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three thousand strong, and they daily praise their Creator in churches fitting for His service, and I hear statements say that before long, there will be but one form of religion in America, and that will be Catholicism.

I look upon the Church of Australia, and I see her not less wonderful in her development than the Church of America. And am I not justified in saying that a great portion of all this good is the product of the Irish missionary work? I look upon the Church of England, and I must, in all truth, say that a great part of the spiritual resurrection of that country is due to the Irish emigrant priest, hundreds of whom have perished in the over-crowded cities there, eaten up with fever, malignant, yet all acceptable to them, because "The Lord was their glory."

My beloved brethren, a few words more and I have done. I feel that I would be leaving my theme unfinished were I not to congratulate you on the erection of this beautiful house to the greater honor and glory of God. It is, my friends, a credit to you; it is a strong proof of your attachment to the church, against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail." It is a full assurance of your fidelity to faith and fatherland. It is the consummation of a work which when commenced must have enlisted in your regard the sympathies of heaven, and of which as the first stone was laid, must have drawn from the sainted eyes of Patrick the willing tear of joy. Happy may these good men feel who aided in the work; I need not name them, they are well known to you. May God bless them, as he surely will; may their reward be the possession of their birthright and their crown, and may their children, and their children's progeny experience health of days and pleasures from on high! Hear, O God! hear this prayer of one who, tho' unworthy is a priest of thine; who, tho' such, is a child of Patrick and of Erin; in whist he loves this his adopted country, and in her interest does his labor, never can forget the land of his birth, and in which he received the faith.

As Irishmen, I am not here to remind you of your duty towards your adopted country. It is becoming but too customary for men to give advice in this respect, just as if the past action of the children of Patrick demanded such. The Irish people of Canada love Canada; her men have proved their fidelity and are proving it, for are they not at this moment the first amongst her legislators? This is quite enough to establish the truth that wherever they go they are equal to their duty. I say to them, love the old land; cherish may her memory be in their hearts. This is what shall make them loyal to their new soil, this is what shall teach them to bury in their minds a resolution that for Canada, they shall ever labor and in her interest shall they work!

As men, I am here to remind you of your duty towards your Maker; in the name of your Creator go on in the good work; let the love of God bind your hearts together. Let this be a joyous day for all! As each hour of this day passes over, think of the land to which we are all fast going. Even as a vessel, when tossed upon an angry sea, having borne up against each troubling wave, in triumph gives her treasure up to the land for which she sailed, so in the day of God's own time, we have gone through the stormy sea of this world in safety, shall be landed upon the shore of peace and bliss. Patrick, our Patron and our Apostle, shall be there to meet us, and even as he guided our forefathers into the haven of the true faith, after they had wandered in the waters of idolatry for years and for years, so shall he lead us into the possession of his and our God, into the inmost recesses of the holy Mount of Zion, from which God will have heard us, since we, through life, shall ever have proclaimed that "He is our glory and our protection; the lifter up of the heads" of the poor Exiles of Erin.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL CULLEN'S ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Cullen's consecration as Bishop has just been held in Dublin. In reply to a congratulatory address from the Lord Mayor and the Catholic citizens, he urged on his hearers the necessity of struggling for denominational education, and said the mixed system should never meet with Catholic approval. Materialism, infidelity and atheism were carrying on a wild warfare against Christianity; but he believed the Lord would re-establish the authority of the Church. Humanly speaking, there was little ground for hope of the restoration of the temporal power; but God had often wrought miracles for the preservation of Rome, and might do so again. The Church, he asserted, was always willing to act in harmony with the State, to give to Caesar what was due to Caesar; and had Mr. Gladstone understood the advantages of this harmonious action, he would have abstained from writing "Exposition," calculated to excite dissensions between Church and State, between pastors and their flocks. Had Bismarck taken a lesson from what we see in Ireland, he would not have trodden in the footsteps of Diocletian and Nero.

BRITISH COERCION AND INJUSTICE.—The Right Rev. Dr. McNulty has addressed an earnest protest to Mr. Disraeli against the continuance of the Coercion Acts in Westmeath. The Bishop, who is familiar with the evidence laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1870, having been examined as a witness on the occasion, observes that no distinct proof was given of the existence of a dangerous conspiracy in the county, and that the report and subsequent legislation were founded exclusively upon the suspicions and surmises of Government officials. The allegation put forward in the resolution of the Westmeath magistrates recommending the maintenance of the Acts on the ground that the Ribbon Association, though dissolved for the moment, is still in existence, he declares to be utterly untrue, and says that the Catholic clergy of Westmeath, after careful enquiry and patient consultation with each other, have certified to the world that not a single trace of Ribbonism exists now or has existed for years in any part of the county.

The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, in his Lenten Pastoral, warmly urges all Catholics to support their own university by every possible means in their power.

The Rev. Abbe O'Brien, some years since chaplain of the Presentation Convent, Sixton Street, Limerick, died on Wednesday 17, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. He was a native of Rathkeale, a Roman student. He retired from official duty some years ago. His remains were conveyed for interment to the mortuary, Mount St. Laurence Cemetery, accompanied by the clergy and some lay friends, including John Quin, Esq., of George's Street.

The vacancy created by the death of the late lamented Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, has been filled up by the appointment of Rev. John Doyle, for some years parish priest of Philipstown. The appointment was made by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, bishop of the diocese, who also transferred the Rev. Laurence Hayden, O.C., from Kintyre to the vacant parish of Philipstown.

a classic artistic taste. At the top is a view of the round tower of Cloncy and its surroundings, in the centre a vignette of his Holiness, Pius IX., and on the left the Celtic cross. In the centre, under that of his Holiness, is a vignette of the Very Rev. Mr. Dennehy. The right border consists of a full length carte of the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, the late Bishop of the diocese, and a view of the old Catholic church of Queenstown and its neighborhood, also a photograph of the new cathedral, now in course of erection. In the left border there is a carte of the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, the present Bishop of the See of Cloncy, and a landscape view of Gouganebarra, made famous by the poem of the late J. J. Callanan. The calligraphy is a *fac simile* of the characters in which the famous Book of Kells is written. The foot bears the well known round towers, wolf dog, and harp of Ireland.

In acknowledging some subscriptions in aid of the building of Clifden new church, Dean McManus, P.P., Clifden, says in a letter addressed to the papers: "We deem it right to inform the public candidly how we stand at present. The building will be fit for the roof in April. We have already expended £2,400; we have a balance still of £400, which may be called for at any moment by the builder. To complete the building we still require £4,000. We may say, parenthetically, that we have no love for begging; but the necessities of the people, who had not even standing room in the old church to hear Mass, forced us to commence a building capable of accommodating 5,000 persons. Be it remembered that the Catholic population of this parish is 10,167. Furthermore, those who gave us large subscriptions insisted upon our commencing a respectable church, and worthy of the fidelity of the people who withstood every temptation against their old faith. We need not be repenting an old fact, as well known as that we are on the far western end of the island, that money has been spent by anti-Catholic and anti-Irish societies at the rate of £20,000 annually for the past eight-and-twenty years, in order to pervert the people. The enemy are still in receipt of £700 a month in this central parish of Connemara."

DEATH OF MR. MARTIN GIBBONS, OF CLAREMORRIS.—The sudden death of Mr. Gibbons, who died of disease of the heart last Wednesday, while attending the Assizes, cast much gloom and sorrow upon us all. Kind and courteous throughout his life, he was greatly thought of by all classes, and his death is deeply lamented. R.I.P.—*Mayo Examiner*, 8th of March.

JOHN MITCHELL'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of John Mitchell occurred to-day, March 23, at Newry Island. His remains were buried in the churchyard. A great crowd was present, but quiet was prevalent, notwithstanding that exciting placards had been distributed. It is estimated that over 10,000 people attended the funeral.

An act, says the *Wexford People*, February 20, has been committed within the present week which merits and will receive condemnation. The old tower which forms part of the boundary of the grounds surrounding the Church of the Immaculate Conception is an object of interest to the townspeople generally, and it is therefore not surprising that the Very Rev. Canon Roche expended care and money in an endeavor to mantle its bare walls and wreath its brow with ivy. For several years every effort to induce the wilful plant to cleave to the old tower had been abortive, but ultimately success was the reward of perseverance, and a fine healthy plant with several offshoots, extended its leafy covering over the walls. We can only imagine the surprise and indignation of our good pastor when he found that the care and labor of years had been destroyed in a moment by some wicked hand that cut this fine promising plant near the roof.

Baron Deasy, in addressing the jury at Enniskillen said: "I am very glad to be able to say that your duties and mine will be very light indeed. There are only five cases in which bills are to be sent up to you. One is for manslaughter, one for concealment of birth, and the rest for assaults. We will not detain you long in disposing of those bills. The county inspector's reports confirm the favorable state of your county, which would be calculated for the calendar. Only 18 offences are reported in the long interval between this and last assizes, none of them of a very serious nature, and this is very small, considering the population and area of your county. It is not an exception to the general prevailing peace and order which is in the northwest circuit so far as we have gone, and I trust it will continue. There are no cases which call for particular observation. In the case of manslaughter the death of the accused appears to have taken place a long time after the assault at the railway station.

It will be news to many persons to know that Memorials to Government, signed by such public characters as unpaid magistrates not acting officially are in Ireland regarded as "confidential" and not, therefore to be produced for the detection of the House of Commons. So at least Sir M. Hicks Beach told Lord R. Montague the other night, in leaving unanswered a question that had been put to him by the noble member for Westmeath, and we suppose we must take the decision as final. The principle thus enunciated strikes us as being more than mischievous, and we question if for one moment it would be put forward in any English case. Lord Robert's suggestion that certain landlords had begged for the pardon of certain so-called Ribbonmen, with the object of taking the released men into their pay as informers and protectors in their evictions of the tenants; and though the Irish Secretary declared the allegation to be unfounded, yet did he refuse to produce the Memorials. If the Government be honest in this matter, why such repression of documents that would satisfactorily clear all up, one way or the other?—*Catholic Times*.

WHY COERCION LAWS ARE NECESSARY.—The reason for renewing the substance of the Irish Peace Preservation Acts is that you cannot break off abruptly from the past. It is possible that, if there never had been a resolution to impose upon a conquered people a Church which they rejected, and to endow it with the spoils of the Church to which they remained attached; if there never had been a neglect so little creditable to our statesmanship as the conditions under which agricultural land was held in Ireland; if laws had never been passed to deprive Roman Catholics of political privileges and of the right to possess property; if the attempt had never been made to rouse inhabitants of the sister island by a hostile garrison;—that state of feeling would never have been created which imposes upon the Legislature to-day the sad necessity of maintaining an exceptional coercive legislation. The first impulse of the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland is to shelter those who are pursued by the law rather than to assist the law against evildoers. Is this a strange result of traditions handed down by generations who were subjected to laws which we all now admit to be indefensible?—*Times*.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH B. KENNEDY.—This gentleman, who is well known for the prominent part he took in the Young Ireland movement, died last week in Limerick. Mr. Kennedy was a ripe scholar and few who ever came in contact with him could soon forget the fascination which his cultured intellect imparted to his conversational powers, which were of the very highest order. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age; and was, all through life closely identified with the Liberal party of the country. He was one of the first who applied the term "I.P." to stand for the representation of the British Empire in the Imperial Parliament. He was a member of the Young Ireland Association, and a letter to the Tenants' Defence Association in

Monaghan, expresses the opinion that societies of this nature are never more required than at the present time, when many landlords are resorting to every device of legal ingenuity to neutralise the provisions of the Land Act. He is persuaded that their short-sighted and suicidal policy will necessitate at no distant day far more stringent legislation than any we have yet seen. They may rest assured he says, that the people of Ireland will never rest until the fruits of their industry become as inalienably their own as the titles of our nobles and the possessions of the lords of the soil, and to that determination of the people he looks with satisfaction and hope.

A Bill brought into Parliament by Sir Joseph McKenna, Mr. Butt, and Mr. Bryan, for assimilating the Borough Franchise in Ireland to that of England, proposes to repeal all previous Acts conferring the franchise, and to enact that every person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, should be entitled to register as a voter, provided he has occupied as owner or tenant for twelve months ended on the 20th day of July each year, has been rated for the relief of the poor, and shall have paid all poor rates before the preceding 1st January.

ILLEGAL OATHS.—LIMERICK, March 2.—At the police court this morning, before the Mayor and Mr. Maurice Lenihan, a well-dressed young man named Michael McNamara was brought up in custody by Constable Tynan, who stated that after he had arrested the prisoner last night at Thomond-gate on a charge of drunkenness, he found the following document in McNamara's possession:—

"In presence of God, I, ———, do solemnly swear that I will do my utmost to establish the independence of Ireland; that I will bear true allegiance to the Supreme Council of the I. R. B., and G. I. R., and implicitly obey the constitution of the I. R. B., and all my superior officers, and that I will preserve inviolate the secrecy of the oath."

The prisoner was fined 2s. 6d. for drunkenness, and remanded for eight days on the charge of having a seditious document in his possession. The accused reserved any defence he may have to make to the charge.—*Cor. of Dublin Freeman*.

SIR JOHN GRAY, M.P.—It is gratifying to all his friends—and he has troops of friends, indeed—to learn that Sir John Gray, member of Parliament for historic Kilkenny, and editor and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, is convalescent after a long and tedious illness. It was not want of thought or of good feeling in his regard that prevented us before to-day from heartily congratulating our excellent friend and fellow-laborer on his recovery. The tribute which has been paid to him by those in his employment has been pre-eminently well merited. He is not only a just employer, but he is kind, generous, liberal, likewise; and of the many to whom his position affords him to be practically useful there is not one, we are sure, who does not value the frank, honest, noble, and friendly character of Sir John Gray. Who has been more useful as a public man than he? Not only in the expansive field of journalism has he been of vast public service, in the expenditure of immense sums of money in the year; but his active brain, never at rest, has devised other systems of continuous employment, in the establishment of the Varsity Waterworks, which are a proud evidence of his comprehensive and commanding genius. He set a-going the monument to the Liberator in the columns of his journal; and, through the medium of that journal, he collected the large contributions which poured into his hands from Ireland, England, America, &c., to commemorate the name and achievements of Daniel O'Connell in the Irish metropolis. We shall see him in his place, we hope and trust, at the celebration of the O'Connell Centenary—one of the surviving members of the "Old Guard," who fought the constitutional fight, and did good work for Ireland. Again, we repeat, we are delighted at Sir John's restoration to health, and we wish him many years in the full enjoyment of the greatest of earthly blessings.—*Limerick Reporter*.

A touching scene lately occurred at a place called Oldcourt, in the Barony of Courcy, on a farm which constitutes part of the property of Mrs. Catherine Louth, and of which Mr. Richard H. Lewis is agent. The farm was formerly held as a yearly tenancy by a man named John Griffin, who sold his good will of it to a man named Matthew Galvan for £220, neither party, unfortunately for themselves, consulting the landlady or the agent in the transaction. Galvan gave up the farm—60 acres to his son Denis, who married the daughter of a man named Coughlan, by whom he got about £175 as a marriage portion. He was served with a notice to quit, and the case was heard before R. Ferguson, Esq., Chairman of the West Riding, at the Land Sessions at Bandon, and a decree of possession was given, which decree was executed on the 17th ult, by the Sheriff's bailiff. It was lamentable to witness the state of the young woman who, but twelve months previous, had brought £100 into the place, turned out on the roadside with an infant of a few weeks old in her arms, and her aged mother trying in vain to console her. A year's rent was, it is stated, lodged in the Bank to be handed over to the landlady's representatives; but the law was inexorable. Six other parties who held small plots and cots on the same property were also evicted.

A correspondent writes to the *Waterford News*:—"In company with Mr. O'Connor, jr., of Rathmales, Dublin, I paid a visit to the strand of Tacumshane, eight miles South of Wexford town, in order to see the noble full-rigged ship, "City of London," some few weeks ago wrecked on this strand, on her voyage from California to Liverpool. The "City of London" was built of the best iron on the Clyde in 1868, and is 1257 tons register. She is laden with 1700 tons of the best California wheat; 68 tons preserved salmon, and several cases of wine for Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Anthony Cadogan, of Rathmales, Dublin. The ship now lies deeply embedded in sand [on the side] on the strand and on the other side there is deep water. The waves were washing over parts of the decks, and the holds and cabin are filled with water. Most of the cargo is still on board and the masts, three in number, are yet upright; she is otherwise dismantled. The hull is quite unharmed, save small parts of the bulwarks. On Tuesday the 9th, Messrs. Walsh & Son, the eminent auctioneers, Wexford, sold the ship and cargo to Mr. P. Lambert, Wexford, for £900. The agents of a Scotch Company were present and offered £890 but the property was knocked down to Mr. Lambert. This was a spirited act on the part of Wexford to outbid the Scotch, and thus preserve, in a practical form, the principle of Home Rule."

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—Several human skeletons were discovered on Wednesday, February 17th, in the rear of Messrs. J. & R. Wilson's manure stores Foyle street, Derry. The remains seem to be in a fair state of preservation; but the workmen, before ascertaining they were human skeletons, had injured them considerably with the picks used in turning up the earth. One of the skulls, in which the teeth are sound, seems to have got a hole in it, like the perforation of a bullet. The remains for the most part are still on the ground, having been carefully put aside.

GREAT BRITAIN.—THE TESTIMONY OF THE JUDGES.—DANK THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY.—Last Sunday evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dockhead, London, the Rev. Father Lockhart preached to a crowded congregation, and in the course of his impressive discourse dwelt on the great evils of drunkenness, and even of moderate drinking, particularly among the working classes. He quoted the opinions of eminent judges to prove his assertions. For instance, one lord chief

justice gave the following opinion:—"The places of judicature which I have long held in this kingdom have given me opportunities to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of over twenty years; and, by due observation, I have found that if the murders, manslaughters, burglaries, robberies, riots, tumults, adulteries, fornications, and other enormities that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts; four of them have been the occasions and products of excessive drinking in taverns and ale-house meetings." Another Chief Justice, writing in 1869, said:—"I have no hesitation in saying that in the North of England and in most of the large towns, and manufacturing and mining districts, intemperance is directly or indirectly the cause of by far the largest proportion of the crimes that have come under my observation." The Rev. Father Lockhart quoted another authority on the subject, namely, Father Nugent, of Liverpool, who, as chaplain of a large Borough Gaol, had great experience of the effect of intemperance. It was to the influence and example of Father Nugent that the progress of the Total Abstinence League in London was due, and his experience corroborated that of the judges above quoted. In conclusion the rev. preacher appealed to his hearers to join the sacred ranks of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross. When the usual devotions were over, a large number took the pledge. After leaving the church nearly all of the congregation proceeded to the large temperance hall of the mission, and here an overwhelming meeting was held under the presidency of the Very Rev. Canon Bamber, the Revs. Father Lockhart and Murnane being also present. All these rev. gentlemen encouraged the people of Bermondsey, rich and poor, to join the League against drunkenness. No less than three bands of music were present, viz., from St. George's, Cumberwell, and Drury-Lane, and some choice airs were played during the evening. The new and beautiful banner of St. George also floated gaily above the heads of the multitude, when walking in procession through the streets, and altogether the demonstration was one of the most imposing ever held in connection with the London C. T. A. L. of the Cross.—*Catholic Times*, March 5th.

THE DEATH RATE IN ENGLAND.—The Registrar-General reports during week ending Saturday, 6th March, 5,449 births, and 4,454 deaths in 21 large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The average rate of mortality in these towns was 30 per 1,000. The rate in London was 28; Edinburgh, 25; Glasgow, 24; Dublin, 29; Portsmouth, 21; Sunderland, 24; Bradford, 24; Sheffield, 29; Newcastle, 30; Bristol, 31; Leicester, 31; Wolverhampton, 33; Liverpool, 33; Birmingham, 33; Nottingham, 33; Manchester, 29; and Oxford, 41. Whooping cough caused 15 deaths in Birmingham, and scarlet fever again showed fatal prevalence in Bradford.

WHAT NEXT?—It appears from an article in the *Edinburgh Courier* says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that a number of the ministers and laymen of the Established Church of Scotland are desirous of so far conforming to the practice of the Christian Church generally as to observe Christmas, Good Friday, and Easter. The *Courier* protests against such an innovation as contrary to the spirit of Presbyterianism, which recognizes no feast but "the Sabbath," and says that they who wish for it ought to leave the Kirk.

THE BOTTLE SYSTEM.—The police reports for past year (1874) contain many references to the practice of private drinking or "bottle system." The chief constable of Cumberland and Westmoreland says:—"Numbers of men club together to buy liquor before the publichouses are closed, and go to the house of one of the party and drink there to a late hour. Women and children are generally present, and I believe that the evil example thus set has been attended with very bad consequences. In many cases of brutal kicking and other assaults committed by husbands on their wives, the defendants alleged that when they returned from their work they found their wives drunk and their homes neglected, and that then passion, quarrelling, and violence followed. I believe that drinking to excess among women has greatly increased since men have fallen into the habit of taking liquor home when the publichouses close, and sitting till 1 or 2 a.m. carousing with their companions in the presence of women and children." This system of "secret sinning" is evidence that more moral teaching is wanted amongst the working classes, and though the faith of "sobriety" legislators may be shaken, we hope to see them divide their future labours between moral and legislative reform amongst the homes of the labouring classes.

SUPPLY OF WOOL.—Our supply of wool from abroad in the year 1874 reached nearly 339 million pounds. This was sheep and lambs' wool; adding alpaca vicuña, and llama, the import of foreign and colonial wool into the United Kingdom in the year amounted, in round numbers, to 343 million pounds or above 25 millions more than in the preceding year. The declared value of this great total exceeded 21 millions sterling, or a million and a half more than in the preceding year. But much of this imported wool leaves us again, as it came in its unmanufactured state, for France, Germany, and other countries. In 1874 this export from the United Kingdom of foreign and colonial wool exceeded 144 million pounds and was 21 million pounds more than in the preceding year, leaving in our possession more than 198 million pounds, or about four millions more than in the preceding year. Two thirds of our supply of sheep and lambs' wool now come from Australia. The quantity arriving from Australia was less than 69 million pounds in 1860; in 1867 it had reached 133 million pounds; seven years later, in 1874, it had risen to more than 225 million pounds, and what we should have done for wool without Australia is a question more easily asked than answered. The above statements are given in round numbers because the figures, taken at present from the first entries of importers partially revised, are subject to some amount of subsequent correction.

UNITED STATES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK.—The National Anniversary opened brightly in New York, so far, at least, as the weather was concerned; for the early portion of the day was clear and pleasant, and augured one of those gleams of Spring which occasionally come to cheat the world with a promise which is seldom realized by the ending of the proverbially changeable month of March. In this respect the fickle month fully sustained its character, for, before noon, a biting cold wind had sprung up, which made it a matter of no small difficulty for the various organizations which took part in the outdoor celebration to carry their flags and banners; and many of these latter had to be withdrawn from the procession, for fear of being torn or damaged by the violent gusts of wind which prevailed at intervals. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the turn-out in New York was very fine; and though the procession was not as large as usual, the details were excellently arranged and carried out, and reflected credit on the officers of the parade, and the societies and organizations taking part in it. In accordance with the programme, the Civic Societies assembled on Second Avenue about noon; and the line was formed by the Grand Marshal and his aids as the various bodies arrived on the ground. Shortly after one o'clock, the military, under command of Col. James Cavanaugh, acting Brigadier of the day, marching into Second Avenue, from 23rd street, and without any unnecessary delay, the column was formed, and the procession started. All along the route crowds occupied the sidewalks and windows, and the columns were greeted with cordial attentions. The public buildings, hotels, theatres,

and many private residences were decorated with flags; and the "Wearing of the Green" appeared to be universal. The Sixty-ninth Regiment presented a fine appearance, in their new uniform, which they wore for the first time on this occasion; and the "Veteran-Association," which turned out in large numbers, attracted much attention. The "Irish Brigade," too, with their handsome new flags, presented a fine, soldierly appearance; and the various civic bodies received many encomiums for the good order preserved in their ranks, and the compactness of their several bodies. Altogether, the display was a creditable one; and passed off without a single incident to mar its harmony.—*Irish American*.

INTEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK.—In no city are the means of intoxication lacking, but New York, of course, provides them on the most gigantic scale. The *Times* gives some startling figures regarding them. The licensed saloons amount in round numbers to 7,000, graded from \$250 to \$300 fees each per annum, and yielding last year a total revenue to the city of \$927,330. "The average daily receipts to keep up with rents and other heavy expenses cannot be less than \$20; probably that is a small average, but it represents a daily total of \$140,000 per day paid for drinks. Carrying this through the 365 days that make up the year and the alcoholic aggregate is \$51,100,000. But in addition to these saloons which pay for their privileges there are at least 2,000 unlicensed saloons in the city, which will bring the total expenditure for stimulants up to more than \$60,700,000, or a fraction over \$60 for every man, woman and child in the Metropolis. Of the hundred dollar grade of licenses there are 3,958 which mark the places frequented by the poorer classes in search of spirituous liquors.—In addition to these there are 2,958 places that took out ale and beer licenses only, at thirty dollars each, and these are the resorts of persons of moderate incomes. It is estimated also that four out of every six dollars wasted in intoxicants comes from those who depend upon their daily toil for subsistence.

CONVERSION OF A BLASPHEMER.—A French writer who had scoffed at religion and blasphemed God, is converted to the faith of his childhood, and the *Cleveland Leader* expresses sorrow for his weakness. It were better he should live and die a senseless atheist than seek forgiveness from the God whom he had offended, through the Sacraments of the Catholic Church. How true it is that those who set themselves up as enemies of the Church of Christ become possessed of the spirit of the Devil.

BOSTON RUN AS A CIVILIAN.—We read a great deal in the religious Press about the introduction of the Protestant Bible into distant lands in order to civilise and Christianise the poor ignorant people. Here is what Dr. Primo says he saw during his travels in the East: On the beach, formerly the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians, the steamer in which we were journeying made a landing. There was no town there, no wharf, no people; the merchandise and passengers were put ashore in a lighter which ran into the sand. A troop of camels with their drivers lay on the beach to transport the goods into the interior. The chief article landed was in several barrels, marked distinctly "Boston Rum." These barrels were to be hoisted upon the backs of the camels and taken to Antioch. We sat on a barrel and amused upon the progress of Christianity and civilization.—*Boston Leader*.

When a banker's daughter of San Francisco marries, the fond parents rent a wholesale and retail jewelry store, buy the stock, and exhibit the whole establishment as presents.

KORN KOBBS DREAMS.

A VISION OF CANADA'S FUTURE GREATNESS.—STUPENDOUS EFFECT OF A CONSTITUTIONAL MILLS' RESOLUTIONS ON THE SENATE.

Mr. Editor.—Yours of the 1st, asking me why the dickens didn't I do something for my pay, is to hand, to which I pertinently respond, why the dickens don't you pay me for doing something? Your system of I O U's, however admirable during the summer months, when impetuous gentlemen can camp out, is eminently unsuited to this climate at present prices of real estate. However, this is not what I took up my pen for. I wish to tell you of a curious vision I had the other night. While perusing the speech of the honorable member for Bothwell on the constitution of the Senate, I fell asleep, and,

DREAMED A DREAM.

I thought a century had passed away, and the honorable gentleman had at last succeeded in abolishing the Senate. The members had been banished for life, and the chamber turned into a refuge for superannuated school inspectors. Canada had entered upon an era of dazzling prosperity. There were no taxes, no tariffs, no policemen, no bailiffs, no bad debts. There was no constitution, no contested Bothwellian elections, no constituency of Bothwell, no law, no libel no latitude of the press. No flies, no fevers, no breach of promise, no national debt, no old maids, no measles, no potato bug, no mothers-in-law.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS HAD BEEN ABOLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, and three Canada Pacifics spanned the continent. Reciprocity had been established between the Arctic and the tropics, and navigation was open all the year round. The north pole had floated down stream and stranded on the equator, and a giant Canadian maple flourished on its ancient site, and the American eagle whistled "God save the Queen" among its branches. We had annexed Greenland and bottled up the aurora borealis to light our streets with. Eggs on the banks of Newfoundland had been declared unconstitutional, and the gulf stream had been turned into the Lachine Canal, thus solving the problem of a direct water route across the continent. Sectional and sectarian differences had been done away with, and the Protestant and Catholic Grit and Tory, Nova Scotian and British Columbia voted the same ticket; and worshipped at the same shrine. Our population exceeded a hundred millions, and Macaulay's tourist from the antipodes had just fulfilled his engagement on London Bridge, but had been turned away from our shores with the intimation that no New Zealander need apply for several centuries. Outside nations were smitten with envy at our magnificence. The United States had long sought admission into our Confederation, but we persistently refused, rightly considering that our pure, unbrilliant electors might suffer contamination from the contact. France had improved on our example and condemned her lately appointed Senate to penal servitude; and the British Government had long ago removed their whole legislative machinery, British Lion and all with the exception of the House of Lords, to Ottawa. And the author of all this prosperity, the main-spring of all this, what of him? Had he grown old and wan? Had his eyes lost their fire? Had the noble brow lost its majestic gleam, and his step as elastic as on that day when, with thunder in his voice and a copy of the United States constitution under his arm, he overturned the Senate and made Canada the mistress of this hemisphere?

Here an alarm of fire in the next street woke me to an unpleasant sense of the fact that things are not what they seem.—*Korn Kobbs, Jun., in Vision*.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1875.

- Friday, 2—Of the Octave. Saturday, 3—Of the Octave. Sunday, 4—Low Sunday. Monday, 5—Annunciation. (March 25.) Tuesday, 6—St. Benedict, Ab. (March 21.) Wednesday, 7—St. Francis of Paula, C. Thursday, 8—St. Isidore, B. C. D.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. John Martin, M.P. for Meath, died on Monday, aged 65. He did not long survive his kinsman John Mitchel.

A despatch from Trieste says great preparations are being made for the erection of a monument in memory of the late Emperor Maximilian.

Spain has paid to Germany eleven thousand thalers of the indemnity from the Gustave outrage.

A passport to Spain has been denied to M. De Montpensier on the ground that in giving it Government would establish a precedent by which Isabella might return to Madrid, which is undesirable.

The Khedive of Egypt wants to borrow \$75,000, at twelve per cent. interest, payable monthly, just to get rid of a little floating debt he has of about the same amount.

Some excitement was caused the other day by the report that the Emperor of Germany had issued an order to prevent the French Government from purchasing 10,000 horses, and one can imagine how easy it is to weave romances upon this theme.

It is true that the Emperor did issue such an order, but it is not so certain that it was aimed at France. The French Government denies that it has bought any horses in Germany, or tried to do so, and if the 10,000 horses gathered up by some one were intended for France, it was a private speculation of which the French Government had no cognizance.

The report of the Chinese Commissioners sent to Cuba to examine into the condition of the Coolies has been completed, and it is strongly adverse to the system pursued by the Cuban authorities. Intelligence has been received of an outbreak in the collieries at Buck Mountain, Eckley, Drifton, Yeddo, Elvervale and Hazleton, headed by a large mob of miners.

They started simultaneously at Buck Mountain and Eckley with the determination to visit all the mines in their neighborhood. They disarmed the special police from Philadelphia stationed at Buck Mountain and took arms, along with sixteen shooters and revolvers. They then went to Jeddo, where policeman King was shot in the head, but not fatally wounded, and policemen Warner and Mayer were badly beaten with clubs and their weapons taken. In each place visited men were forced to go with them the miners avowing their determination to make them cease work. At the last accounts they were quietly disbanding. There is a general feeling expressed if the miners continue in their outrageous conduct, the operators will call on the Government for troops.

In the United States Supreme Court on the 29th ult., on appeal from the Supreme Court of Missouri a question of woman's rights to vote under the provisions of the 14 Amendment was decided. The Court maintains that the United States Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage on any person and that the matter is regulated by State Constitutions, and that when provision is made in them extending the right of suffrage to men only, such provisions are binding.

A Galveston, Texas, despatch gives particulars of a raid by a band of Mexicans on Corpus Christi, who robbed several stores and took a number of prisoners. Instructions will be immediately issued from the War Department to the commanding officer in Texas to deal summarily with the raiders.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The election of five trustees for the property of the Congregation of English speaking Catholics of this city, took place yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Simon Peters and Joseph Archer, sr., English Catholics, and Alderman Henchey, T. Molony, advocate, and James Shea, trader, Irish Catholics were elected.—Quebec Mercury 22nd March 1875.

The river is clear of ice from Detroit to Amherstburg. The schooner "Laurel" was towed down to Windsor Saturday. There are no signs of a general break up very soon.

PASTORAL LETTER

OF HIS

LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF THREE RIVERS,

PUBLISHING THE

JUBILEE OF 1875.

LOUIS FRANCIS LAFLECHE, by the mercy of God and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Three Rivers, &c., &c.

To the Clergy, to the Religious Communities, and to the Faithful of this Diocese, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—

On the 24th of December last, our Most Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, addressed to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church an Encyclical Letter granting to all the faithful of the Catholic world a plenary indulgence in the form of a Jubilee. This indulgence can be gained at any time during the whole course of the year 1875, and is applicable to the souls in purgatory.

As the Holy Father himself fully exposes in this important document the motives which have induced him to grant this favor to all the children of the Church, and moreover as we direct your Pastors to read it to you, it is unnecessary for us to dwell at any length here upon the exposition of those motives. Two reasons principally have induced the Holy Father to promulgate this Jubilee. The first is because the year 1875 completes that sacred space of time which the holy customs of our pious ancestors, and the ordinations of the Sovereign Pontiffs consecrated to the celebration of the Jubilee at the end of every quarter of a century. The second reason is the sight of the innumerable evils which continue to afflict the Church with increasing intensity, and the violent persecutions by which she is assailed in nearly every country in the world.

The Christian Jubilee signifies a more abundant effusion of God's mercy upon sinners, and it was typified in the Old Law by the Jewish Jubilee, which was celebrated every fiftieth year. The temporal advantages granted to the Jews on the occasion of that Jubilee were an emblem of the spiritual favors offered to the children of the Church in the Christian Jubilee. The Lord God himself, speaking to his servant Moses, thus promulgates the Jubilee of the Old Law: "You will keep holy the fiftieth year, and you will announce general freedom to all the people of the land, because this is Jubilee year. Every man will return to the possession of his inheritance, and be restored to his former condition." (Lev. 25, v. 10).

Thus amongst God's chosen people, by the Jubilee the unfortunate slave was set free, the poor man was reinstated in the possession and enjoyment of his inheritance from which a dire necessity had driven him. Thus it is also amongst the Christian people in the order of grace. By the Jubilee the unfortunate slaves of Satan are restored to the freedom of the children of God, and reinstated in the possession of the spiritual rights and favors which sin had wrested from them; and all prodigal sons are invited to return to their father's mansion, where the most hearty welcome and the choicest favors await them.

The Christian soul being thus purified, sanctified and reconciled with its Creator, may thereby offer up more worthy prayers; and this is the second object which our Most Holy Father the Pope has in view in promulgating the present Jubilee. The sight of the evils by which our Holy Mother the Church is so persistently afflicted, has already more than once induced the Vicar of Jesus Christ to solicit the prayers of the whole Christian world. But the storm, instead of subsiding, continues to rage with increasing violence.

In many countries, the Bishops are openly persecuted, stripped of their means of living, and cast into prison; the religious communities are likewise despoiled of the little property entrusted to them by the charity of the faithful for the relief of all forms of human misery; they are cruelly wrested from their pious abodes and most unjustly expelled from the countries where they were the Providence of the poor, the consolation of the afflicted, the hope and relief of the sick. Even the Vicar of Jesus Christ himself beholds the walls of his prison gradually closing in around him, and the holy city oppressed and trodden down by revolution. It is no wonder therefore that at this moment of supreme strife, when the foaming surges seem about to submerge the bark of Peter, the Chief Pastor of the Church should invite his brethren in the Episcopacy, and the faithful entrusted to them to repeat the cry of distress of the Apostles during the storm on lake Tiberiad: "Domine, salva nos, perimus." "Lord save us, we are perishing." (Matt. 8, v. 25).

The violence and duration of the tempest, D. B. show us the number and enormity of the sins which provoked it; the apparent slumber of our Saviour, and the astonishing liberty he leaves to the wicked in the accomplishment of their evil designs, indicate to what an extent faith has diminished amongst the children of the Church. "Et dicit eis Jesus: Quid timidi estis, modice fidei?" "And Jesus said unto them: Why are ye afraid, men of little faith?" (Matt. 8, v. 26).

We must therefore, Dear Brethren, in presence of all those dangers and evils, revive our faith and animate our confidence in the Mercy of God; we must, like the Apostles, approach our Saviour, and by our supplications arouse him from his apparent slumber. Let us therefore promptly respond to the appeal of the common Father of the great Christian family; let us hail with joy this signal favor of the universal Jubilee; let us eagerly profit by the advantages therein offered to us to purify our souls from all stains of sin, and acquit the debts we owe to divine justice.

Being thus reconciled with God, we can more confidently address to him the sublime prayer of the Apostles: "Lord, save us, we are perishing." "Domine, salva nos, perimus," and again with the royal prophet entreat the Lord to take His cause in hand and dispel the enemies of His Church: "Exurgat Deus et dissipentur inimici ejus." "O Lord God, rise up in thy strength and disperse thy enemies." So doing we shall soon have the consolation of seeing Him, to whom the waves obey, rise up and appease the storm, and Him whose abode is in the highest heavens, thwart with bitter derision all the designs of his enemies, govern them with an iron rod, and if needs be dash them to pieces as earthenware.

Wherefore, having invoked the holy name of God, we rule and ordain as follows:

1. The subjoined translation of the Pope's Encyclical letter shall be read in all churches after this present Pastoral Letter.

2. To gain the indulgence of the Jubilee, the following conditions, according to the terms of the Encyclical, have to be fulfilled during the course of the year 1875, namely:

1. Confession and Communion with the necessary dispositions.

2. Make fifteen visits, on different days, to the churches below mentioned; these days may be consecutive or not consecutive, and may be counted from one midnight to the other, or from first vesper of one day to sunset of the day following; during those visits it is necessary to pray for the welfare and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of the Holy Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies, the conversion of sinners, peace and concord among Christian nations, and according to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff. These in-

tentions will be sufficiently fulfilled by saying five times Our Father, and Hail Mary, at each visit.

3. Here are the churches and chapels which we appoint to be visited as above-mentioned:

1. The Faithful of the parish of the Immaculate Conception of Three Rivers shall visit the Cathedral and the Parish Church fifteen times each. 2. The faithful of all the other parishes and missions in the diocese shall visit their own parish church. 3. The members of seminaries, religious communities, and all persons residing in such institutions shall visit the chapel or oratory of the institution if the Blessed Sacrament be kept therein; if not they shall visit the Parish Church. 4. The Pope's Encyclical prescribes fifteen visits to each of four different churches; but at the same time it authorizes us to commute into other good works the visits which present too much difficulty. In consequence, we hereby dispense the faithful with the obligation of any other visits except those above-mentioned; but at the same time we oblige them, in the place and stead of the other visits, to say the beads of the Blessed Virgin once for each of the visits they are thus dispensed with, and after each beads, to say five times Our Father and the Hail Mary, according to the intentions of the Holy Father.

4. Travellers long absent from their own parish may fulfil the above obligations in the church of the parish wherein they may happen to stay fifteen days or longer; and if it be in Three Rivers, they must visit the Cathedral and the Parish Church, and say the beads once for each of the other visits they are dispensed with besides five times Our Father and Hail Mary after each beads, according to the intentions of the Holy Father.

5. The sick, and all who cannot go to the Church, as also the faithful living in places where there is no church nor chapel, are hereby dispensed with the obligation of any visit; but they shall say the beads at home as many times as they should have otherwise visited their church, and after each beads they shall say five times Our Father and Hail Mary as prescribed by the Sovereign Pontiff.

6. Although the Jubilee may be gained at any time during the course of the present year, we nevertheless engage all parish Priests and other Pastors of souls to appoint a few days to that effect at the most convenient time of the year, in order to give the faithful a more favorable opportunity of fulfilling the prescribed obligations, especially those of confession and communion. They might give the Forty Hours devotion, or a novena, or even a retreat, with special instructions on the Jubilee.

Shall this our present Pastoral Letter be read and published at the Parochial Mass in all churches and chapels wherein public service is performed, and in Chapter in all religious communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Three Rivers under Our signature, the seal of the diocese, and the counter signature of Our Secretary this twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers.

[L.S.]

By His Lordship's Command,

Ed. Ling, Pst., Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CANADA.

ST. COLUMBA OF SILLERY, QUEBEC.

At the pleasant and picturesque Parish of St. Columba of Sillery, the Anniversary Festival of St. Patrick, Ireland's glorious Apostle, was celebrated by the Irish residents with unusual magnificence and for the first time. At an early hour the Procession formed of the St. Patrick's Society, numbering about 350 members, the boys attending the Sillery Academy, nearly 100 strong, and a very large number of the Irish living in the vicinity, mustered outside the Academy. By eight o'clock they moved off in the following order:—The Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Society, on horseback, Mr. J. Collins; on either side of him rode Masters Connolly and Malone, beautifully decorated, and riding spirited ponies; they acted as mounted Marshals for the school boys of the Sillery Academy, who were superintended by their master, Mr. M. H. O'Ryan. After them came the band of the Union Musicale, riding in two ornamental sleighs drawn by four horses; then came the Grand Master, on foot, Mr. Wm. Power, jr., in handsome uniform and collar, a new and splendid banner representing St. Patrick on one side, and the Maid of Erin on the other; this was guarded by men carrying battle-axes and spears. The President of the Society, J. Cantillon, Esq., came next; walking beside him were S. Connolly, Esq., 1st Vice President, and J. Timmony, Esq., 2nd Vice President. Then the Treasurer, J. T. Mahony, Esq., and Secretary, Patrick Lambert, Esq., with the Committee, eighteen in number, and looking remarkably well in their broad green and gold-laced sashes; members two by two, escorted at measured distances by eighteen assistant mounted marshals on beautiful steeds, and uniformed with great taste and care. In the procession was carried a very handsome green banner, upon which were represented in Orange and Green, two hands clasped, and beneath was the motto—"We unite for Ireland." The coup d'œil as they marched towards the Church was a very agreeable one. The streets on both sides were profusely decorated, and at every few paces, magnificent triumphal arches testified the sympathetic acknowledgment of the neighbors to this maiden effort of the St. Patrick's Society of Sillery. Most of the erections, over twenty in number, were elaborate in the extreme, and would, in their finished beauty of foliage, flags and flowers, have fittingly ornamented the principal thoroughfares of a great City. On arriving at the Church, the new banner was carried by the President and Vice-Presidents to the Altar rails, at which stood His Lordship Bishop Persico, who pronounced a benediction upon it, at the same time expressing his satisfaction at the formation of the Society, the union and true Christian benevolence that he hoped would always characterize it, and handing the banner to the President to be preserved unsullied, he said, by the Society, and as a guarantee that the Irish of St. Columba would always be faithful sons of that Church their Patron, St. Patrick, established in their native country. The band then played "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." At the celebration of Mass, the Rev. Father Audet officiated. Fathers Gauthier and Laliberte were deacon and sub-deacon. Bishop Persico preached the anniversary sermon in a way that went to the hearts of his listeners, and was most thoroughly appreciated by them, being confined particularly to the glorious acts in St. Patrick's life, the success attending his preaching in Ireland, and how the same faith is practised by the Exile of Erin all the world over. In the last quarter of a century, consecutively, has this universally beloved, and highly respected Bishop, in one foreign land or another, preached anniversary sermons. It is to be regretted that the Bishop's eloquent utterances were not reported verbatim. It is said that the sermon surpassed even the signally effective one delivered by him in St. Patrick's Church in 1874.

At the conclusion of the service, the Procession reformed and marched the whole length of the parish, saluting on the way the Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon. John Shepley, Mayor of St. Columba.

Having arrived back at the Academy, before dispersing the President addressed them in glowing terms, thanking them for the order they had maintained, and counselling them never to allow disunion to creep into their ranks, at the same time returning thanks to the Grand Marshals, and their assistants, both horse and foot, for their valuable assistance. Several of the mounted Marshals from the sister Societies in Quebec arrived while Mr. Cantillon was speaking, and were received by the people with enthusiastic cheers.—The whole of the morning's proceedings were orderly in the extreme, and the whole district had turned out to honor the Irish Society.

In the evening a grand Concert was given under the auspices of the Society, and was conducted by Miss E. McCawley. This talented lady merits the greatest praise for the time and trouble she devoted to making the musical entertainment, what it most unmistakably was, a distinguished success. There were present His Lordship Bishop Persico, and several other gentlemen of the Clergy as well as several members of the Lieutenant-Governor's family, accompanied by Major Amyot, A. D. C.

The President, J. Cantillon, Esq., delivered the following address:—

MY LORD, REV. GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We meet here this evening to close the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, our national festival, in a way we thought would be the most pleasing and agreeable. In opening this, the first concert given by the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba, we feel highly honored by the company of our much respected and beloved Bishop, Parish Priest, and a Prince of our holy Church; our good friend Rev. Father Gauthier, his worthy Curate, and the other kind friends the Rev. Gentlemen who have come with them, also several members of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's amiable family, so justly and universally respected by all, Major Amyot, and the many ladies and gentlemen you see here from the city. I beg to tender you my Lord, Rev. Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, in the name of the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba of Sillery, a sincere and hearty welcome A *Cead Mille Failte*. I wish our St. Columba Boy were here, but he is unavoidably absent, attending to his Parliamentary duties. Irish exiles and their descendants as we are, far away, yet far away, from the green hills and fertile valleys of our native land, Catholic Ireland, that land of saints and sages, our own old home, loved Erin, when I think of all you have suffered, how unjustly persecuted and misgoverned, it makes my heart sore and sad. Yet, dear old Ireland, you are far dearer to us in your sorrows and showers, than the rest of the world in its sunniest hours. As exiles, it is with no ordinary feelings, my Lord, that we hail your presence here this evening, you who have in so short a time—by your many noble qualities of head and heart your ardent zeal for our spiritual welfare, your fatherly tenderness, consideration, and kind indulgence, manifested on all occasions, won from all your Parishioners their love and esteem. You my Lord, who in different countries, on so many anniversaries—twenty-five or more—of our Patron Saint, Ireland's Apostle, St. Patrick, infused joy and consolation into the hearts of the Irish exiles, by your very eloquent and impressive sermons as you have into ours also this morning and in such a manner as we cannot soon forget, with grateful Irish hearts then, again do we greet you with a true Irish welcome, and we hope and pray, that as it pleased God to take from us our long loved and venerated Pastor, Father Harkin—whose memory is dear to us—and sent you your Lordship to replace him. He may also be pleased to spare you in good health many long happy years over the Parish of St. Columba—Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope this our first Concert will be a source of pleasure and enjoyment to all, and that you will kindly overlook any deficiencies, we have done all we could under the circumstances, but it being our first you cannot of course expect perfection. However I fondly cherish the hope that we will all look back in future years, with pardonable pride and satisfaction, on this our first concert, and will also long remember the kind friends who have so willingly and ably assisted us. Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot allow this present opportunity to pass, without here publicly expressing the joy and satisfaction I feel as an Irishman, at the manner in which all my countrymen of St. Columba have united, and acted in doing honor to the day, a day dear to every true Irishman, and honored by him in every part of the globe, where there lives one, and I believe it would be hard to find a place where there is not one; in the way you have done so, you have honored yourselves, and proved that you are true sons of St. Patrick, and of the Church he engrained—if I may use the expression—with the Shamrock, so deep in your native soil, that all the powers of this world—and they have already tried their best—or all the demons in hell, will never be able to uproot or extinguish. May you continue to be always and ever such, and may the Irish of St. Columba, by their unity, and brotherly love, be an example for their countrymen every where, at home, and abroad, to imitate. And oh! would that we might all live to see, what our great, brave, and illustrious O'Connell labored so long, and so hard for, that is to see, Old Ireland, as she ought to be, great glorious and free, first flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.—(Cheers.)

His Lordship, Bishop Persico, in addressing the audience, congratulated the whole parish, but especially the Irish people, on this, their first celebration, which in every respect reflected great credit, and honor upon them. He thanked the St. Patrick's Society, for their kindness in presenting him with the beautiful rich badge, which he had the pleasure of wearing on his breast. After this, he expatiated on the celebration of St. Patrick's day, a day of mighty significance, said His Lordship, a day that carries with it, the whole history of a nation. Ireland's day; whereupon he dwelt on the special characteristics, and fine qualities of the Irish people, their undying attachment to the faith preached by St. Patrick, and their doing honor to the day in every land. In concluding, he spoke in glowing terms of the sympathy the whole world entertained for the Irish people, and the fine country they were so proud of hailing from. As he took his seat the whole audience stood up and cheered His Lordship.

The Rev. Father Paquet next addressed the Assembly. After which the audience dispersed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

OTTAWA.

THE SHAMROCK AND "FLEUR DE LIS."

The following eloquent address was delivered by Joseph Tasse, Esq., President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Ottawa, at the Concert of the Saint Patrick's Society of that City, on last Saint Patrick's night:—

MY PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I must confess it is not without some hesitation that I rise to address you a few words, on behalf of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, in a language which is not mine, and with which, unfortunately, I am not very conversant. I am emboldened, nevertheless, by your well known patience and forbearance, and I accept as a good augury, the fact of my maiden speech in English, being made under the auspices of the great St. Patrick, whom you have so enthusiastically honoured to-day.—Permit me, ladies and gentlemen; to endorse the high eulogiums paid to you by gentlemen who have just spoken, and to congratulate you most warmly upon

the success which has characterized your grand national celebration. Irishmen are renowned throughout the world for their attachment to their native land, for their respect to the memory of their ancestors, for their devotion to their faith; and the sons of Erin in Ottawa have proved once more to-day that they are not less true to their glorious national traditions. It is well that the Irish race should have selected a day in the year, to attest their vitality, their union their patriotism, for they have reason to feel proud of their past, of their history, of their great men. Had their country produced only that great patriot, more justly called the Liberator—Daniel O'Connell—who struggled a life-time—

"To make Ireland, great, glorious and free, The first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea."

who, by the sheer power of his eloquence, of his gigantic intellect, of his unparalleled ability, and his indomitable perseverance, has done more for the sacred cause of political and religious liberty, for the emancipation of a whole race, than any other man before or after him, and whose name will live in the hearts of a grateful peoples long as the Emerald Isle itself.

The French people, ladies and gentlemen, are united to the sons of Ireland by too many ties of sympathy and affinity to be indifferent to anything that might interest you. The French people do not forget that in their days of need, in their days of difficulty, in their days of trouble, they found in the Irish nation their warmest and truest friend, a friend who did not fear to shed his blood in their cause. And was well said by one of our poets: "When Europe pressed on France, they fought alone For her, and served her better than their own."

They do not forget the great services rendered to them by those famous regiments, which fought side by side with the armies of France, the many glorious battles which have immortalized the Irish Brigade.

For France was proud to see

Yours Shamrock then twined with the fleur de lis.

They have not forgotten the gallant deeds of that noble Irishman, Lally-Tolendal and they know that the illustrious MacMahon, "the bravest of the brave," whose name is synonymous with loyalty, courage and a chivalrous spirit, is also of Irish descent. Furthermore, the French people will never forget that during their last gigantic struggle no people manifested more anxiety for their success, and no people regretted more sincerely their reverses, than the Irish race. So unbounded was that sympathy that after the war France hastened to dispatch to Ireland a deputation charged with the duty of expressing a nation's gratitude.

And we, ladies and gentlemen, who are the descendants of that great unfortunate nation, as long as French blood runs through our veins, we will endeavor to pay our share of gratitude for so many acts of kindness and generosity. Do we not know that among the brave armies which fought for so many years in this country for the old flag of France were many Irishmen who never feared to face forces vastly superior in numbers? And when Lower Canadians were agitating for those rights which were guaranteed to them by solemn treaty, for those liberties which should be the lot of every British subject; when Lower Canadians were asking from the Home Government the redress of their grievances, who stood in the House of Commons the most eloquent, the most powerful, the fearless champion of the cause with which the mass of our people were then identified, but Daniel O'Connell, whom we always find on the side of freedom and justice; for this and many reasons, the French population of this country have always received the sons of Ireland with open hearts and open arms. They have been most cordially admitted into our homes, our social life, our educational establishments. I need not dwell on the lamentable events of the year of the great famine which afforded us an opportunity of manifesting our feelings of sympathy and grateful affection towards the children of St. Patrick. Your people have since commingled with us, they have even carried off some of our native gems of beauty, and their descendants have been sometimes so merged in the Canadian population that, were it not for their Irish names, you could hardly distinguish them from genuine Frenchmen. The Irish race have given us many talented men in Lower Canada, who have in some instances been elected to represent thoroughly French constituencies, notwithstanding the fact that many other candidates were quite prepared to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of their country. I recall these facts, Ladies and Gentlemen, for no other object than to prove that if you have been kind and generous towards our race we have not been altogether ungrateful.

I do not desire to trespass any longer upon your valuable time, Ladies and Gentlemen, but, before concluding, I wish to say that the position attained by the Irish race in this country is one of which they may well feel proud. Although their settlement upon our shores does not date very far back, they are undoubtedly to-day one of the most important elements of our new Canadian nationality. The last census shows that after the French, the Irish, both Catholics and Protestants, constitute the most populous and compact national group in our country, being quite near 900,000 souls, and that in this great Province of Ontario they were not less than 561,442. And we know that in every Province, in every city, and a great many counties of this Dominion, they are assuming from year to year an importance commensurate with their number. They have representatives from most of the provinces in the federal legislature, and during the last elections of Ontario they have doubled their former number of members.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the French Canadians witness with genuine satisfaction the progress, the rapid development and growing political importance of the Irish race in the country, and you may be sure of their best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity. Having fought side by side in so many great struggles for a common cause, for common principles, they are now prepared to enroll themselves with you under the same banner, in order to meet the other industrious races that surround us, in the peaceful but not less glorious battle of progress, liberty and true civilization.

HAMILTON.

Long before the appointed hour crowds of both sexes might be seen wending their way in converging lines to the St. Patrick's Hall, where the flags and appropriate emblems had been displayed since early morning. Everywhere might be seen Ireland's national color resplendent in all its emerald beauties, typifying the undying sentiment which every true patriot entertains for his country.

At half-past 8 o'clock the chief marshal of the St. Patrick's Society and his assistants formed the procession into line in the following order:—Chief Marshal, Flag of the Dominion, Band of St. Patrick's Society, St. Patrick's Temperance Society of Simcoe, Father Matthew Banner, Band, Father Matthew Temperance Society, Banner of St. Patrick, St. Patrick's B. and L. Society—1st Division, Banner of O'Connell, St. Patrick's B. and L. Society—2nd Division, Banner of Sarfield, St. Patrick's B. and L. Society—3rd Division, Citizens.

The bands opened out with the national air, "St. Patrick's Day," the stirring strains of which evoked a loud and prolonged cheer from the assembled multitude. The procession then marched down James's Vine, Vine to Park, and Park to

St. Mary's Cathedral, where the societies marched into and seated themselves in the centre aisle. The Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity, and numbers could not get in. The banners were suspended around the walls in various conspicuous places. The altar and other parts of the church were decorated with the usual appropriate emblems, while the assembled congregation on all sides exhibited most profusely, and in every variety, the colors of the day. The High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Connell, to which the choir, with Mr. J. D. O'Brien as organist, accompanied one of Mozart's Masses. After the reading of the Gospel, Bishop Crinnon ascended the pulpit and delivered the St. Patrick's sermon. His Lordship took for his text—

"First indeed, I give thanks to my God, through Jesus Christ, for you all, because your faith is spoken of in the whole world."—ROMANS 1, 8.

Divine faith, my brethren, is heaven's greatest and richest gift; God, whose power is infinite and whose treasures are boundless, could not confer upon man a more valuable or a more affectionate token of His love than divine faith. He could confer on a nation honor and glory, power and dominion, so as to become the admiration and the envy of the world; but these are temporal and perishable gifts, and are as fleeting as the clouds that run before the rushing winds. But divine faith conveys to us treasures which are eternal and will remain when the world shall cease to be. It reveals to us truths which are beyond human investigation; it throws open Heaven, and points to the throne and the crown that await us, if we preserve it and are guided by its divine influence. It also conveys hope, bright and gladdening hope, to the wearied pilgrim of this world, that, after these cares and troubles, he shall pass to the home of his heavenly Father, where sorrow and pain shall be no more. This divine faith, also, rekindles in the heart divine charity, that pure and holy fire which consumes all carnal desires, and raises the soul towards God, as the morning sun does the heavy dew, to soar aloft.

Such, my brethren, is divine faith. Without it, how poor is man; he may occupy an honored place in society; he may possess riches and honors, glory and power; but these are perishable and of no avail; for in the hour of bitter trial, when adversity hangs heavily and presses this prostrate victim of earthly ambition, there is no bright ray of divine faith to pierce the dark clouds that surround him, or point to one friendly spot where peace is found. Life to him is a burden, and he plunges madly into death, and destroys that existence which to him is a pain and without merit. But not so with the man of divine faith; he is always at peace; he is rich and honored by his portion, he is grateful to God, the giver of all good gifts; if, on the contrary, all his goods and treasures pass away, and poverty and sickness remain his portion, he bows his head in calm submission and exclaims with the servant of God: "The Lord has given and the Lord has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Thus is the man of divine faith, closely united with God in sunshine and storms, like a rock imbedded in the ocean—the tempest may rage around it, but it is immovable.

We are assembled here to-day, my dear brethren to celebrate the triumph of divine faith, of light over darkness, of truth over error—not the triumph of one nation over another at the expense of thousands of lives, but of a nation calmly submitting to the sweet yoke of Christ, and gratefully receiving divine faith, the gift of God. There is nothing in the history of God's Church so remarkable as the conversion of Ireland, so remarkable in receiving the faith, and so remarkable in retaining it. From the history of the Church, we are acquainted with the struggles and sacrifices which the conversion of some pagan nations cost the ministers of God. Year after year the struggle continued, and frequently the Missionary, had to seal the doctrine which he preached with his blood—yes, in many cases the country was deluged with the life-stream of martyrs before the faith could take root in the land. And there are even to-day nations that resist Christianity after centuries of labor and sacrifices.

But how different in the conversion of Ireland. Here we behold a holy Bishop entering the country, accompanied by his priests. He travels through the land without opposition; he appears before the King, who is surrounded by the princes and the chiefs of the people; and here before that assembly, St. Patrick announces the Gospel of Christ, the redemption of man by a crucified Saviour. He condemns their pagan worship showing its folly and absurdity; that it was the worship of demons. The king calls on his priest and law-givers to reply to the Apostle, and by argument they defend their cause; but they were unable to resist the force of truth, and conviction is conveyed to the minds of all; and even here he makes converts. The King gives an order that he be allowed to pass through the country and preach his doctrine, and respect to be paid him by all. He goes forth rejoicing, and travels around the country from sea to sea; and after some years has the great consolation to see the whole nation entirely Christian—kings and princes, and people, all receive the faith with joy and gladness, without the expense of a single drop of human blood, or a tear of sorrow to their Apostle.

How are we to account for this extraordinary event? In the holy Scripture we read that when St. Stephen preached to the Jews on the divinity of Christ they closed their ears, gnashed their teeth, and in their rage stoned him to death. But here we find St. Patrick preaching the doctrine of a crucified Saviour before the princes and priests of the people, and strongly condemning their idolatry; yet there is no attack on the Apostle—he even makes converts, and receives from the King full permission to preach the Gospel to the nation and all who wish may receive it. This reception, my brethren, resembles more the act of a Christian court than that of a pagan assembly, and speaks eloquently and conclusively of the high state of the civilization of the nation. They were conversant with the classics of Rome and Greece; their laws were enacted by the wise men of their nation, and the property was the least repulsive of all the forms of idolatry; the sun in the heavens was the chief object of their worship, the noblest on which the eye can rest.

Such was Ireland at the introduction of Christianity, the most civilized and prosperous of all the pagan nations of Europe; and this accounts for the facility with which the Gospel of Christ was received. One of the greatest minds of the day—Dr. Brownson—assigns a reason for the easy reception of Christianity in Ireland. He tells us that the aborigines of the country came from the East before the descendants of Noah had fallen into the grosser forms of idolatry, and were thus prepared to receive the faith; and as God, in the Old Law, preserved a small nation to retain the true religion to the coming of Christ, so in the New Law he prepared the Irish people to receive the true faith and by His grace to retain it, and in a more remarkable manner than any other nation. That National Church, after 1600 years, has never produced schism or heresy, and is to-day as Catholic and as firmly attached to the Ark of Peter as it was in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries, when its faith was the wonder and the admiration of the world.

Now, my brethren, let me call your attention to the manner in which they received the Gospel, and the fruits it produced. There was no looking

reserve of paganism, no half conversion; the work was thorough and complete. It took possession of their hearts, it was interwoven with their very nature. The evangelical counsels are the most perfect form of Christianity, for they teach the great virtues of purity, obedience and self-denial; hence the monastic life was the great object of the new converts. So numerous were these monasteries that the vesper hymn and the midnight matins could be heard from chapel to chapel throughout the land; and some of these retreats contained hundreds and thousands of inmates, whose constant employment was prayer and the education of youth; for attached to each monastery was a college, and in some of those colleges the students were counted by thousands. In Armagh, we are told, there were no less than seven thousand.

But they were not all of the nation; they came from the various countries of Europe. The Venerable Bede, an English historian, tells us they were all received with hospitality and educated free of expense. This happy state continued for hundreds of years, and from those cloistered houses prayers, like incense, constantly ascended before God, and grace, like dew from heaven, descended upon a happy nation, a faithful people. But the love of God, which filled the souls of these holy men, would not allow them to remain in these peaceful retreats while there were yet nations that knew not Christ. Montalembert, the great French statesman and historian, tells us that from these monasteries in Ireland went forth whole colonies of saints to establish the faith throughout Europe.

St. Columba, with his disciples, passed over to Scotland and established his monastery on the far-famed island of Iona; and from this retreat he and his disciples labored for the conversion of the country, and after years of labor and prayer had the consolation of seeing the country entirely Christian. This monastery of Iona was famed over Europe as the abode of learning and piety. Kings came there to be crowned, and bishops to be consecrated, and in it saints lived and died. From this monastery they passed into England, the greater part of which was still pagan, and for years continued to preach the Gospel and to bring them to the saving knowledge of Christ crucified; and the end of their labor was crowned with success; they had the consolation of seeing the nation entirely Christian. The same historian tells us that St. Columbanus with twelve priests left Ireland in the 7th century for France, which was then, he says, "half pagan and half Christian." They established a monastery and attached to it a school; and here they continued to instruct the youth and to preach to the people. After some years the fame of their monastery was known over Europe, and their numbers increased that they were obliged to form new establishments; and invariably attached to these monasteries were colleges where the youth of the country were educated. The benefit which these holy men rendered to religion in France is incalculable. These institutions were the beginning of the great universities of France, which are to the present day the honor and glory of that country. Our Saint, having incurred the displeasure of the king, by rebuking him for his immorality, was expelled with his Irish brethren from the country.

But this, in the hands of God, became a benefit to religion; these holy men passed into the neighboring nations, and there continued their Apostolic labors. St. Gall passed into Switzerland and established there his monastery and college, which Montalembert says, was the most famous in Europe for centuries, and bears his name to the present day. Others passed into Germany, and on the banks of the Rhine founded their monasteries, which in after years became the Seats of Bishops and the great centres of education and piety. The great leader of this missionary movement, Columbanus, with a few of his disciples, crossed the Alps into Italy and there established his monastery which, after some years, became noted in that country for the sanctity and learning of its inmates. At that time in Italy the Pelagian heresy prevailed, and an English priest of that name, against this heresy our saint preached and wrote, and had the great consolation of saving thousands from its pernicious effects.

But now this great servant, seeing his time coming to a close, retires to a cell some distance from his monastery, and there devotes himself to continual prayer; and, having received the last rites of religion, breathes forth his pure soul to that God whom he loved and served so faithfully. Thus passed away one of the greatest missionaries that ever left Ireland, and one that did more for the Church of God in Europe than any man of his time. These are a few of the many Saints who labored for the faith in Europe; their lives are written by men of other nations in grateful remembrance; their relics are kept in the greatest veneration, and their churches bear their names to the present day.

Such was Ireland in the days of old, great and glorious, free and happy, ere the ruthless invader reached her once happy shores. But that bright day has faded, that glorious sun has set far beyond the western waters, and a dark and dismal night has followed; persecution has blown its fatal blast over that Sacred Isle, and wide spread woe and misery ensued. God from on high looked down on His faithful servants, and in the words of the Scripture thus addressed them: "Because you have been faithful to me, it is necessary to prove you; those whom I love, I chastise; as gold is purified in the furnace, so is virtue in adversity." For 300 years this Christian nation is constantly attacked by the pagan pirates of the north, plundering churches, burning monasteries and massacring the inmates. After 300 years of continual struggle these Northern hordes meet in battle the monarch of Ireland and his faithful soldiers, who, with the crucifix in one hand and the sword in the other, calls upon his men to remember the desecrated churches and martyred virgins. These brave men, burning with love of God and their country, rush on the invaders and drive them into the sea, and thus free the land from the invasion of the Danes.

Scarcely had they commenced to rebuild their desecrated churches when another invasion reached the land not less cruel; and, after a continual struggle of 300 years, the so-called Reformation came, which added additional fierceness to the struggle. Lord Macaulay, speaking of the Reformation, says it blew like a hurricane over the North of Europe, sweeping Denmark, Sweden, half of Germany, all England and Scotland; but Ireland alone adhered to the ancient faith. Now this new warfare continued for 300 years. I will not worry your feelings nor trust my own by reviewing this cruel and sanguinary struggle. It suffices to say that all a powerful nation could do by force of arms, confiscation of property and massacre of human life, were tried to enforce the new religion, but failed. Churches and colleges were destroyed; convents and monasteries were burned and their inmates put to the sword; priests and bishops were transported or hanged, and those that escaped fled to the monasteries; and then these faithful pastors collected their scattered flock in the silent cave of the mountain side, and there under the stars of heaven, they prayed and wept, wept and prayed, and vowed to heaven to part with all, even life itself, before that faith, that gift of God. These sainted pastors and martyred flocks lie to-day in that silent graveyard beneath their own monastic ruins. Peace eternal peace to their honored ashes! I hurry from this subject, for it is one that surpasses in cruelty that of King Herod, or Nero of Rome.

These people are now emerging from that chaos of confiscation and slaughter; their history is written by their enemies; and in order to justify their cruelty, they represent them as the most vile and savage in creation. They despise them for their poverty, after confiscating their property for centuries; they scoff at their ignorance, after making education a crime, and offering five pounds as a reward for the head of the teacher who dared to instruct them. What principle has sustained them during these centuries of deadly struggles? I answer, faith; it was faith—that life-giving principle—that sustained the national life, and keeps them to-day as Catholic and as national as they were when the struggle first began.

Behold here, my brethren, the finger of God; here are a people emerging from centuries of trial and persecution, and the very means employed to destroy their faith has been the means to preserve and propagate it all over the world. They go forth in tens of thousands, and they bring the Ark with them, and wherever they settle, build up altars to the God of their fathers. The Cross has been placed on their shoulders, but the Crown of victory hangs on their brow. This mission has been going on since the days of St. Patrick. Then his saints and scholars went forth to preach the Gospel through Europe; and now, in the dark days of her trial and tribulation, her millions go forth and erect the Cross, the symbol of man's redemption. The monuments of a thousand years testify of the mission given to our forefathers; and the monuments of the present day, in the new and the old world, testify that that mission still continues, and that the same faith still remains.

Lift up your eyes my brethren, and see that scattered race to-day; in the old land they are as active and as zealous in the cause of God as they were in centuries gone by; in England they are counted by millions, and have established the Church in a section, where, of all others, it was most detested; in Scotland they are in tens of thousands; in the far-off East their churches are on the Ganges; in the colonies of the Cape they are found; Australia is teeming with their offspring, and a new empire is bowing to the God of their fathers. Here, in British North America, they are found in every part of the country; in the neighboring Republic they are counted by millions; from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in every town and village, they have erected churches, from the humble frame to the grand and lofty cathedral.—Here is the finger of God; here is the work of His arm.

May we not look into the future and see a bright and glorious day coming to this long suffering people, who never deserted the cause of God, but were ever found faithful and loyal in prosperity and adversity. That day will surely come; and the nations that now see not the finger of God in their mission, will then exclaim: "Behold the justice of God to a people ever Catholic and ever faithful!"

May God, who has entrusted to you this noble and glorious mission, ever keep you in His grace, so that you may fulfil His designs, and in the end come to the reward of your sainted forefathers.

PHILIPPSVILLE, ONT.

According to announcement, St. Patrick's day was celebrated with all due pomp and solemnity by the Irishmen and friends of Irishmen of Leeds County at Philippsville. From early morn the sturdy yeomanry, accompanied by their wives and children, began to pour into the little town. At 11:30 a.m., a procession was formed, headed by the St. Patrick's brass band, one of the best in Central Canada. In great numbers and in good order the people wended their way to the church where solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. C. H. Gathur. After communion the Rev. W. J. Keilly ascended the altar steps and read an appropriate and highly instructive essay upon Ireland, "the island of saints and of scholars." The Rev. gentleman was listened to with breathless attention, and different intervals during his remarks the delight of the audience would have manifested itself by applause, had not the sacredness of the edifice prevented such demonstration of approbation. After the address the procession re-formed and proceeded to Hart's Hotel where a grand spread had been prepared, to which ample justice was done. The very obliging host made all at home in a most agreeable manner. After the usual toasts together with special bumpers to "Old Ireland" and "This Canada of ours" the light hearted "Sons of Erin" adjourned to Elgin, nearly 100 cutters forming in procession headed by the band. In Elgin the Irishmen were met by that prince of hosts, Patrick Brady. Once in his house you exclaim, "Can I take mine ease in mine inn?" The company sat down to a sumptuous repast. At 7 p.m., the party broke up. Happy to meet, sorry to part and happy to meet again. The band play "St. Patrick's Day," and all the crowd singing "God save the Queen." Before dispersing three cheers were given for the new Bishop elect, the Rev. Father O'Brien, who is regarded as one of the brightest lights among the Bishops of Canada.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT IN PERTH.

On St. Patrick's Day a very successful concert was held in the Town Hall, Perth. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Trustees of the Separate School, and the proceeds were applied towards paying off the debt on that institution. The programme, which was a most excellent one, was performed by the children of the Separate School, aided by several prominent amateurs. The Perth Brass Band was also present and discoursed pleasing music during the evening. The attendance was very large and the handsome sum of \$85 was netted as the proceeds of the evening's entertainment.

PEMBROKE.

At 10 o'clock a.m., a procession was formed at the St. Patrick's Literary Association room, as follows:—Brass Band of the Society, Banner of the Society, Members, Citizens' Banner, Citizens generally.

In this order, they proceeded to the Church, the band meantime discoursing some lively airs.—Being arrived there, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Faure, P.P., and a very eloquent sermon was also delivered by him.

After Mass, the procession re-formed, and returned to the Hall.

In the evening a grand Concert was given in the Music Hall, which was filled to overflowing.

LONDON.

The Sons of St. Patrick in London celebrated the anniversary of their patron Saint on Wednesday by religious observances and by a procession of the Young Irishmen and F. M. T. A. S. High Mass was performed in St. Peter's Cathedral, and an eloquent address on the character of the illustrious Saint was delivered by His Lordship Bishop Walsh. In the evening a concert was held in the cathedral, and a lecture delivered by Father Kilroy, of Stratford, on "Ireland in the olden time."

PICTON.

The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint passed off very quietly in Picton. In the morning the Catholics of the town and country repaired to their church, where High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Brennan, P.P., after which the Rev. gentleman delivered a very eloquent discourse on the life of St. Patrick, dwelling on the piety and zeal he displayed by our patron saint in the conversion of Ireland from paganism to Christianity, and also the steadfast manner in which the Irish people have, through persecutions and poverty, held on to the divine faith that was imparted to them by that noble saint. The Rev. gentleman exhorted his hearers to live good temperate lives, shewing up to his hearers the many miseries that were brought upon the Irish people through the evils of intemperance.

It was expected that the Rev. H. Brettargh, P.P. of Trenton, would deliver a lecture in the evening on the "Bible," but the impassable state of the roads prevented him from appearing; and the lecture was postponed until after Easter, to the great regret of many who had come from a distance to hear the very distinguished lecturer.—Con.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the True Witness:— For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood.—Mr. T. McGovern. Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald. Ste. Brigide.—Mr. W. Donnelly. Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney. Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans. Erinville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

We are in receipt of Nos. 15 and 16 of La Creme de la Creme, a collection of Music for advanced players. Published Monthly, by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. Annual Subscription, \$4; single copies, 50 cents. Contents of number 15: Lucia di Lammermoor, Fantasie, by Spindler; Cœur Dame, Salon Polka, by Lichner; La Passione, Melodia, by Coop; Murmuring Rivulet, Fantasie, by Dom. The following are the contents of number 16: Fairy Festival, Morceau de Salon, by G. D. Wilson; Song of the Quail, Morceau, by Ch. Toss; Tannhauser, Reminiscences, by F. Spindler; Marie, Nocturne, by H. Richards. Any single one of the above in sheet music, would cost the price of one number, which contains four, and can be had for the small sum of 50 cents. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND PARK.—In answer to the letter from the Militia Department, complaining that the city had not fulfilled its agreement with the Government in regard to St. Helen's Island, Mr. Glickmeyer, the city clerk, has written to Ottawa, stating that the city was doing all in its power to keep within the conditions of the lease.

BURGLARY.—Respecting the robbery from the premises of Mr. D. Lyons, it seems that an entry was effected through a window in the rear, by forcing off the shutters and breaking two large panes of glass. About 20 of the finest overcoats in the establishment and three dozen of undershirts were taken. The coats were of the following size: 38, 40 and 42. There were black, blue and brown overcoats in the lot stolen. A cash box containing \$6.12 was also appropriated. Mr. Lyons' loss will amount to \$360.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Francois Des Rosches about 40 years of age, was walking on the Grand Trunk line near the Mountain street crossing Monday afternoon, and an engine coming up at the time, the driver whistled several times, but without being heard by Des Rosches, who kept along evidently in a deep stupor. When the engine was within a few feet of him the unfortunate man turned round and jumped off, but fell in the attempt, throwing out his right arm across the rail when the wheel of the engine went over it, bruising it very badly. Rosches was taken without delay to the General Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm above the elbow. Dr. Koddick skillfully performed the operation.

A sad accident occurred at Aylmer on Saturday. A girl named Mary Pops, 17 years of age, saw her little brother, who had been playing on the ice, fall into the water; she at once ran down to pull him out, and in doing so, was herself drawn in, when she told her brother to get on her back and shout, which he did, at the same time pushing her under the ice. When taken out, life was extinct. Daniel Knapp, a resident of Hampton, died suddenly on Saturday from apoplexy, brought on by the effects of the sudden news of the death of his son.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Eganville, D. B., 4; Longue Point, L. D., 1; Stockwell, E. McG., 1.50; Claudeboye, J. L., 2; St. Bonaventure, Rev. P. N. T., 2; Thameville, M. B., 5; Chamblay, C. T. F., 2; Lennoxville, M. L. C., 2; Perkins, J. F., 2.25; Henmore, J. F., Jr., 2; Everton, J. J. K., 2; Rawdon, J. C., 2. Per Rev. J. M. St. Raphael, D. M. C., 2. Per F. D. Renfrow—Mount St. Patrick, P. M., 1.50. Per J. M. Quebec—J. L., 4; J. F., 2; J. L., 2; J. E., 2; J. A., 2; M. B., 2; Rev. J. P. S., 2; O. C., 2; Rev. B. A., 3; Per D. W. Lindsay—M. M., 2; P. M., 2. Per J. O' B. Inverness—J. G., 2.50; M. M., 2. Per P. L. Escott—Gananoque, D. B., 1.50; F. X. L., 1.50. Per J. C. H. Read—Belleville, W. M., 2; Hastings, J. S., 2. Per J. N. Kingston—J. S., 1; Bailton, J. O' B., 2. Per J. B. McM., Lochiel—Lochivar, R. D., 2. Per F. L. E. Kingsbridge—G. M. C., 2. Per P. C. Tweed—Self, 1; J. W., 1; J. F., 2; J. G., 2; Madoc, J. C., 2; Marysville, C. S., 2.

Died.

In this city on the 27th ult., Joanna Butler, beloved wife of John Heagerty aged 43 years.—R. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table listing market prices for various goods including peas, rye, apples, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, grain, meat, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

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

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MCGOVERN, SON OF Edward McGovern, of Glasgow, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years afterwards, to Mary McGarr, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES MCGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

Advertisement for THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation for the Election of Officers-Bearers for the ensuing Twelve Months, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, (Corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets), on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th of April, at 8 p.m. SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Sec.

The Recording Secretary will be in attendance from SEVEN o'clock P.M., to receive the dues of members desirous of taking part in the Election for Office-bearers.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 6th of April, at EIGHT o'clock, sharp.

A full attendance of the members of the Society and friends to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland is earnestly requested as matters of importance will be laid before the meeting. P. J. COYLE, Sec.

Advertisement for THE HARP MAGAZINE, published by P. Callaghan, Montreal. Price \$1.00 per year.

Advertisement for JOHN BURNS, Plumber, Gas and Steamfitter, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, Hot Air Furnaces, &c. 675 Craig Street.

SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1866, and its AMENDMENTS. In the matter of ROBERT MCINTOSH, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants Exchange Building, in the said City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the Fourth day of May, A.D. 1875, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of examining the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. An Insolvent. Montreal, 29th March, 1875. 33-2

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FUTURE WORK IN PARLIAMENT.—What labours will occupy the National Assembly now that the debate on the Constitutional Laws are ended it is not easy to say. There is the important law on Superior Education, a few points of detail still remain to be discussed and settled, but they are of secondary importance. The matter disposed of, no doubt the question of dissolution will come next for consideration. But the Assembly cannot possibly dissolve before August. The election of the members of the new Senate will take place in July, and the general election in September.

PERE MONSIEUR AT NOTRE DAME.—The Lenten sermons in the Cathedral of Paris this year are remarkable and well-merited success. Vast crowds repair to Notre Dame every Sunday to hear Pere Monsieure. Officers of the army, monks, Deputies, journalists, savants, and magistrates, throng the church. By twelve o'clock noon the vast nave of the basilica is filled with an attentive audience, who do not go away disappointed. The orator's style is clear and rapid, his diction pure and brilliant, and his action unstudied. Pere Monsieure is following out the theological plan which he laid down in his Lenten discourses of 1873, comprising the exposition of Catholic dogma; the existence of God; Perfection; the Life of God; &c. Such were the vast topics then selected by the Father; and they were handled with a breadth of view, and clearness of explanation, and a richness of illustration that rendered attractive the most abstract portions of theological science. This year he has descended from the heights of metaphysics to treat of a subject accessible to ordinary minds—Creation. There he encounters the two objects of his long life study—Revelation and Science, these twin giants whom a modern thought has placed in conflict, but who will assuredly come to an agreement at last. The orator's thesis is—"The universe has come from God, and it has come in the manner asserted by Scripture." Pere Monsieure, on this subject goes back to Chao—formless, mute, and dark as Science and the Bible represent it. Then he describes the measureless process of its clanking up or unravelling, *dehousissement*—the separation into its component elements. At first there is universal night, silence, and confusion; then all at once illumination darts through the mysterious abyss. It is the fiat lux of the Genesis—the leading feature of all the cosmogonies of antiquity. Soon movement commences, a rain of stars spreads itself throughout space. Matter is organized, and life progresses till it ascends from the inert mass to man—the resting place of the Almighty's labour, and the final term of the marvels of science. From the rapt silence of the auditor; it might be seen how their minds were carried away, by the preacher's eloquence. From the three sermons already delivered on the three last Sundays there can be no question but that the Lent in 1875 will be memorable in the annals of the French pulpits and of Christian eloquence.

The Paris correspondent of the Bursell's Echo du Parlement asserts that a conspiracy against Marshal MacMahon's life has been discovered. The person who was to murder the Marshal has been arrested. He had already been engaged in conspiracy against Napoleon III., and became afterwards an agent of the Imperial police.

The Pays gives an account of a "Schismatical interment," which recently took place at Saignelegier. The deceased woman had received the last rites from a faithful priest, and firmly declared her desire for Christian burial. In spite of that fact, her husband insisted on the funeral being after the schismatical form. None of the woman's relations would attend, and of the twenty persons who assisted at the funeral ten were officials.

The Pays has again fallen under the ban of the French Government for remarking that, no matter what the Republicans do or leave undone, "that which is inevitable will come to pass"—a broad hint as to the rising hopes of the Bonapartists.

SPAIN.

The Journal de Debats, commenting on the proposed levy of another 70,000 men "to conquer Don Carlos," says that "these levies are always attended with great inconvenience of furnishing the enormous contingents to the Carlists."

The Times Madrid correspondent says the Alfonso troops are hopeless, helpless, worn-out, and bewildered, and that the "game is altogether in the Carlists' hands."

Of the war the telegrams do not afford us much information. General Basols has been appointed provisionally to General Morion's command, which looks as though some hopes that the latter will return were still entertained; General Terrores has been made Chief of the Staff of the Northern Army; five Carlist battalions with two guns are said to have been repulsed with loss in an attack on Monte Avril, near Bilbao; and 300 Navarrese are stated to have deserted from the Carlists, five of them being captured and shot. The fortifications of the line of the Arga has been completed, and some of the generals who have returned to Madrid (qu. Laserna and Moriones?) are said to have expressed great confidence about the future in consequence of the strength of the positions which the army occupies. The Countess of Girgenti, the eldest sister of King Alfonso, and widow of the King of Naples's fourth brother, has left Paris for Madrid in order to do the honours of her brother's Court.—*Tablet*.

All active operations in Navarre, on the side of the National troops, have been suspended until the arrival from Cuba of General Coucha, who is, it seems, really to have the chief command. There has been more fighting before Bilbao, and it is described as serious, though the Carlist despatches and the Madrid telegrams at first sight gave a very different account of it. The former say that the garrison of Bilbao made a sortie and were repulsed, the latter, on the contrary, assert that seven Carlist battalions attacked, and were eventually beaten, the disputed positions having been thence taken by them and thence re-taken by the garrison. It would appear, however, that both accounts are true, the sortie having taken place on the 23rd against some batteries which the Carlists had established, and having been repulsed with loss from the third line of the Carlist entrenchments, whereas the unsuccessful Carlist attack was made on the following day.—*ib*.

The Spanish Government has been getting itself into small difficulty by sending a letter announcing the accession of the King to Prince Charles of Roumania, and the Porte has protested against this treatment of its vassal as an independent Sovereign, and delayed its recognition of King Alfonso till explanations should have been furnished. Matters were made rather worse by the report that the Roumanian reply was to be sent to Madrid by a special Envoy, and the Turkish Government is said to have communicated with the Powers which signed the Paris firman, stating that "the execution of this design might lead to serious complications between the Porte and Roumania." But as the Madrid papers state that the Spanish Envoy at Constantinople has offered full explanations, which we may suppose to be equivalent to apology of some kind, it is probable that the whole affair may be considered settled. "What the Spaniards say is that it has been the custom to make such announcements through the Spanish Consul at Bucharest, and that, as there is at present no Spanish Consul there, the Minister at Vienna made it in his place.—*ib*.

GERMANY.

It will be interesting to our readers, now that the most important questions are constantly being

brought forward, to understand the constitution of the Landtag, and we accordingly give the following trustworthy particulars:—

The total number of members is 432; and they are divided into different parties as follows:— 1. National Liberal Party, 170; 2. Centre (Catholic Party), 88; 3. Progress, 70; 4. Free (Conservative) Party, supporting the Government in everything, 34; 5. New (Conservative) Party, supporting the Government in most things, 24; 6. Poles (agreeing in religious questions with the Centre), 17; 7. Old Liberal Party, 4; 8. Old Conservative Party, 6; 9. Belonging to no Party, 19.

As for their religious belief they are computed as follows:— 1. Lutherans (3 in the centre), 195; 2. Reformists, 2; 3. Mennonite, 1; 4. Catholics, 112; 5. Old Catholics, 1; 6. State Catholic, viz., Catholic defender of the "rights" of State in ecclesiastical matters, 1; 7. Jews, 2; 8. Having no definable creed, 118.

How hostile the majority of that assembly is to the very fundamental principles of religion, may be understood from these two facts; in the session February 16th, a member of the Centre or Catholic party proclaimed it "to be the greatest freedom to submit to the King of Kings." The Government parties greeted that assertion with laughter. In the session February 18th, Dr. Windthorst, of the Centre declared that "the Catholic population felt themselves compelled to solicit because they are Catholics, so much the more the assistance of Heaven." That remark was likewise greeted with laughter. Dr. Windthorst addressing the opposite parties, asked them: "Is it these things that you find ridiculous?" He was answered by a unanimous "Yes." "Well," replied he, "I am glad to know that the 'Liberal' party laughs at such things."

A notification issued by the Minister for Public Affairs to the police-officers, declares, that the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, and other confraternities, pursue political aims. And why this? Because "their members recite prayers, that God may restore the Temporal Power of the Pope, and put a speedy end to religious persecution!"

How unjust and violent against the Church is the present Prussian legislation, may be gathered from the subsequent Bill, which the Old-Heretic Deputy, Dr. Petri, brought in, "on the rights of Old-Catholic congregations regarding church property." The bill, which was supported by 144 members, runs as follows:—

Sec. 1. If a considerable number of members of a Catholic congregation join the Old-Catholic communion, the following regulations are to be observed regarding church property:—

Sec. 2. The Old-Catholic congregation has the right to participate in the church, the sacred vessels, and the churchyard. If there are more churches, chapels, &c., a re-distribution may take place. If the greater number of the parishioners have joined the Old-Catholic community, then the latter has the right to use the church at the usual hours of service and if there are more churches, to use the principal church.

Sec. 3. If a parsonage joins the Old-Catholic community, he retains and enjoys his benefice. When the benefice becomes vacant, the case of Sec. 2. occurs, i.e., the benefice is to be assigned to the Old-Catholic community. If there are several benefices, both communities may, when a vacancy has taken place, partake of them according to the number of members.

Sec. 4. The Old-Catholic communion partakes in the same proportion, in all Church property. If the Old-Catholics constitute a parish, and the greater number of members has joined them, the whole property can be transferred to the Old-Catholic congregation. In this case its management also belongs to this congregation.

Sec. 5. The aforesaid regulation concern not only Old-Catholic parishes, but also those Old-Catholic societies, which are formed for the exercise of religion, and are acknowledged by the State.

Sec. 6. The acknowledgment of Old-Catholic societies belongs to the "Ober-president." He also disposes of the mode, the extent, and the exercise of the rights, which (according to Sec. 2-5.) belong to the Old-Catholic communities. From the "Ober-president's" decision, an appeal to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs may be made.

There are three paragraphs more regarding some details, and providing for the due execution of these laws. For us it is sufficient to call the attention of our readers to the point that, according to the principles of the Church, churches, sacred vessels, and all holy things, are consecrated, when used by an excommunicated priest, and can no longer be employed until the consecration be renewed. So that the above mentioned laws are equivalent to the complete exclusion of Catholics from their own churches and Church-property.

The Prussian province of Posen can now boast of a second Kubezak. A certain priest named C. Kick, having left the diocese of Breslau without permission of his bishop, and so incurred excommunication, accepted the Provostship of Kaehme in the Diocese of Posen, which was offered to him by the Government. On February the 1st, some ten ecclesiastics assembled at Kaehme, together with the "Landrath" and the Commissary of the district. The "Landrath" posted half the crew round the churchyard to keep back the people, whilst with the rest he proceeded to the "installation" of the new Provost. The Dean, having encountered them at the church, stopped their passage. He reminded the "Landrath" of there being two distinct powers, Civil and Ecclesiastical. He asked M. Kick for his transfer-papers from the diocese of Breslau, and his Act of Nomination to that Provostship. Kick answering said he had none. The "Landrath" added that there was no need of such documents, the Government appointment being quite sufficient. The Dean again asked M. Kick if he acknowledged the Council of Trent? On his replying in the affirmative, the Dean further asked, if he had fulfilled the prescriptions of its statutes. He then went on to remind him of the consequences of what he was to do, and concluded by saying: "Sir I request you to give up your design, and not to usurp that benefice against the prescriptions of the Church." Kick remaining silent, the Landrath declared his silence to be a sufficient proof that he thought not of offering. In spite of the Dean's protestation, the apostate priest, and after him his armed escort, then forced their way into the church. Then the Dean, putting on his surplice and stole, took the Blessed Sacrament out of the Tabernacle, and carried it away amidst the tears of the multitude, who, obedient to his directions, had remained all that time in sorrowful silence before the church. So was the sacrifice accomplished.—*Catholic Times*.

SWITZERLAND.

The Catholic Cantons of Switzerland according to the *Vaterland*, have resolved to address to the Cantons of Berne and Geneva a dignified and amicable Confederal Note, calling their attention to the harsh treatment experienced by their Catholic brethren, and urging a more equitable line of conduct in their regard; on the grounds that otherwise the Confederation may be injured.

A Berne correspondent writes that the Benedictines of Notre Dame de la Pierre, are about to establish themselves at Dollé in France to which they have been warmly invited. If that be true Porrentruy will have an excellent Catholic college at its very gates, and the Old Heretics will be baffled.

BOLD ATTACKS OF SWISS CATHOLICS.—From the *Libera* (Fribourg) of this day week, we learn that on the previous day, there was held at the Gasino, Berne, a grand reunion of Catholics to consider the state of their affairs. The *cure* of Berne (M. Perroux), accompanied by the president of the Fran-

ciscans at Fribourg, took part in the proceedings. The Catholic Club of Fribourg also sent a deputation to the meeting in testimony of their sympathy with their faithful though persecuted brethren. The object of the reunion was to protest against the action of the Federal Council in robbing the Catholics of their church at Berne, and to name a committee to watch over Catholic interests. The protest, which was read to the meeting by M. Amiet, *avocat* of Soleure, was a powerful document and was accepted with unanimity. The committee members, proposed by the *cure* and M. Schneider, were chosen with unanimity. The good *cure* then protested against the calumnies published by the *Agence Havas* and despatched to the newspapers; he explained what had been his real conduct in the matter, and it was approved of—he had not been, he said, led to prison in consequence of what he did it was through no fault of his; the robbers had stolen the keys from him by violence, and he protested against the act in the presence of his brethren. Canon Schorderet, Father Kleiser (well-known in connection with the Apostolate of the Press), and M. Amiet addressed this meeting in powerful speeches, which were frequently and loudly applauded.

ITALY.

The King's Attorney-General in Turin, Commendatore A. Armissoglio, laid before the Court of Appeal in that city, upon the 2nd of January, 1875, a report, which was printed by order of the Court—*per deliberazione dell' Eccellentissima Corte*. The Attorney-General, in this report, notices the fact that the great majority of criminals in Italy are of the male sex. The prisons are, he says, full of men, while the churches are full of women. In the *case di pena*, or houses of correction, in all Italy, are 14,410 men, but only 1,220 women. Speaking of 1,204 persons arranged before the Court, he says,—"Of these 1,204 of evil has respected the gentle sex, for of the 1,204 only 86 are women, while the male culprits number 1,118. And what must we say concerning this enormous difference? I shall not attempt to account for it. I will say merely that the churches are full and the prisons are almost empty of women. The law, as Lamarine has written, loses much of its majesty and power when reduced to the mere expression of the will of man, and when that sentiment is not preserved which raises obedience to the all-potent sphere of conscience, making it ascend to God. For a conscience without God is a tribunal without a judge. A little then, of religion, and a little of sound morals would very well fill the void created within the minds and hearts of those youths whom people would wish to nourish with industrial teachings only." The Attorney-General then proceeds to classify the 1,118 males sent for trial, and finds that nearly one-half of them, or 499, were artisans or workmen, accused chiefly of crimes against property, and very many of them under 20 years of age. To the peasant or contadino class belonged 407 individuals, accused chiefly of crimes against the person caused by drunkenness or sudden impetus of passion. Ninety-seven servants in private houses or houses of business were accused of theft. One hundred and twenty-six individuals arranged for "offences against the public faith" or against the public administration were merchants or professional men, or public officials, or "agents of the public force."

The present masters of Rome seem, however, to be blind to the warnings conveyed by the experience of the last twenty years in North Italy, and will, probably, pay no heed to the reasonings of the Turin Attorney-General. In spite of the remonstrance of Lamarmora chaplains have been discontinued in the army, the soldiers have been discouraged from attending Mass, and if they wish to approach the Sacrament of Penance they ask permission of the clergymen to make their confession in the sacristies to avoid the risk of being seen by an officer to kneel at the confessionals in the churches. In colleges and higher schools religious teaching has been systematically neglected. The Minister of Public Instruction has prepared a Bill for Universities and Lyceums, and upper schools, according to which the employment of spiritual Directors will be formally discontinued, while in the primary schools the teaching of the Catechism is to be omitted from the curriculum. Thus the new generation will be educated with even less than the little of religion and sound morals which Signor Armissoglio asserts to be indispensable for maintaining the efficacy of the laws. The clergy are forbidden to keep schools unless they take out a patent from the State, and the Minister of Public Instruction threatens to close all seminaries where priests presume to teach without his license and inspection. Garibaldi may in the Corra or elsewhere denounce Catholicism as *effete superstition*, and the *Capital* may blaspheme Christ, while the Government sets the agents of the Questura to watch Lenten preachers, in order to find pretence to imprison them. Soon perhaps it will be necessary to turn the churches into goals to accommodate the increasing numbers of criminals. The prisons in Rome are over crowded. According to the report on the Budget the number of persons confined in Italian prisons is no less than 80,610. It was stated lately in the Chamber of Deputies that 386 individuals in the prisons of Messina were confined in rooms which ought not to contain eighty, and where of course the closeness of the air was stifling and the fetor horrible. To this statement Cantelli, the Home Minister, made this reply:—"The Government has tried in various ways to succeed in improving the conditions of the prisons of Messina. Different projects were formed, and if none of them, up to the present, has been carried into effect, it was from want of the necessary funds or from other difficulties connected with the selection of the localities and choice of projects. Government will endeavour to adapt one of these projects and carry it into execution whenever the means shall be forthcoming. If what has taken place in Palermo be a fair sample of what is about to be done elsewhere it may be expected that Church accommodation in Italy will be diminished, while prison and barrack accommodation will be increased. Within the last fourteen years of so-called liberty in Palermo twenty-three churches in that city were closed against worshippers. Of these three-and-twenty churches some, according to the *Stella Cattolica*, are to be pulled down (one to make room for a theatre), others are changed into barracks, post-offices, store-houses, or magazines, and one, that of Montevergini, has been made a court of azzize, while that of the Most Holy Crucifix of Lucca serves as a factory of Corks. The Church of the Seven Angels has been turned into a lodge of Freemasons.—*London Tablet*.

EXTRAORDINARY HOAX.—On Tuesday a paragraph headed "Rescue of a Young Lady from a Windsor Convent" was inserted by several of our contemporaries. This was followed by another on Wednesday, headed "Strange Conduct in a Convent," which gave a detailed account of an application made by a firm of solicitors to the Mayor of Windsor for summonses against certain persons for violently entering a convent and abducting a young lady. Inquiry made by a Windsor correspondent shows both stories to be fabrications. No application of the kind mentioned has been made to the Mayor of Windsor.

An Old Topper in Louisville, Ky., attributes the devastating floods in Louisville to the woman's crusade. "I allers were afraid of water," he says; "too much of it, very dangerous." Marysville, California, is experimenting with an ordinance requiring all boys to be absent from the street at eight o'clock each evening, and it is said to be working favorably.

A young man has invented a ten-barrelled shotgun and the face of the small boy who did it. Know it was loaded is fairly radiant with a hideous leer of satisfaction.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Eppe & Co, Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co, manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

TALENT WITH TURKEY.—A serious embroglio in our relations with the Divan has arisen, as follows: Sarkis Mianian, who has for many years acted as the resident agent in Turkey for the sale of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's medicines, driven by the increase of his business to a necessity for more room, built his warehouse in Constantinople several stories higher, after having obtained the necessary permit from the authorities. The Imams of a neighboring mosque, which overlooked the premises demanded a large present in money, which was refused. They then applied to the Grand Vizier, for the enforcement of an obsolete law, which had been disregarded two hundred years, requiring him to take down the building to eighteen feet, which was granted, and they commenced the work of demolition. Mianian then applied to the American Minister, who notified the Supreme Porte that American property could not be thus trifled with, and that the demolition must cease. Then commenced the usual course of Mussulman protraction and promises, but no real result. Finally Minister Morris informed them that if their deprecations continued, he should order the U. S. ships of war to enter the Bosphorus and Messrs. Ayers' medical warehouse would not be alone roofless. A stroke of his pen could have laid the whole city under the sweep of American cannon, backed by men who are not schooled in the lessons of fear. This brought them to their senses and speedy redress. Mianian has now arrived in this country, to present the case to our State Department for indemnity. At length it is something to say among the peoples of the earth—"I am an American citizen!"—*Columbia Republican*.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES OANIRRY, of KillmacThomas, Parish of Ballyvaheen, Co. Waterford, who last heard of was living near Montreal, Canada; His sister would be glad to hear from him. Address—Mrs. BANCROFT HANWAY No. 1 Foundry Place, Albany, N.Y. [28-3

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EAST INDIA HEMP, And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it positively cures consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

St. Mary's Church, Allegheny City, Pa., Nov. 10, 1874.

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Yours truly, REV. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B., 87 Washington Street.

CHINA GROVE, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1874.

Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excels everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C., Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874.

Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9 worth of the Hemp.

WM. HUNT, North High Street. P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

W. H. DECHERD, Franklin, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1874.

Send three more bottles of your consumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes.

J. M. BRATTON. DEEP RIVER, POWESHOCK, IOWA, Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured.

JACOB THOUT. N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address, CRANDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

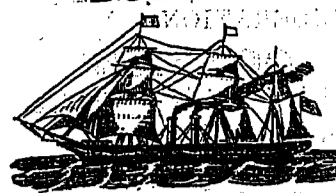
A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES!

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT, THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE. SIGHT, Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. BY ASPERG, ROSE, & SON, 27 NASSAU ST. N.Y. Send your address to us, Mailed, Free. (Send your address to us, Mailed, Free.)

Agents Wanted

DR. J. BALL & CO., C. O. BOSTON, No. 11 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

DOMINION LINE.



This Line is composed of the following first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built steamships, and is intended to per-

form a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in Summer, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in Winter:—

MONTREAL.....3250 Tons (Building)
DOMINION.....3200 " Capt Bouchette
ONTARIO.....3200 " Capt French
VIKSBURG.....2509 " Capt Roberts
TEXAS.....2500 " Capt Mellon
MISSISSIPPI.....2350 " Capt Launson
QUEBEC.....2200 " Capt Bennett
St. Louis.....1824 " Capt Reid

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepared Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.

Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers. The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail from Boston as follows:—

QUEBEC.....10th April
From Quebec:—
DOMINION.....6th May
MISSISSIPPI.....13th "
ONTARIO.....20th "
QUEBEC.....27th "
MEMPHIS.....3rd June
TEXAS.....10th "
VIKSBURG.....17th "

Rates of Passage:—
Cabin.....\$60
Steerage.....24

THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada. For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal and Dolzous, or C. Brown; in Paris to H. Genestal and Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kelle, 18 Sanctansplads; in Bergen to Michael Kronn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 Frenchchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to F. H. Main & Montgomery, Harvey Buildings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court. April 2, '75

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (Near G. T. R. Depot), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191 MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO. REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative,) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal,) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical,) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

For any one Review.....\$4 00 per annum.
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CLUBS. A discount of twenty percent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on. To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the get-up of the club.

PREMIUMS. New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, May 1, '74

P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's), MONTREAL.

MYLES MURPHY, COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, OFFICE AND YARD: 135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL. All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27]

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted.—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52]

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, Private and Family Recipes Accurately Dispensed. (None but the Purest Drugs and Chemicals used.) E. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Between Murray and Mountain Streets,) Montreal.

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, AT O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, No. 269, Notre Dame Street.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE. AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE, opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & LaGauchetiere Sts.) SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish. IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

JAMES M'INTYRE, BOTTLE OF MOLSON'S FINE ALES & PORTER (All Orders Promptly attended to.) At No. 21 AYLMER STREET, MONTREAL.—[24-14]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES DICKINSON, of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, on the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the administration of the business generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 11th March, 1875.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 16 St. James Street MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of GEORGE L. GEEN, the younger, and WILLIAM GEEN, as well individually as having been Co-partners under the name and firm of GEEN and BROTHER, Shoe Manufacturers. Insolvents. The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are hereby notified to meet at the place of business of said late firm, Number Four, Dollard Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the Fifth day of April next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. And a Meeting of Creditors is hereby called to meet at the same place, on the said day and date, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and approving a sale of the entire estate and effects, in one lot, in terms of section forty-one of said Act. JAMES RIDDELL, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 16th March, 1875. 32-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of Dame JANE THEODORA WISEMAN, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique and Trader, wife of Edward Spalding, of the same place, Trader, duly separated from her said husband as to property, an Insolvent. A first and final Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. RIDDELL & EVANS, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, until Monday, the Fifth day of April next, after which dividend will be paid. JAMES RIDDELL, Assignee. Montreal, 18th March, 1875. 32-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of GEORGE CHAPMAN, DAVID TORRANCE FRASER and CHARLES DAVID TYLIE, all of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there as copartners, under the style and firm of CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLIE, Merchants and Traders, Insolvents. IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Insolvents have deposited in my Office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority of the said Creditors of the Insolvents representing three-fourths in value of their liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no objection to said Deed of Composition and Discharge be made to me in writing by a Creditor or Creditors, within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, I, the undersigned Assignee, shall proceed to act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge according to its terms and said Act. JAMES RIDDELL, Assignee. Montreal, 18th March, 1875. 32-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of DUNCAN BELL, Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his Creditors, and on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. DUNCAN BELL, By ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTT. 30-5 his Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. MARY ANN MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN EMERSON, of the same place, Fruit-dealer, and duly authorized to ester in justice for the purpose of this action, Plaintiff; vs. The said JOHN EMERSON, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action (en separation de corps et de biens) of separation from bed and board against the said Defendant. Montreal, 3rd December, 1874. MONK, BUTLER & CRUICKSHANK, Attorneys for Plaintiff

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ROBERT DAWES, of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, on the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the administration of the business generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 11th March, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 31-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of MARGUERITE DESMARAIS, Insolvent. On Saturday the seventeenth day of April next, A.D. 1875, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY, Attorneys ad litem for MARGUERITE DESMARAIS. Montreal, 3rd March, 1875. 31-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of ELZEARD MARTEL, An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Chs. Alb. Vilbon, Esq., of St. Jean Baptiste Village, Parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and they are notified moreover that a meeting of the creditors in this matter will be held at my Office, No. 6 St. James Street, at Montreal, on the ninth day of April next, at two o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the administration of the business generally. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee. Montreal, 9th March, 1875. 31-4

JONES & TOOMEY, PAINTERS, HAVE REMOVED TO 28 St. JOHN STREET (Corner of Notre Dame Street.) Where they are prepared to receive orders for HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, DECORATING, GLAZING, SIGN WRITING, WINDOW-SHADES, WIRE-SCREENS, GLASS-GILDING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &c. Sign Writing a Speciality.

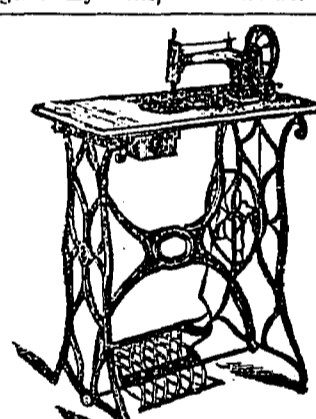
DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK.—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000.—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice.....6 per For sums over \$500 00 lent at short notice.....5 " For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months.....7 " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH Street. HEAD OFFICE: 385 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC:—22 St. JOHN STREET. TORONTO:—77 KING STREET. St. JOHN, N. B.:—32 KING STREET HALIFAX N. S.:—119 BARBINGTON STREET



SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch, 104 1/2 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors: SIR FRANCIS HINKS, G.B., K.C.M.G. A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. CHARLES S. BODIE, Jr., Esq. ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq. Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec. Montreal, Feb. 28, 1875.

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 1

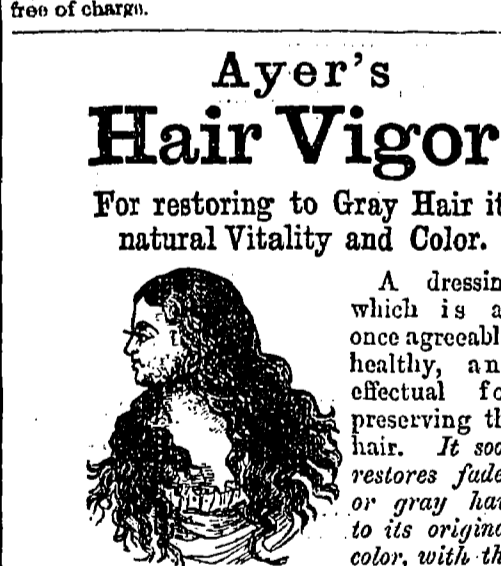
PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits.—Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Montreal, 1872.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoko and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address. MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

OWEN M'CARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from M'GILL Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. It wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor soda, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a graceful perfume.



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