Hampton on the Intercolo-

The "Sun " on Our Legislature.

The New York Sun, which often taunts the Canadian press for its ignorance on the intricate political muddles at Washington, has a hazy notion of Canadian matters. Hear this: "Since the consolidation of the several Provinces of British North America in one Dominion, the Local Legislatures have possessed but the merest shadows of authority. Their discussions are largely confined to such subjects as fence-viewing, the licensing of dogs, and other subjects usually dealt with by the councils of cities and towns in the United States.

A Murderer Sought For by His Wife

"MERIBEL, France, 27th April, 1879. fr. Cyprien Costafrolaz. under the name of de Miribled, Commune of St. Roch, District of Sallanches:—

of Sallanches:—

"It is in the name of your wife that I write these few lines, in order that you be kind enough to give her news, for she is quite anxious about your health, and so are your relatives. All your children are well and they wish you would send them news. Not hearing from you lately, your wife has thought proper to send word to the French Consul to obtain news of your whereabouts. Please write on the shortest delay.

"Yours faithfully,

"EMELIE PERCHEUX,

"wife Costafrolaz."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. MADDISON & CO. COLONIAL BANKERS,

31 Lombard Street, London, England,

Are prepared to receive applications from pri vate or corporate bodies who desire either to

Raise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Mortgage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the agency of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques. Coupons or Dividends and generally the transaction of Banking and Financial business between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain.



EYE AND EAR.

DR. L. O. THAYER, Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND,

Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST. May be consulted daily at

No. 49 Beaver Mall Terrace. Rev. Mr. Decarie, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cœur, c red of denfness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 2) years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

April 26. 37-g*

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CONTINUES TO SELL AT THE OLD RATES.

WONDERFUL.

The wonder of the Montrealers now is how S. CARSLEY sells Men's, Women's and Children's Stockings so much cheaper than other stores.

THE SECRET

Of the crowds of people and the daily rush at S. CARSLEY'S is that everyone receives their money's worth.

S. CARSLEY

Sells good quality Stockings at 10c per pair.
Sells the newest Fringes from 18c per yard.
Sells Ladies' and Children's Underwear cheap.
Sells Frillings and Flutings for the neck and
'kirts of Drosses at astounding prices.
Sells all kinds of Embroidery Edgings and insertions in the lowest and best makes.
Sells Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Thes, Square and Fichus
in the latest French styles.
Sells to all. None leave unserved or dissatisfied.
All are pieased and well served. All are pleased and well served.

SHOW ROOM

Ladies' Linen Uls'ers, only \$2.50. Ladies' Print Wroppers, only \$1.45. Ladies' Cambric Costumes, from \$2.75. Ladies' Linen Costumes, from \$3.00. Ladies' Galates Striped Costumes, from \$4.00. Ladies' Black Alpaca Costumes, from \$4.75. Ladies' Stuff Costumes, from \$7.75.

S. CARSLEY has the largest and best assorted stock of Ladles' Costumes in Montreal, and at prices which dely competition. SHOW ROOM.

Ladies' Check Skirts, only 50c. Ladies' White Skirts, from 75c. Ladies' Camlet Skirts, in checks and stripes, only 90c. Ladles' Chambery Camlet Skirts, only \$1.35. Ladies' Black Alpaca Skirts, from \$1.35 S. CAR-LEY'S for all kinds of Skirts at low prices.

SHOW ROOM.

Ladies' Wrap Shawls, only \$1.90, worth \$5.00, Ladies' Deboge Shawls, only \$2.25, worth \$3.50. Ladies' Barege Shawls, only \$2.50, worth \$4.50. Ladies' Knitted Verts, for street wear, only S. UARSLEY'S for I addes' Shawls of every description.

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CENTENNIAL JUDGE, on Planos.—"The Weber Planos are undoubtedly the best in America, probably in the world, to-day. The Weber Grand was the most wonderful Plano I ever touched or heard."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.—"For purity and richness of tone, with greatest power and singing quality, we know of no Plano which equals them; certainly, for sustaining the voice, or cultivating it, the Weber is superior to any Plano known to us."

ITALIAN OPERA CO., NEW YORK.—"The tone of the Weber Planos is so pure and prolonged, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is clastic, they have great strength, and stand remarkably long in tune. We not only commend them in the highest degree, but think them the best Planos in the world."

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JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Plano I

surprised that every great musician prefers them."

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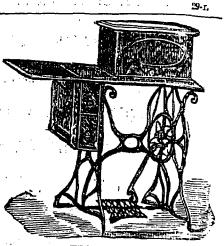
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