

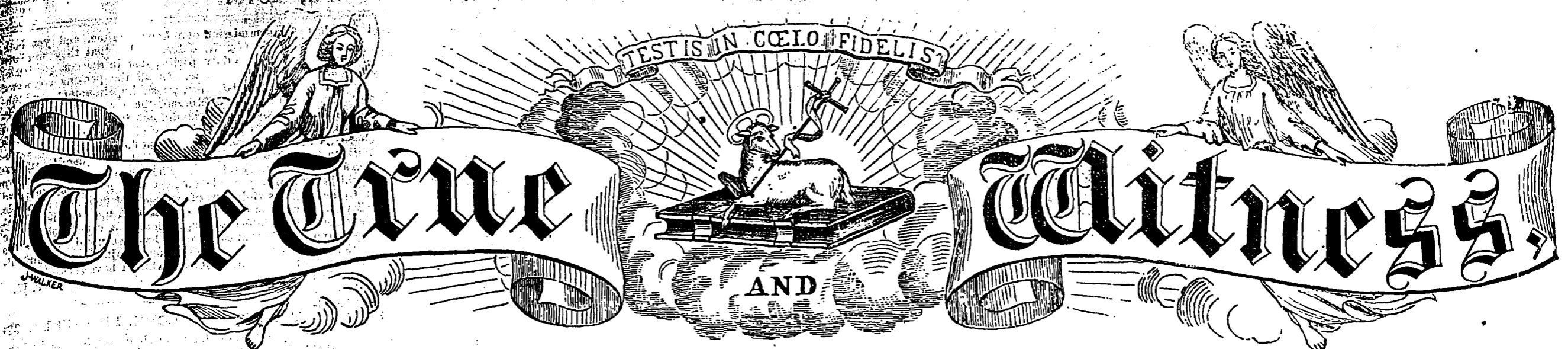
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



# The True Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

NO. 3.

**JUBILEE BOOK,**  
CONTAINING  
INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE,  
AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE  
STATION CHURCHES;  
To which is prefixed the Encyclical of  
**His Holiness POPE PIUS IX.**

For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

For the DIOCESE of LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

For the DIOCESE of HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON.

For the DIOCESE of OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL.

For the DIOCESE of ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWEENEY.

For the DIOCESE of ARICHAT, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MCKINNON.

For the DIOCESE of MONTREAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET.

EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK.

Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 \$5

D. & J. SALLIER & CO.,  
275 Notre Dame Street,  
Montreal.

**AVE MARIA.**

O Ave Maria! I pray unto thee,  
Thro' life and thro' death, be thou ever beside me,  
Ever, O Virgin! do thou pray for me,  
To Jesus for faith to protect and guide me,  
That here I may walk in the narrow pathway  
Which leads to eternity's never-ending day,  
When the clouds of the evening shall lower around me,  
And earth, like a mirage, is fading away  
From my sight, and the shadow of death shall surround me,  
And all that is mortal to decay,  
Oh! then, dearest Mary! my Mother most mild!  
Receive to thy heart thy poor, wayward child!

When the cold hand of death shall be laid on my heart,  
To stay its pulsations, to stop its emotion,  
And to tell me the moment has come to depart,  
Be thou shining near me, O Star of the Ocean!  
When I stand on eternity's never ending shore,  
O Ave Maria! thy aid I implore!  
When the arrows of death shall afflict me with pain  
And my sins shall surprise me, O Mary! I pray  
For thy intercession, to wipe out each stain.  
From my soul, as she yields up her dwelling of clay,  
In the dark hour of dread, which precedes the cold grave,  
O Ave Maria! thy blessing I crave!

### THE LAST DAYS OF CARTHAGE; OR A SISTER OF FABIOLA. AFTER THE MANNER OF THE FRENCH.

CHAPTER V.—THE CONSPIRACY.

Some days after the scene which we have just described, two men were in close interview in a house near by and were meditating upon the means of executing a scheme which they had already formed. Tertullian, as we have already remarked, had met the High Priest of Carthage issuing forth from the temple accompanied by his attendants. As soon as he saw this worshipper of the false gods, he had cast upon him a look of supreme contempt and indignation. Olympian (the High Priest) was not slow to remark it. He felt profoundly humbled, but knowing the celebrity of the Christian Priest, he thought proper to disguise his sentiments and bear in silence the indignity of the affront. But he nourished in his heart a burning desire for vengeance, and only waited for a favorable moment, which he knew would not be far distant.

At this period, Christianity was making great progress in Africa. It was opposed by the researches of science, and the sayings of oracles, which the heathens regarded as dogmas emanating from the gods. Morality was at its lowest ebb, and this conflicted strongly with the purity and austere discipline of the Christian religion. Persecution had sought to stifle it in its birth, but the germ was divine, and the blood that was made to flow, only served to give sap and vigor to the tender plant. Thus the Church increased in number and strength, while the old religion, wasted and decrepit, was protracting its miserable existence. The gods of the Pantheon were almost deserted, and the smoke of incense arose from its altars, scarcely accompanied by a single prayer. Something was wanting to restore vitality to its cold and inanimate form, and to establish its impotent priapicogony. The disease was recording its vital and it was necessary to apply some remedy, and what was better to accomplish this than the barbarous games of the amphitheatre, the roar of hungry lions, and the blood of martyrs flowing in the arena?

Carthage had been visited by the Apostles at an early age. A few poor slaves at first formed their Church. Afterwards families of high standing en-

tered into their ranks, and many of the nobles did not disdain to follow in their footsteps. Not only in the City but in the neighboring provinces Churches were erected and placed under the direction of pious Bishops. The Church of Carthage was the most flourishing of them all and had obtained the dignity of a metropolitan see. A century afterwards the primate could assemble three hundred Bishops from the provinces over which he exercised his jurisdiction.

Carthage was far distant from Rome and separated from it by a large expanse of water. Its laws and customs were different, and up to the present time it had not imbibed the persecuting spirit of the Roman people. The direful scenes which occurred in the arena of the Coliseum, had never been introduced in Carthage, nor were the Christians obliged to descend into the bosom of the Earth, as was the case in Rome, to consecrate their sacred mysteries in secret and in fear. Sometimes indeed the public opinion would break forth into bitter invectives against the Nazarenes, and the Senate, as a matter of form, would institute an investigation and issue sundry restrictions which would satisfy the people and at the same time leave to the Christians the free exercise of their worship. In every quarter of the town, there was a Christian Church, a sanctuary, an altar and a priest, and their worship was conducted in peace and tranquility. But wounded pride was soon to trouble their repose, and disturb this long peace.

There was a certain Jubal residing in Carthage at this time. He was possessed of considerable riches, and wielded a powerful influence among the nobles of this City. He was tall and well made, and attracted by his appearance the admiration of every one with whom he came in contact. His mind was cultivated and he might be said to have obtained the limits of that knowledge which would be necessary to fit him for the society of that age. His temper, however, was violent, and his anger once excited was almost implacable. He recognised the authority of no one to deflect him through the temptations of life, and left free to himself, he sought nothing but pleasure and amusement. He was but twenty-five years old and he had already drunk to the dregs the cup of criminal pleasure. He feared neither God nor man; once he had conceived the prospect of vengeance, he could not rest until he had carried it into execution, and where he could not accomplish this himself he had a slave who was always ready with his dagger to obey the injunctions of his master.

His father was acquainted with the father of Vivian, but it was rather courtesy that brought them together than feelings of true friendship. They were however, frequently in each others company, as they often invited young people to their banquets. Jubal had the opportunity of seeing Vivian before she had been married to Jarbas.

He was taken with her beauty the first moment he cast his eyes upon her. Her rich and elegant robes, set off with jewelled chains, served still more to enhance her natural charms. He sought a place by her side, and endeavored to draw her into a private conversation. But his style of converse, as well as the subject which he had chosen, was more suited to the houses of debauchery, which he frequented, than to the delicate and modest ears of Vivian. Vivian blushed with indignation, and casting at him a look of supreme contempt muttered through her trembling lips, "the lamb should not be near the wolf." She then arose and sat beside her mother. Jubal could scarcely restrain his rage, mingled feelings of shame and hatred left him unable to utter a single word. His lips trembled and grew livid, and in his impotent fury, all he could do was to cast a scowl of defiance at her, who, he imagined, had so deeply insulted him. He could stay no longer. He did not wish that any one should notice his confusion, so he withdrew quietly from the room, not however without a low murmur of imprecation upon Vivian.

"Vengeance! Ah! that word is sweet," exclaimed Jubal, when he had regained the street—"lamb! wolf! No one has ever wounded me with impunity, and by all the gods in Olympus, I will punish her for her audacity and impudence." His brow grew dark and his countenance assumed a fearful aspect as he thought of how he could bring his nefarious plan into execution. "Vengeance! what does that mean?" he muttered in a low tone—"It means the dagger—but no! her family is powerful and I might not escape the penalty of the law. But then the slave! he thought "can I trust him? Ah! that is the question! Put to the torture might he not confess? And the vengeance would not indeed be sweet when I should taste its sweetness within the iron bars of a public prison."

He directed his steps along the coast, and endeavored to cool his burning passions in the distractions which the beauty of the scenery would naturally afford. But all was in vain. The image of Vivian was ever before him. The defiant look and frown of indignation was still visible to him, and made him feel every moment still more keenly, the bitterness of the affront. "Curse that phantom," he exclaimed from time to time, "will it pursue me forever? Her words, I confess, have penetrated my soul, and will remain there like the poisoned barb of an arrow fixed in the heart." Thus he continued thinking over the conduct of Vivian, now trying to banish her image from his mind, and again exerting all his ingenuity, with a view to find out some safe means of taking his revenge. Finally a sudden idea struck him.

"By Juno! I have her," and a wild maniac laugh escaped his lips, as his whole frame shook in the exultation of his mendacious delight.

"What! How is that?" he hurriedly exclaimed an individual, just by his side, catching him familiarly by the arm.

"Ah, Tertullian! you surprised me. Glad to see you nevertheless, I have need of you. I know your talent in executing a delicate mission, and for this reason I would rather entrust it to you than to any other. Besides we are bound together by the indissoluble bond of a common religion; and are not tainted with the superstitious doctrines and infamous rites of a public malefactor. You know what I mean—we are worshippers of the gods, not Christians. Hence we are bound together by the ties of friendship, and expressed his readiness to do any favor for him, that lay in his power.

"Well listen. I am in love with Vivian—you know her—the daughter of Hanno, and I will have her at any price."

"Ah! I see your meaning now. I did not fully comprehend at first—well, it is enough. Can I be of any service in the matter?"

"Service? Immense service! But to make you understand the nature of my commission, I must go into detail. I met with her some time ago, and as we spent evenings together, what was more natural than that I should become enamored with her, especially as her gorgeous attire indicated the highest degree of opulence. It was, I assure you, a combination of riches and beauty, and you know that a compound of this sort forms a medicine by no means nauseous to swallow. Well, matters went on smoothly until I fancied the time had come to get more familiar. It will not take long to tell you the result. She grew indignant and put on those airs which women are wont to do when they quarrel with their lovers. Now the breach must be filled up and I want you to do it."

"By the gods! a delicate affair truly."

"Yes, I confess it is rather so, and it is for this reason that I have chosen you to act as mediator."

"All I can do, I will do—depend upon that, Jubal; but when shall I have to perform this duty which you have imposed upon me?"

"This very night. Go now, and bid the slave at the door tell her mistress that a stranger desires to speak with her on a matter of vital importance. When the lady comes to the door—begin without further preamble and say: Jubal begs pardon—that is—yes—and here he laughed ironically, while a savage grin played upon his lips. "Yes, Jubal begs pardon and seeks to be received once more. I can then see what temper she is in—if she has forgotten the scene that has passed, and if she has she will answer you mildly and tell you to convey to me the pleasing message of pardon. You know now your commission—execute it faithfully and well and by Olympian, you shall have your reward for— and dropping his voice into scarcely an audible sound—"revenge is sweet!"

Thermis failed, for on making known his commission, he was unceremoniously ushered to the door. He immediately directed his steps to the house of Jubal and communicated to him the result of his errand. He found him half intoxicated. When the latter heard that Vivian had refused to listen to his overtures, he exclaimed, "Wise! Wiser perhaps than she is conscious of—for as sure as Juno rides through the Elysian fields, I would have poisoned her!"

Thermis started. He had not understood the commission after all. He thought it better to say nothing further, and accordingly he took his departure with promises to meet again.

"About a week afterwards Jubal received a message from the High Priest, who thought to make use of him in executing his plans of vengeance. The Priest knew him intimately, and did not doubt for a moment but what he would find him an ardent and devoted auxiliary. He disguised his personal hatred toward Tertullian. His scheme was more cunningly devised. He was well aware that Jubal and Vivian were estranged from each other, and that there would be nothing more agreeable to Jubal, than to denounce her as professing a religion forbidden by the laws of the State. This done, persecution would begin, and then the blood of Tertullian would pay for the insult he had offered him at the gate of the temple.

"Jubal," he said as soon as he entered the room, "you know that the ancient religion of our fathers is on the decline. The gods that have protected Carthage; that have rendered it so glorious amongst all other kingdoms—that have given power to its arm and brought to its shores such luxury and opulence—these gods, I say, are now neglected and despised. Instead of the temples resounding with sacred chants, there is dreary silence, instead of their being crowded by our people, a sad and gloomy solitude reigns in their spacious halls. On days of solemnity how many victims were laid upon the altar? How many were there—there to accompany by their prayers, the smoke of sacrifice as it ascended before the Gods?"

"Have I come here," interrupted Jubal, flushed with anger, and rising from his seat. "Have I come here only to hear this ridiculous lamentation? What do I care if your gods are growing old? Besides, I have no power to restore to them their primitive youth and vigor. If they cannot defend themselves, they are worthy of the neglect and contempt, in which you say they are held by the people. As for me, I look upon Jupiter, Apollo and all of such sort of divinities as simple men who have departed this life and have gone to the shades. My god is pleasure; ignorance, superstition and fear have created all others."

A frown of indignation passed over the features of Olympian, but he thought it better to dissipate his feelings lest he might lose a valuable assistant.

"I am well aware, Jubal, that there are many who adhere to your opinion regarding our gods. Those who call themselves wise men and philosophers, have taken delight in making the world believe that they alone are possessed of the truth and that the rest of mankind are wandering in the mazes of error. To follow the current of public opinion, is not the road to celebrity. We are thus in danger of being overshadowed and lost to sight in the stream. The first step that must be taken in order to gratify ambition is to depart from the established theories of the age, and invent some new system, which will satisfy the curiosity of our ever changing crowd. But the evil has not been confined to people of the ordinary class, it has wrought its way into the highest society of our City, and I regret to add, into the body of our order. These latter sacrifices, because in so doing, they are acting in conformity with their temporal interests. I have often been discouraged, and grieved at the rapid progress of indifference amongst a people that before were so attached to the worship of the immortal gods. But lately another evil genius had crossed our path. A new religion, the work of an obscure Jew, condemned for his crimes, to the punishment of the cross, has appeared in our midst and aspires to reign over the entire world! It does not hide itself, and perform its rites in secret, but marches proudly forward, displaying danger and confident of final success. Perverts abound, and amongst the rest your mother!"

"Yes, you are right, my mother belongs to the new sect, nor does she keep it a mystery. Why

what do you think? she wanted me to join this new doctrine, with a view to effect a reformation in my manners, which she thought somewhat objectionable! poor woman! It could not be otherwise, for old age has come upon her and she feels already the infirmities of a long life. Her mind, I fancy, is somewhat impaired, and it was but natural that she should yield to the seductions of the new religion; she has however, only changed one superstition for another! But my dear friend let us come to the point. I have business of importance that calls me hence, and if you have anything very particular to say to me, please say it at once."

"I am not astonished," replied the aged Priest. "This is it with all impetuous youths. If you wish to depart, you can do so, but I was going to speak to you about Vivian, of that proud patrician, that, so deeply insulted you some days ago. However, we can put this off to another time, as I see you are anxious to rejoin your companions."

The name of Vivian made Jubal tremble. His breast heaved, and a wild expression, which would seem to indicate vengeance, glanced from his bloodshot eyes.

"Vivian," he muttered in a hoarse voice! "that hateful name! It arouses within me the worst passions of my nature, and makes me thirst for revenge, like the tiger yearning for the blood of its victim. But Olympian, why do you speak of her?"

"She is a Christian as well as your mother."

"I thought so from her haughty demeanor and contempt of me. I can see through this hypocritical sect, that forbids all pleasure and affects unlimited austerities."

"You hate Vivian, then?"

"Hate her! I do and my vengeance will prove it."

"She is a Christian, and what prevents you from having it at once. Denounce her to the authorities and then we shall soon see the law enforced that forbids the existence of false worship. We shall then see the Christians humbly approach our pagan altars and offer incense to the gods, or else be led to the arena to be torn to pieces by the teeth of infuriated lions. Perhaps amongst them Vivian."

"Olympian, you speak of denouncing Vivian to the Governor. Don't you know that the Governor is well aware that there are numbers of Christians in Carthage? But what does he care so long as they pay regularly the imposts prescribed by the law. You talk of persecution. Have not the Christians as much right to adore their crucified God, as you have to adore the gods of Olympus? You talk likewise of vengeance, but your plan is at once ridiculous and useless. I have my own plans and ideas, and if I desire to punish Vivian for her insolent conduct, I can do it and that without the assistance you would offer me."

Olympian retained his composure, though he was indignant at the disrespect which the young man had shown him. It was not prudent to remonstrate with him on this point, so he continued.

"You say you can do it. How is it that you have not been able to do anything yet?"

She is powerful in the protection of her family, as also in the valiant arm of her husband, whom in marrying the other day, she has preferred to you. She can now brave your impotent fury and treat you with the same contempt as one of her slaves!" The Priest here cast his acute eyes upon him, to watch the effect which his words had made upon him. It was not difficult to see that the arrow aimed by the wily Olympian had penetrated into the core. Jubal blushed to the temples and his lips trembled with indignation.

"She braves me?" he exclaimed. "She protected by her powerful house and by what? by her valiant husband! By all the gods that ever graced Olympus, I swear there will be blood shed in that powerful house before many days!"

"Take your revenge, Jubal—it is your due, but listen let me advise you. If you execute your threat perhaps you may buy your revenge at too high a price. Now look here. Vivian's husband appears to have yielded to the influence of a certain Tertullian, a Priest of that cursed sect, the Nazarenes. Before he departed for the army, he had several private conferences with him. On arriving at the camp he did not conceal that he had a leaning for the Christians, and now the soldiers are loud in their murmurs and express openly their indignation at the apostasy of their chief. It would be easy to work among such a crowd and Vivian once a widow—"

"It would be easier to sit like the blow!"

"You are right, Jubal, but passion in an ardent youth like you, is blind. I tell you again, have your revenge, but do not expose yourself to any danger. When Vivian is a widow, present yourself before her courageously and ask her in marriage a second time. If she rejects you a second time with disdain, then hesitate no longer. Accuse her of being a Christian, before the Governor and before the Senate. If it is necessary we can raise a crowd and stimulate them to repeat the Roman cry 'the Christians to the lions.' The blood of Vivian will then mingle with the sand of the arena."

If Jubal could have seen into the heart of the astute pontiff and have perceived the motives which incited him to give him the above advice, he would have in all probability rejected it with scorn. But he believed that the old man had really taken his interest in heart, and he was desirous of aiding him in his attempt to revenge the insult which Vivian had offered him. And when the idea of the amphitheatre, and of the arena flowing with the blood of his enemy presented itself to his mind, a ferocious joy took possession of him and his eyes moved rapidly in their sockets as if they were already feasting in anticipation on the horrors of the promised scene.

"Well, then," he exclaimed, "I agree to your plan, provided I can say that it was I who did the deed. By our immortal gods, I see already the crowds peering with anxious gaze upon those noble Numidian lions that are bounding with extended jaws to seize their prey. I can see Vivian fleeing to some corner, as if to protect herself from the grasp of the wild infuriated animals! Ah! ah! It will be the wolf and the lamb! Her place is found beside the lion! Curse that insult! my blood boils, and indignation chokes my utterance! But let me not forget the order of the programme. The husband must fall first. The poignard will here be

brought into requisition; and thy next meeting will be a cold embrace!"

Thus the two monsters reared as to their future plan and as there was nothing more to be said upon a subject which they had more than exhausted, they separated. The pontiff, stretched himself upon a couch and passed in review before his mind the probable result of their conspiracy. Tertullian appeared before his imagination laden with chains and subjected to all the tortures of confession. His ears rang with the words that condemned him to death, and his heart, beating with the sweets of revenge, extended at the thought.

Jubal had by this time rejoined his dissolute companions. They had been somewhat alarmed at his delay, for it was seldom that this occurred. They were glad to see him and all moved to make way for him. He drank with them and endeavored to conceal any symptoms of the deep pre-occupations that filled his mind. At length he rose to go. They pressed him to stay, as all the wine had not yet been drunk, but he was positive and succeeded in withdrawing into the porch. Here, according to previous agreement, he met one of his slaves.

"Ater, thy master must have revenge."

"Thou wilt not ask it in vain."

"Ah! I know. Thou must have money. Then indeed I can command thy valiant arm to perform the most glorious deeds. Thy devotion to thy master moves within that sphere marked out by personal interest. What better art thou than the slaves around thee?"

"Well, a poor slave need not enter into the quarrels of his master. If he exposes himself to danger for his sake, should he not receive some reward? Dost thou not know that a slave has feelings like another, and that he shrinks from shedding the blood of those who have done him no harm? When you commanded me the other day to strike down that young Christian slave, the dagger trembled in my hand as I beheld beneath that innocent, unoffending creature. And when I heard her cry 'wretch, what have I done thee?' I felt every member of my body shake with an indescribable fear, and as I fled from the scene, I could not but exclaim Ater, thou art marked with the brand of a villain!"

"Silence, thou hypocritical slave!" cried Jubal, flushed with anger; thy soul is as black as thy skin, and thy heart, if indeed thou hast one, is as cold and insensible as the blade of thy poignard! Gold will throw a charm around thee, and if it were necessary, thou wouldst even slay thy master for it—at least thou wouldst do it for thy liberty!"

"Liberty! That word I have only heard. I have never enjoyed the sweets or the reality. What is the gold of this world to that sacred boon? When I think of my native forests in which my forefathers roamed in freedom and knew not the sound of a white man's voice; when I think of those grand old woods in which stood the log cabin or rush tent which never heard the clanking of chains, I feel within me a burning desire for revenge. By the gods of Olympus, name thy victim! Liberty! liberty!"

"Thou wilt have both gold and liberty, Ater, if thy dagger reaches the heart. But listen, it is no longer a young girl or timid slave that is in question, but a valiant soldier, the chief of the army of Numidia, and the husband of Vivian. He is well liked by his guards, and they will be ready to defend him. In the camp however it is not so. They are opposed to him. They suspect him of a tendency towards the Christians, and it is not astonishing that the veterans should be indignant at a commander who had thus forgotten the traditions of his nation. Now, what thou hast to do, is to side with the soldiers. Thou hast craft enough but thou wilt need it all to ensure the success of this delicate undertaking. Be cautious and prudent for the slightest word may betray thee, and then thy life will be taken without a shadow of doubt. Say not that thou art my slave. Thou mightest fall under suspicion by that, and put to the torture, thou wouldst confess all. Take another name. When thou arrivest at the camp, take care not to excite curiosity by giving out any extraordinary motive for thy arrival. Once more let me tell thee to be prudent. Strike when he is alone, asleep, and strike well so that not even a murmur should be heard. Depart now, even before the day dawns. Here is money, and when thy dagger has done its work, I will give thee more." He handed the purse to the slave who immediately concealed it in his belt.

"Vivian can now prepare her mourning garments," replied Ater, exulting over the dire results of his nefarious scheme. "Yes, she can then choose another husband. Before this moon has finished its monthly course, I shall have drunk the blood of Jarbas."

The town was still buried in darkness and the inhabitants were sleeping in peace when the slave started in the direction of the camp.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS.—Hellebore, lime, salt, and similar substances have been used with varied success for the destruction of cabbage worms. It is now stated that bran and buckwheat flour answers the purpose better than any other remedies that have been tried. The bran is simply dusted over the infested cabbages as soon as the worms make their appearance. If the worms are very thick, about a handful of bran is required to each cabbage head, and sometimes it is necessary to go over the plants a second time. A hundred weight of bran is sufficient for an acre. It must be applied when the worms are young. When they are full grown, or very strong, it does not appear to affect them. The buckwheat flour is sifted upon them by means of a sieve, in the evening or in the morning, when the dew is on the plants. If one application does not destroy the worms, a second, should be made. It is probable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal, or any other pulverulent farinaceous substance would have the same effect.—*American Gardener.*

"Sir," said a little bustling man to a religious opponent, "to what sect do you suppose I belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied the opponent, "but to judge from your size, appearance, and constant buzzing, I should think you belonged to one class generally called insect."

"What is that which, by losing an eye, has only a nose left?" A noise.

WAITING FOR FORTUNE.

FROM A STORY BY HEINE.

An old man sat on a lonely strand. Old and wrinkled and gray was he; Around him shimmered the bare brown sand, Before him glittered the wide blue sea. He never noticed the fresh green land That stretched behind him in summer glee, Or the rocks that towered on either hand, But ever and always he watched the sea. "O sea! O sea! I have waited long For the barque I launched in the past on thee, When my days were young, and my heart was strong Say, where are the dreams of my life O sea?" White gleamed the face of each swelling sail, As in strength and beauty great ships swept by, Bending proudly before the gale, In graceful ease 'twixt the sea and sky. But never heeded those passing ships That old man seated upon the strand— Nor stroke of oak broke the brown hush On the barren stretches of frozen sea sand, "My heart is sad, and my eyes are dim, A-watch for my gold-laden argosie, Sweeping up from the ocean's rim. Why cometh no vessel for me, O sea?" "In my youthful days I heard sagges tell That a ship called Fortune floats past this way, And whoever watches her gray sails swell Will never more know a weary day, So I've sat and waited these dreary years— Waited morning, and night, and noon, Through Hope's bright blushes and sinking fears In the wintry rime and the flowers of June. Yet never beneath the wished-for sail; Life has lost all its sweets for me— My steps are treading the downward vale— Why cometh no vessel for me, O sea!" A young man came to that lonely strand When the winds were hushed and the waves were still. And there stretched the ridges of bare sea and sand 'Twixt the trembling surf and the fresh green hill; And still the old man was waiting there, A watching the good ship that never came, With his wrinkled brow and his scant white hair, And eye that had parted its youthful flame. Out spake the youth to the aged man— "What watchest thou, father, so long?" said he But he only heeded the glittering waves. "Why cometh no vessel, O sea, to me?" Fresh and strong in manhood's strength, Did the youth stand there by the drooping sire "This is my warning," thought he at length, "And it speaks to my soul with a voice of fire; Should I dream like this, so frail and bent, Old age will leave me but time to rue— While my heart is fresh and my days unspent, Let me do what my arms shall find to do. He wrought. And soon came a booming sail Nearer and larger across the sea; And a voice came down on the evening gale: "O, worker! the good ship is bound for thee."

"A GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN."

THURLOW WEED'S REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD TIME TRAGEDY.

STORY OF THE MORGAN MURDER.

A DOUBLE IDENTIFICATION OF A DROWNED MAN

WAS IT MORGAN OR MONROE?

The following letters appeared in the New York Herald of the 9th and 10th ult.:

To the Editor of the Herald:

The recent inauguration of a massive Masonic Hall and Asylum in this city and the imposing demonstration of Knights Templars from various parts of the Union, recalled an event in the history of that institution which occurred almost fifty years ago and was the occasion first of local and subsequently of general enquiries and excitement. This is known and remembered as the "Morgan abduction." Having been connected with that question as a member of an investigating committee and as the editor of an anti-Masonic journal, I have been called on by the New York Herald for information concerning the body of a man found on the shore of Lake Ontario, alleged to be that of William Morgan, but claimed afterward to be the body of Timothy Monroe. The allegations of mutilating that body, of palming it off upon the public for political effect and of boasting that it was a "good enough Morgan till after the election," were publickly made, widely circulated, and at a distance generally believed. I was painfully conscious of this in meeting strangers at home and abroad for more than forty years. In 1843, when in London, by a strange chance I lodged in a hotel near Blackfriars Bridge, which had been the ancient "Freemason's Tavern," and which was then frequented by the oldest London lodges. My presence, as I was surprised to learn from its host, was the subject of enquiry. While in Paris, a few weeks afterward, I was informed by my friend, B. Perley Poore, that my visit had occasioned some uneasiness among Freemasons in that city. I had been repeatedly informed by gentlemen in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., that until their minds were relieved by long and intimate acquaintance, their intercourse with me had been embarrassed by the early impression that I had, for political effect, been guilty of a highly discreditable act. Prompted, therefore, by appeals, first in the Herald and then in the Albany Argus, I determined to furnish the facts and circumstances out of which the

"GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN." The completion of this narrative, however, has been delayed. In resuming, although this question opens a wide field, I will endeavor to compress it. To do so I must assume preliminary questions as fixed facts. In regard to these fixed facts there will be no controversy among those who have made themselves acquainted with a truthful history of that most extraordinary event.

I did not personally know William Morgan, who was for more than two months writing his book in a house adjoining my residence, at Rochester. When applied to by Mr. Dyer, my next door neighbor, where Morgan boarded, to print the book purporting to disclose the secrets of Masonry, I declined to do so, believing that a man who had taken an oath to keep a secret, had no right to disclose it. Although not a Freemason, I had entertained favorable opinions of an institution to which Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette belonged. On my refusal to print this book, Morgan removed to Batavia, where he made the acquaintance of David C. Miller,

editor of the Advocate, also a Mason, who became his publisher. I pass briefly over a series of facts which were judicially established, embracing the arrest of Morgan, his conveyance to and confinement in the county jail at Canandaigua, from which he was released and conveyed by night in close carriages through Rochester, Clarkson, and along the Ridge road to Fort Niagara, in the magazine of which he was confined. While thus confined a Knight-Templar encampment was installed at Lewiston. When at supper, the zeal and enthusiasm of the Templars having been aroused by speeches and wine, Colonel William King of Lockport, invited four men (Whitney, Howard, Chubbuck, and Garside) from their seats at the banquet table into an adjoining apartment, where he informed them that he had an order from the Grand Master (De Witt Clinton), the execution of which required their assistance. This party was then driven to Niagara, reaching the fort a little before twelve o'clock.

THE MURDER OF MORGAN.

Upon entering the magazine, Colonel King informed Morgan that his friends had completed their arrangements for his removal to a residence upon a farm in Canada. Morgan walked with them to the wharf, where a boat was held in readiness for them by Elisha Adams, an invalid soldier, into which the party passed and rowed away, Adams remaining to warn the boat off by signal if on its return any alarm had been given. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning when the boat came back, having, as Adams expressed it lost one man, only five of the six being on board when the boat returned. When the boat reached a point where the Niagara River empties into Lake Ontario, a rope being wound around Morgan's body, to either end of which a sinker was attached, he was thrown overboard. It is due to the memory of Governor Clinton to say that Colonel King had no such order and no authority to make use of his name. It is proper, also, to add that none of these men survive. John Whitney, of Rochester, whom I knew well related all the circumstances connected with the last act in that tragedy to me at Albany, in 1831, in the presence of Simeon B. Jewett, of Clarkson, and Samuel Barton, of Lewiston.

FINDING THE BODY.

In October, 1827, more than a year after the abduction of Morgan, a body drifted on shore near a small creek which entered into Lake Ontario. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that it was the body of an unknown person. The coroner wrote out a minute description of the body, and published it, along with the finding of the jury, in an Orleans County newspaper. That description, attracting the attention of persons well acquainted with Morgan, excited considerable interest. The widow and several intimate friends of Morgan, seemed so confident that it was his body that the committee appointed to investigate the abduction determined to hold another inquest, of which public notice was given. On the day appointed some sixty or seventy people assembled at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, where the body of the unknown man was interred. Before opening the grave Mrs. Morgan and Dr. Strong described certain marks upon Morgan's body, by means of which it could be identified. When the rude coffin was opened the body it contained disclosed the peculiarities described, and after deliberate examination the jurors declared it unanimsly the body of William Morgan. From this verdict no one person dissented, and for a week or ten days the question seemed to be settled.

THE BODY CLAIMED AGAIN.

Later in October there came a report that the body declared to be that of William Morgan was claimed by his family to be that of Timothy Monroe, a Canadian, who was swept in a small boat over Niagara Falls eleven days previous to the time that the body was washed ashore at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek. The remains in the meantime had been taken to Mrs. Morgan to Batavia. A third inquest was now to be held, for the purpose of establishing the claim of Mrs. Monroe. A large concourse of citizens was in attendance. Mrs. Monroe appeared, and gave a description of her husband's person and of the clothes in which he left home on the morning of the day he was drowned. Previous to her examination Bates Cooke, chairman of the Morgan Investigating Committee, examined the clothes taken from the body and carefully preserved by the coroner with great minuteness. This enabled him to test the accuracy of Mrs. Monroe's knowledge and memory.

Neither Mrs. Monroe nor any person sympathizing with her or interested in the identification of the body as that of Monroe had access to it, or had seen any of the wearing apparel of the deceased. And yet Mrs. Monroe not only gave a general description of each garment, but underwent a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Cooke of more than an hour, in which she described with singular accuracy every rent and patch found in each garment. She indicated buttons she had sewed on the pantaloons to replace those lost which did not match the others. She also described one stocking which had been darned with yarn of a different color. In a word, her description of the clothing was so accurate in every particular as to leave no doubt that each article had been under her special care. But, wonderfully accurate as she had been on this point, she was most strangely wrong in her description of the body, Monroe being at least three inches taller than the corpse. She described her husband's hair and whiskers as coarse and black, adding that his hair had been cut quite short a few days before he was drowned, while that upon the head of the deceased was long, silky, and of a chestnut color. Monroe's son confirmed his mother's testimony relating both to the clothes and the body. No attempt was made to impeach either, nor was there any doubt that Monroe had been drowned as alleged. It was difficult to reconcile these conflicting statements. Mrs. Monroe was as clearly right about the clothes as she was wrong about the body found in them.

THIS THIRD INQUEST

resulted in finding that the body previously adjudged to be Morgan's was that of Timothy Monroe. There were other circumstances connected with the disappearance of both Morgan and Monroe—assuming that both had been drowned in Lake Ontario—calculated to complicate the questions of identity. The body was found at Oak Orchard Creek a full year after Morgan's disappearance; of course it could not have been drifting about that length of time. It was known, however, that Morgan was weighted heavily when thrown into the lake; and, two months before that body was found, the mouth of the river and that part of the lake where Morgan was supposed to have been thrown overboard had been thoroughly raked. In this way it was supposed that the body had been released from its weight, risen to the surface, and drifted to Oak Orchard Creek. Monroe was drowned on the 25th or 27th of September. The body at Oak Orchard Creek was found on the 8th of October, leaving but eleven or twelve days to drift a distance of forty miles, where it was found. It is understood that drowned persons remain several days under water. It was ascertained by meteorological records that, during the interval between Monroe's death and the finding of the body at Oak Orchard Creek, the wind blew most of the time up the lake. Now, as there is no current in Lake Ontario, as objects float with rather than against the wind, it seemed improbable that the body found should be that of Monroe; while on the other hand it seemed improbable that a man drowned in the latter part of September, 1826, could have been found in a tolerable state of preservation in October, 1827. So that there were irreconcilable facts and circumstances connected with this strange history.

Mrs. Morgan and the intimate friends of Morgan described marks upon his person before seeing that body, which left no doubt in the minds of all present that it was the remains of her husband.—Strangely enough, however, she repudiated every article of clothing found upon the body. And yet Mrs. Monroe, who came from Canada, readily described every article, garment by garment, with minute and startling accuracy. While, therefore, up to the time that Mrs. Monroe appeared there were no just grounds for discrediting the correctness of the second inquest, yet after the third inquest had been held at Batavia there was a strong reaction in public opinion. Although the gentlemen associated with me in the investigation were still strongly of the opinion that the body was that of William Morgan, my own previously clear and strong convictions were a good deal disturbed. Nor can I now, after nearly fifty years' anxious enquiry and reflection, say that I am satisfied that it was or was not the body of William Morgan.

The discrepancies about hair and beard between Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Monroe, after the conclusion of the third or Batavia inquest, induced those who claimed the body to be that of Timothy Monroe to say that the hair was pulled out and the whiskers shaven off to make it resemble Morgan. That could only have been done in the presence of between sixty and seventy persons, some of whom were Democrats and others Freemasons, and yet all must have seen and consented to the fraud. The last inquest was held only a few days before the election. No other question entered into the canvass. The excitement was greater than I had previously or have since witnessed.

ORIGIN OF THE "GOOD ENOUGH" STORY.

A few evenings before the election I went into a billiard-saloon to see my friend Gustavus Clark. A number of gentlemen were present, and among them Ebenezer Griffin who, as counsel for several persons indicted for the abduction of Morgan, had conducted the inquest at Batavia. As I was leaving the room Mr. Griffin said, "Well, Weed, what are you going to do for a Morgan now?" I replied, as I was closing the door, "That is a good enough Morgan until you bring back the one you carried away." This remark was reproduced in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, with an apparently slight but most important variation, instead of what I did in fact say. I was represented as saying, "That is a good enough Morgan until after the election." What I did say in reply to Mr. Griffin's question was a proper and harmless response, while what I was erroneously accused of saying was highly discreditable, and has subjected me, at home and abroad, for nearly fifty years to reproach, and obloquy. Mr. Dawson, senior editor of the Albany Evening Journal, who resided at Rochester during the Morgan excitement, recently wrote an article on the subject, in which he said:

"The phrase had its origin something in this wise. In 1827, a few months after William Morgan disappeared, the body of a drowned man was found in Lake Ontario, near the outlet of Oak Orchard Creek. It was believed by many who saw it to be the body of the kidnapped and murdered Morgan, while others alleged it to be the body of another missing man—one Timothy Monroe. The latter met with this difficulty, however. Monroe had whiskers; this body had not. But to overcome this important fact the then editor of the Rochester Advertiser charged that Mr. Weed had shaved off Monroe's whiskers, and by doing so he made a 'good enough Morgan' until after the election." The slander was industriously used at the time, and has been a thorn in the side of Mr. Weed from that day to this. Of course its repetition is less irritating now than it was forty-eight years ago but its use even as a joke has always chafed Mr. Weed, and his more intimate friends were careful never to allude to it in his presence.

Mr. Dawson's article brought a correspondent of the Albany Argus "to the front," who not only reiterates the charge against me, but furnishes what purports to be an affidavit of the person who saw me commit the offence. The Argus correspondent says:

"William Morgan was a man of medium size, very bald, and shaved his whiskers off even to the top of his ears; and the body which was found and called Timothy Monroe, was six inches longer than the height of William Morgan. Besides the face of the body found was covered with whiskers, and it was said to make the body found appear like Morgan some of the committee who were sent to Oak Orchard Creek to an immense mass meeting of anti-Masons, among whom were Thurlow Weed and his right hand man Friday, named Jack Marchant, had pulled out his whiskers and shaved the face of Monroe. Some time after this in the fall of 1827, when anti-Masonry had become rife in politics, Mr. Weed, who was younger than he is now and quite poor and desirous of making himself somebody, became the leader of the anti-Masonic party, and entertained much hatred and contempt for all who did not vote the anti-Masonic ticket, especially for those Democrats who were not Masons, to which he gave the name of 'Masons' Jacks.' And some Jack Mason, as I then understood it, was rallying Thurlow about his false Morgan, when he, either jocosely or in earnest replied, 'It is a good enough Morgan till after election.' Such has always been the understanding until the Journal contradicted it, as above stated. As prima facie evidence that he did say so, I will relate a fact to show the animus of Thurlow Weed then. In the fall of 1828 General Jackson was the democratic candidate for President, Martin Van Buren for Governor, and Enos F. Throop for Lieutenant-Governor. The polls were open three days in different places in the town. Your correspondent was then a resident of Rochester, and was one of those offensive animals called 'Jack Masons.' At that election about four miles southwest of Rochester the polls were held, and our venerable friend, then quite young, to show his ineffable contempt for Jack Masons, led up to the polls a jackass and put a vote into its mouth, and pushed its head towards the window where votes were taken, whereupon your correspondent read in quite a loud voice the printed copy of an affidavit, which was in these words:

"Monroe County, ss.—Zephania Green, of the town of Henrietta, in said county, doth depose and say that he saw Thurlow Weed pull out the whiskers of Timothy Monroe, and Jack Marchant he did shave the same. And further deponent saith not.

"Sworn to before me, September, 1827."

"ZEPHANIA GREEN."

A CORRECTION.

The Argus correspondent, it will be seen, claims to have had personal knowledge of the matter about which he writes, and is evidently one of those who believed, and still believes, the accusations against me to be true. Relying, as he evidently does, on his memory, I will not hold him severely responsible for utterly mistating every material fact in his article. The election to which he refers was not held in 1828, but in 1827, when neither General Jackson nor Martin Van Buren nor Enos F. Throop were candidates. The affidavit which, he says, he read aloud at the polls at that election is a mere skeleton perversion of an affidavit which was published in handbills and freely circulated, not only at the polls referred to, but throughout the county. I preserved, and still retain in my possession one of those handbills, of which the following is a literal and exact copy:

"William C. Green, being duly sworn, depose and says that he the said Green, with others did attend the poll of election held at Howard's, in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and that there Mr. Thurlow Weed did say that he, the said Thurlow did pull the whiskers from the face of the body found at Oak Orchard Creek, and that John

Marchant did have the same, he the said Thurlow being one of the Morgan Committee.

"WILLIAM C. GREEN."

"Subscribed and sworn, this 6th day of November 1827, before me—SAMUEL MILLER, J.P." This affidavit appeared in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, November 7, 1827, and was circulated in handbill form at the polls the same day. I preserved one of the handbills, from which the above is a literal copy. The affidavit is signed by William C. instead of Zephania, Green. Mr. W. C. Green swears that he "heard me say that I did pull the whiskers from the face of the body found at Oak Orchard Creek." The Argus affidavit-maker, Zephania Green, swears that he "saw me pull out the whiskers," etc. Now, the fact is that no such affidavit appeared or was read at the poll of the election referred to; nor, as far as I know, was there any such man in or about Rochester as Zephania Green. But I did know William C. Green, a Democratic electioneer, by whom, it was arranged I should be followed and importuned with questions about Timothy Monroe's hair and whiskers. The object was to keep me so surrounded and occupied as to withdraw my attention from the electors as they came to vote. Discovering its object, I determined to put an end to the by-play, and when asked by Green if I pulled out Monroe's whiskers, I answered affirmatively, and to the question, "Who shaved the body?" I replied "John Marchant." This turned the laugh against my opponents. Nobody, however, was misled by it, for all received it as it was intended. Green's occupation was spoiled for that day. On the following morning, however, his affidavit appeared in the Daily Advertiser, and was circulated freely at the polls. Green swore to the truth, but in a manner to make truth a falsehood. All who heard me, including Green himself, knew that it was a joke. Judge Miller, the then young Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit was made, is now a venerable citizen of New Haven, Conn. I had no reason to complain, and did not complain of the use made of my jocos admission.

THE OTHER ACCUSATION.

however, namely, of boasting that the body found at Oak Orchard Creek was a "good enough Morgan till after the election," though an utter perversion, proved serious and enduring. My action in reference to the body in question was influenced by a sincere and earnest desire for truth. I realized, in every step taken, the high responsibility of the investigation. I knew that a mistake upon a question of such exciting and absorbing interest would react powerfully. Thus impressed, I exerted myself personally to induce all who knew Morgan, whether Masons or anti-Masons, Democrats or Whigs, to be present at the second inquest.

In looking back upon an event which occurred nearly half a century ago, with the asperities and impressions which it occasioned allayed and corrected, and in view of the embittered feeling existing between the editor and proprietor of the Rochester Daily Advertiser and myself, I am free to admit that they had provocations which, from their standpoint, excused the use of such political weapons as they found available. It was a sort of hand-to-hand conflict, in which I remember to have been unsparring. The term "Mason Jacks," freely applied to all who acted politically against us, was a peculiarly offensive one, and most especially so to the editor and publisher of the Advertiser, neither of whom were Masons. Even now it is evident that the correspondent of the Argus has not forgotten or forgiven that offence. In conclusion, I affirm, in the strongest language, and in the broadest sense, that I acted in perfect good faith throughout the investigation touching the body found at Oak Orchard Creek, and that I have truthfully repeated a playful and innocent reply to a question out of which grew the unfounded charge of boasting that it was a "good enough Morgan till after the election," under the odium of which I have rested forty-eight years.

It may not be out of time or place to add that in this case it is not too late to "vindicate the truth of history."

The then editor of the Rochester Daily Advertiser is now a resident of this city. He was actively and warmly opposed, as I was devoted, to the cause of anti-Masonry. He was familiar with the question from the beginning to the end.

I have never conversed with him upon this subject, nor do I know what his impressions are, but if he is in possession of evidence either that I mutilated the body in question or boasted that it was a "good enough Morgan till after the election," he will, doubtless, regard this a fitting occasion to produce it.

August 6, 1875. T. W.

To the Editor of the Herald.

The kindly editorial with which you accompanied my letter in this morning's Herald is suggestive of anticipated criticisms, to which I am induced to submit a brief reply. That no "adequate cause" existed for the murder of Morgan will occur to other minds as it did to yours. My reply to this is that no such intention existed in the minds of those who were connected with his abduction. I have prepared for publication, at another time and in another form, a full and impartial account of the abduction and murder of Morgan, so far as the facts were developed by investigating committees or established judicially, together with a history of the origin, progress, and dissolution of the anti-Masonic party. Meantime, it seems due to the question in its present aspects to say that what originated in a desire to suppress a book which it was known Morgan was writing, progressed step by step, becoming more and more intricate, until it assumed aspects unforeseen by all the individuals who became involved in it.

After Morgan's manuscripts were seized at Batavia it became necessary, in the judgment of those concerned, to separate him from Miller, his publisher. That object was effected by Morgan's arrest on a charge of larceny, on which he was taken to Canandaigua and confined in the Ontario County jail. Here assurances were given by a Canadian that if Morgan was taken to Niagara, Captain Brandt, an Indian Chief, would provide a home for him in a far-w. st. fur company. Confiding in this assurance, Morgan was secretly conveyed from Canandaigua to Fort Niagara, a distance of 120 miles. By this time many of the most influential citizens of Canandaigua, Rochester, Clarkson, Gaines, Lockport, and Lewiston were necessarily let into the secret. After Morgan was confined in the fort those who brought him there crossed over the river to attend the meeting of a lodge, by which it was expected that Morgan would be received and sent West; but, after long and anxious consideration, the Canadian lodge refused to become parties to or complicated in the affair. This occasioned serious embarrassment. They could go no further, and it seemed dangerous to recede. Two or three days of bewildering anxieties brought a large number of men high in the Order to Lewiston, where a Knights-Templar Encampment was inaugurated. All knew that Morgan was confined in the magazine at Fort Niagara, and all were greatly disquieted by that knowledge. While at the table, after dinner, the chaplain and orator of the day gave a sentiment so significant that all eyes and thoughts were turned toward Fort Niagara. Immediately afterward Colonel King, as stated in my letter, was driven in a carriage to the Fort, accompanied by John Whitney, of Rochester, Mr. Chubbuck, of Lewiston; Mr. Garside, a Canadian; and Mr. Howard, of Buffalo. Colonel King has been an officer of the United States Army; Whitney was a stone-mason; Chubbuck a farmer; Garside a butcher; and Howard a book-binder; all men of correct habits and good character, and all, I doubt not, were moved by an enthusiastic but most misguided sense of duty. I knew Colonel King, and John Whitney intimately. Both would have shrunk from

the commission of a known crime, and yet both, impelled by the delusive idea that they were discharging a duty, participated in the commission of the highest crime. Of all the persons connected with the abduction, arrest, imprisonment, and subsequent fate of Morgan, there was not one within respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. It was a "strange," therefore, that facts subsequently established beyond denial were at first generally and indignantly rejected. The people would not believe that respectable citizens were guilty of open and gross violations of law, and yet none but reputable citizens were thus complicated, none of whom, however, intended or apprehended a catastrophe. Nor would that catastrophe have occurred but for the unforeseen and infelicitous conjuncture of difficulties and circumstances which I have related.

August 9, 1875. T. W.

THE SIEGE OF CORK, 1690.—SEPT. 22.

The Earl of Marlborough arrived in Cork harbour with a body of forces, which consisted of nine complete regiments, besides two detachments amounting to 300 men, his entrance was opposed by the enemy with a battery of eight guns, which he soon, however, silenced by sending some armed boats on shore, and on the 23rd landed without further opposition. On the 23rd Major-General Sgravenmoer was sent by the Baron de Ginckle with 900 horse and 300 dragoons to join the earl, who on the day he landed detached the greater part of the land forces, headed by the Duke of Grafton to Passage, and followed himself; and having the day after approaching within a mile of Cork, he gave orders for mounting the cannon, in which he received great assistance from five or six hundred seamen and a body of marines, who, headed by the Duke of Grafton, drew the artillery, though opposed by two troops of dragoons and a body of foot from the town. On the 25th, Tettau with 1,000 men, having drawn some cannon to the Fair Hill at the north side of the town, for the purpose of attacking the new forts and Shandon castle, the Irish immediately set fire to the suburbs between him and them, and abandoning the forts and castle, retired with precipitation into the city. The English having occupied the castle, planted some guns there and fired into the city. About the same time Sgravenmoer with 4,200 horse and dragoons, passed the city, and took up his quarters at Gill-abbey. On the 26th the Duke of Wirtemberg with his Danes, and La Melloisiers with some French and Dutch foot, arrived and encamped before the town. On the 27th, the English took possession of Cat-fort which the enemy had abandoned and raising a battery there, threw bombs into the city, and fired their cannon upon the great fort, from the friar's garden, and from another battery above the fort near the Abbey. At the same time General Sgravenmoer, having passed the river, sent Lieutenant Horatio Townshend with two files of men to the top of the steeple of the cathedral, which commanded the fort, who shot the governor, and did other considerable execution. To remove this party, the Irish traversed two guns against the steeple, and shook it exceedingly; whereupon the men offered to go down, but Townshend with invincible courage commanded those below to take away the ladder, and continued in that post till the fort surrendered the next day. By this time the cannon from the Red-abbey had made a breach in the city wall, and brought the besieged to a parley; but in consequence of their not accepting the terms which were offered, the besiegers soon made a considerable breach, and the Danes from the north, and four regiments of English from the south, under Brigadier Churchill, passed the river to the custom-house marsh, in order to storm the town. The grenadiers under Lord Colchester led the van with incredible bravery, exposed to the enemy's fire, being encouraged by the Duke of Grafton and other resolute volunteers. Here it was that the duke was mortally wounded by a musket shot. The van posted themselves under the bank of the marsh, which served as a counter-scarp to the city wall; and at the same time the Salamander and another vessel coming up with the tide to the end of the marsh, directly before the wall, played their cannon at the breach, and threw bombs into the city. On the 28th, every thing being ready for a general assault, Colonel M'Elliot the governor agreed to surrender the town and the garrison and himself as prisoners of war, upon condition that no injury should be done to the inhabitants, and that the general should endeavour to obtain for them his majesty's pardon. The governor, previous to the capitulation, had taken £500 from the inhabitants, to spare the town and suburbs from being burnt; notwithstanding which, without any provocation or necessity, he caused the suburbs to be set on fire at both ends, whereby a great part of the city was destroyed, and hundreds of Protestants by this breach of faith reduced to beggary. The Protestant magistrates now re-assumed their offices, and proclaimed the king and queen, and put the place into some order. On the morning of the 29th, several seamen and other persons entered the city through the breach, and plundered many houses, especially those of the Catholics; but as soon as the breach could be repaired, the Earl of Marlborough, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and General Sgravenmoer, entered the town, and took much pains to preserve it from further damage. In the afternoon all the Catholics were ordered by proclamation, on pain of death, to deliver up their arms, and repair to the east marsh, where all who had been in arms were secured, and put under guards, the officers, in the county-court house, and the rest in other places, which was very necessary, there being near 5,000 prisoners, and 350 officers. This conquest cost his majesty not so many as 50 men killed and wounded.

Cork being thus reduced, was put under the government of Colonel Hales, Brigadier Villiers was the same day detached with a party to possess himself of Kinsale, which not being tenable was deserted by the enemy. On the 2nd of October Lord Marlborough came thither with the army, and on the following day Major-general Tettau and Colonel Fitz-Patrick, with about 800 men, got over in boats unperceived near Ringroon castle, and marched down towards the old fort, which they boldly assaulted and took by storm, whereupon the enemy retired into the castle; but at the same time three barrels of their gunpowder took fire at the gate, and blew it up with about 40 soldiers. At length the governor, Colonel Driscoll, and 200 of the garrison being killed, the rest surrendered upon promise of quarter.—Tuckey's Reminiscences.

The Place is now Grafton's Alley.

Miss Susan Augusta Fenimore Cooper daughter of the novelist is devoting her life to the support and training of homeless boys and girls, the orphanage being situated on the Otsego Lake, near Cooperstown, N. Y.

A MASTER OF £ S. D.—There was some humour in the retort of a country actor of the name of Knipe to the famous Barry, who was, like myself, impatient at the incompetency of the players of the company. "Do not speak your speech, sir, in that drawing way," said Barry, in his energetic manner. "Look at me, sir; speak it in this way. 'To ramshorn home revolted Mortimer' that's the way to speak it, sir." To which the actor immediately replied, "I know it, sir; that is the way. But you'll please to remember you get one hundred pounds a week for speaking it in your way, and I only get thirty shillings a week for mine! Give me one hundred pounds and I'll speak it in your way; but I'm not going to do for thirty shillings what you get paid one hundred pounds for."—Macready's Reminiscences.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Butt Testimonial.—The sum collected in Mallow in aid of the Butt Testimonial amounted to about £31.

The potato blight has made its appearance in the vicinity of Carrick-on-Suir. The crop is in great risk of being destroyed by it.

Anne, widow of Thomas Pilkington, Waterpark, and daughter of the late Mr. Robert Kane, J. P., Beechpark, Ennis, aged 74 years, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Robert Griffin, B. L.

The Killadysart Board of Guardians convened a special meeting, July 23, Mr. Thomas Rice Henn in the chair, for the purpose, of adopting an address of condolence to the widow of Mor-gan J. O'Connell.

The crops in the district of Carlow are looking remarkably well. Wheat, barley, and oats look well, and there appears to be no trace of potato blight.

The Dowager Marchioness of Derry has commenced the erection of a new Catholic church, at her own expense, at Newtownard. The style will be Gothic and will cost £5,000.

Mr. Robert Orr, Maline, whilst in the act of selling a butt of butter, July 24, at the Omagh market, dropped suddenly dead. He was 68 years of age, and apparently held in high esteem by his neighbors.

The Newmarket and Quin Cricket Clubs played a spirited match, recently, on the Ardoolus grounds, before 300 persons, which resulted in a victory for the former. The Newmarket band, under direction of Mr. Slattery, dispersed popular airs.

Dr. Bughr, P. P., V. F., Birr, has been deputed to proceed to America to raise funds in aid of the Christian Brothers schools, which have just been commenced under the management of Mr. James Kennedy, C. E.

Hay making is being carried on in the neighborhood of Birr, and despite the unfavorableness of the weather, the work so far is highly satisfactory. Oats and barley look well, and potatoes are sold in market at 8d. per stone.

Mr. C. B. Moloney, solicitor, aged 58 years, died at his residence, Bindon street, Ennis. Deceased was the son of the late P. Molony, J. P., of Craeg, Tulla. When Captain Stackpole first contested the borough, Mr. Moloney opposed him.

The total net estimate charge on account of the Indian army for the current year is £14,560,656, of which £11,000,000 is borne by India.

Mr. J. Glover's gardener, Milbrook, Magherafelt, in digging some potatoes recently in his master's garden, came upon one single stock to which were attached 116 fine, large, healthy potatoes, weighing above one stone. The potatoes are of the kind known as English crufties.

Rev. James O'Neill, Belfast, has been appointed to the pastorage of Ballyclare, and Rev. Patrick Farrelly, Ballyclare, has been appointed Administrator of Ballymacarrett, Down.

The laborers at Killarney, availing themselves of the increased demand for their services, consequent on the erection of the Presentation Convent at a cost of £5,000, and the enlargement of the Asylum at a cost £10,000, have struck for an increase of 2s in their weekly wages, which was immediately conceded.

At the Kilcummer July fair the following prices were realized:—Yearlings, from £5 to £8; store heifers (two years old) from £9 to £12; beef, £3 10s. per cwt.; lambs, from £1 5s. to £2; store sheep from £1 10s. to £2 5s.; mutton, 8d. per lb.

The parish of Macroom, within one week, has contributed to the Queenstown Cathedral £100; to the French Inundation Fund £25; to the Butt Testimonial £25, and to the O'Connell Centenary Fund, £10.

DAUNT'S ROCK.—Mr. N. D. Murphy, M. P. for Cork, is laboring to secure the removal of this rock, situated in the mouth of the harbor, and on which one of the great American vessels was lost some time ago.

The flax crop around Newry far exceeds the anticipation of a short time back. There can be no doubt now but it will be profitable, and already several fields have been pulled, and farmers are busily engaged making preparations to save the crop. The late rains have enabled them to secure plenty water for steeping purposes.

The bandmaster of the 27th Regiment at Floraville, near Enniskillen, on noticing a Spanish hen belonging to him in a very sickly condition recently had it killed. On being opened she was found to contain three double-sized eggs, and two of the ordinary size, besides a number of small ones. The weight of the five eggs was 15½ ozs.

The foundation-stone of the new school adjoining the Catholic church at Beragh was laid, July 26, by Mr. Mathew Rodgers, in the presence of a large number of townspeople. The schools, when completed, will cost at least £500, and it is intended to have them conducted by a branch of the Christian Brothers.

Bishop McCormack, of Achony, has taken up the good work of completing the new convent and cathedral at Bellaghadreen, left unfinished by the unexpected death of his predecessor, Bishop Durcan. The stone work of the convent is nearly complete, and the building is in course of being roofed in, while the interior of the cathedral is being beautifully fitted up.

THE FLAX CROP.—Flax-pulling has already begun in the neighborhood of Newry, and the crop is general presents a very favourable appearance. The prospects for steeping are very good, there being an abundant supply of water.

The Killrush Board of Guardians, at one of their regular weekly meetings, Mr. Randal W. Borough presiding, adopted a resolution opposing the government proposition to tax the ratepayers for the support of the national teachers, as they deemed it a national burden.

HEMOIS.—A little girl named O'Halloran, from old Mill street, Ennis, fell into the stream, July 24, at Banatynes Mills, and was being rapidly swept away, when Mr. Michael Cunningham, of the Turnpike, jumped in and rescued her, amid shouts of applause from those congregated on the bridge and banks.

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION IN COUNTY TYRONE.—Revenue officers have discovered, in the townland of Gortfin three large puncheons buried in the mountain, containing at least 120 gallons each of wash nearly ready for distillation, which they destroyed. This is the only appearance of illicit distillation in this neighborhood for a length of time.

At the Mountmellick July fair the following prices were realized:—Mutton, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.; two-year old heifers from £9 10s. to £12 each; two-year old bullocks, £9 to £11 10s.; yearlings, £6 to £7 10s.; springers, £13 10s. to £17; strippers, £10 to £13; milch cows, £11 to £14; fat sheep, £2 8s. to £2 14s.; stores, 35s. to 45s.; lambs, 26s. to 35s.; store pigs, £2 10s. to £3; bonhams, which were particularly dear, 26s. to 30s.

NEW OATS.—The Kinsale correspondent of the Cork Herald, Aug. 7, writes—One of our local merchants has opened the oat branch of the corn trade, and has bought some very fine samples of tawny oats, at prices varying from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. He hopes to be able to ship a cargo in a week.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.—Ennis, honorably identified with the name and history of the Liberator, was represented at the Dublin celebration as follows:—Mr. Thomas Green and Mr. George Cahill,

Town Commissioners; Michael Conside, trades secretary, in green uniform, and the identical cap worn by O'Connell in '43, carrying an '82 flag, 140 years old; Mr. Stephen Clancy, trades treasurer, on behalf of the boot and shoe makers, and attired in national costume; Mr. Patrick Hassett, of the guild of cartwrights; Mr. Patrick Moloney, of the guild of smiths, with green scarf bearing the words "Clare—1828"; Mr. Denis D'Arcy, guild of tailors, with 100 persons of all classes, were also present.

LORD KENMARE AND HIS TENANTS.—We have just heard that the long expected interview between the Earl of Kenmare and his tenants took place at the Kenmare Office, Killarney, on Tuesday. If report speak true, we confess we are sadly disappointed, as no improvement appears to have been made by his lordship on the terms proposed by Mr. Hussey, which the tenants were obliged to refuse, and which that gentleman failed so utterly to justify in the public discussion into which he entered on the subject. We await further information.—Tralee Chronicle.

Enniskillen was disturbed, July 26, by a party of Orange rowdies from Omagh, headed by a band, and animated by an overdose of "spiritual" consolation, apparently bent on a row. Party expressions and insulting airs falling, on their departure they attacked some unoffending persons, and were it not for the timely arrival of the military they would bear with them a vivid recollection of the occasion.

At the late assizes of Londonderry, a man named Porter was tried for bigamy. It was proved that he had two wives, and the wives were in court. He was, however, acquitted on the ground that when marrying the second he had good grounds for believing that the first was dead. It appeared in the course of the evidence that the first wife ran away from him immediately after the ceremony, and was afterwards captured and carried to his house, but succeeded in escaping, and then she ran away with his brother, and was subsequently supposed to be dead. The sentence was merely nominal.

A Bill which had been introduced by Sir M. H. Beach, before the British Parliament prorogued, for the purpose of affording facilities for providing National teachers with dwellings, authorises the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make loans for the purpose of assisting any person in the erection, enlargement, structural improvement or purchase of any dwelling house for a residence for the teacher of a non-vested National School, provided always that the amount of such loan shall not exceed £250. Every loan is to be repaid by the payment annually of 2s for every £100 advanced for the term of 35 years.

THE BLARNEY TWEEDS.—The Freeman, in its notice of the different articles of manufacture exhibited at the present horse and ram show in Dublin, says:—The Blarney Tweed Factory of Martin Malony and Brothers, warehouse, 3, Camden Quay, Cork, has earned for itself in this country a most enviable reputation that is liable to be increased by the character of its exhibition at the present show. The firm display specimens of almost all the varieties for which they have become justly celebrated, warp, all wool, Irish tweeds, Mangerton tweeds, Tussock, Indigo, blue, woadid and black worsted, coating and Mangerton railway wraps, all of the genuine Irish manufacture.

At the Cork Assizes, before Mr. Justice Keogh, a case was disposed of in which Mr. Thomas Scannell, solicitor, of that city, claimed £5,000 damages from Dr. Madden, Surgeon-Major of the 8th Regiment, for injuries sustained in the hunting field through the defendant's horse "lashing" at the plaintiff. The latter sustained a compound fracture of the leg, and it was stated in evidence that the injury was likely to prove a permanent one. The case turned on the point whether the horse ridden by the defendant on the occasion was a vicious one, and the evidence on the point was rather conflicting. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages £500.

The hearing of the action brought by Father O'Keefe, of Callan, against the Very Rev. Dr. M'Donald, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Ossory, for libels in publishing the plaintiff's suspension, terminated at the Wicklow Assizes before Mr. Baron Dowse. A mass of evidence had been produced to show that the defendant, in the course he adopted, had acted in accordance with the discipline and practice of the Catholic Church, to which the plaintiff had promised obedience. The jury found for the defendant, with 6d. costs.

DECLINE IN FLAX GROWING.—"INSH" "PROSPERITY"—The Registrar General has just presented to Parliament a return, showing by counties and provinces the extent of land under flax in '75, and giving other information with reference to flax growing. We learn from this return that while in '74 the acreage under flax was 106,907 acres, it had fallen in '75 to 101,205. Of this acreage 922 acres were in Munster, 548 in Leinster, 1,245 in Connaught, and 94,490 in Ulster. It will thus be seen that the growth of flax is practically confined to the Northern province of the island. In '64 the acreage of Irish land under flax stood at 301,693 acres. We find in '65 a falling off of 30,000 acres. Since then the acreage has rapidly declined, and is now barely the third of what it was in '64. In '74 there were 1,380 scutching mills in Ireland, of which 1,293 were in the province of Ulster.

THE BLESSINGS OF "PATERNAL" GOVERNMENT.—If Ireland is not really blessed she ought to be. There is no nation on earth so considerably cared for as she is. Her rulers anticipate her wants and take to restrain her demands for things not good for her, just as a careful mother guard the health of their children by putting restraints on their appetites. We could cite lots of examples—one will, however, do for the present. Take the paternal care with which the Irish are protected and guarded against themselves. It is enough to excite the envy and admiration of civilized humanity, and would stir even the semi-civilized to imitation, if they knew the beauty of its conception and the perfection with which the force perform their onerous and laborious duties. It, too, exemplifies the beauty of combining imperial and local expenditure in a most remarkable manner. The other day, Mr. Meldon moved for certain returns connected with the police force, in the House of Commons, and Mr. Meldon got them. From these returns it appears that there are two kinds of police power in Ireland—the "free force" (why so called we know not, save that they are free to suppress freedom according to their own sweet will), and the extra force. The return gives the total of the force—officers and men, with particular statistics of the number and cost of extra force in the counties or districts blessed by their supervision. With a population of something like 5,000,000, Ireland enjoys the advantage of having her "peace preserved" by a nominal force of 11,935 men, and an extra force of 883, making, in round numbers, about 12,800 "preservers of the peace" and maintainers of "Her Majesty's crown and dignity." Figures like these are more eloquent than words. There is a preserver of the peace in Ireland for about each 400 of the population. Think of the advantages of this, and marvel not that judges get white gloves when on circuit, and that the Irish people are pious, peaceful, and religious. The actual force under active duty this year is 9,975 men and 821 of a reserve force. The total cost to each county for the reserve force up to March last was £32,064. Of this Belfast alone, with an extra force of 320, paid £15,630. Twenty-one counties, cities, and towns are thus debited, and so peace is preserved and the people made prosperous in Ireland. Let us and the people made prosperous in Ireland. Let us bring the matter more clearly to the English people, and ask them how they stand the neglect of their interests in not thus "protecting" them by a trained standing army. If England, in proportion to population, were coliced as Ireland is, she would have (magnify the mutiny act) to keep and pay for a force of 60,000 men trained and ready at a moment's notice to do the behests of the aristocracy and trample on the liberties of the people. Now, here is an English grievance which we commend to the due consideration of our Radical friends. In the interests of peace, progress, and aristocracy, they should go in for "protection" after the manner practised in Ireland. If not, why they should at least go in for equality, and insist on the abolition of advantages in Ireland which they do not enjoy. Seriously we commend the consideration of this outrageous and oppressive system to all sensible and liberty-loving men. Englishmen would not bear for one week the tyranny of which this force is the symbol, and the cost by which the tyranny is maintained. Why, then, not demand, as true and honest men should, the abolition of the system in Ireland?—United Irishman.

Many of the best are still in the market, and there is no inquiry for them. Latest accounts report black game and hares numerous and partridge plentiful. The Mark Lane Express, in its review of agricultural prospects, says the fine weather has just come in time to save the nation from a serious calamity. The hay crop, really diminished by the floods, may be partly made up by a second crop, but the corn just reaching maturity has been wonderfully saved, and we may yet have a moderate gathering in good order. The upward movement, which began at an electric pace, has, of course suddenly stopped, and prices not yet settled may be considered as having lost about two to three shillings of the recent gain, partly as the consequence of foreign arrivals, which have been unusually free.

THE BISHOP OF SALFORD ON O'CONNELL.—Dr. Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, has addressed a letter to his flock on the occasion of the O'Connell Centenary. His lordship draws a most eloquent and effective picture of the life and labours of the great O'Connell. He especially insists upon three points in his career—his devotion to his religion, his unswerving fidelity to the Holy See, and his steady opposition to all attempts to advance the National cause by any violent means. He says that not alone have the Irish portion of his flock reason to be grateful to their great Liberator, but English Catholics might also still be in the land of bondage if O'Connell had not lived. In conclusion he points out that the expenses of the Centenary celebration will be heavy, and urges his flock to contribute towards them.

The condition of the New Forest Shakers is reported to be fast assuming a very serious aspect. Without money, and dependent only on the chance gifts of visitors, they frequently of late have gone 42 or 48 hours without food, some of the women and children fainting from exhaustion. Their numbers have not been reduced, and they bear their privations with cheerfulness. At the present moment they have, in all, property worth at the lowest estimate £500; and yet, rather than sell any of this to procure bread, the leaders prefer to see themselves and their people in a state of semi-starvation, their plea being that as Christ never sold anything, neither can they sell their property. A few days since a gentleman from New Zealand offered to take the whole "family" to that country free of cost, to give them land and houses to live in, and everything they might require, but they declined, saying they must remain where they were till God moved them.

THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES LIST is one of the blackest on record. It includes seven murder cases, seven manslaughter cases, five of feloniously wounding, 23 robbery with violence, 10 burglary cases, and six other cases of a minor character.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—The total number of messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom during the week ending the 31st of July, 1875, was 463,360; and during the week ended the 31st of August, 1874, the number of messages was 408,286. Increase in the week of 1875 on that of 1874, 55,074.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury says Lord Coleridge's brother—Father Coleridge, the Jesuit—is engaged on a great work, a Life of Christ. He is publishing it volume by volume, and the second has just been issued by the Roman Catholic publishers, Burns and Oates.

At a meeting in Birmingham, England, it was stated on the authority of Mr. Pimlico, that in one single six months 128 vessels were posted as missing at Lloyd's—absolutely gone—never more heard of, and those vessels carried to a watery grave 177 human beings. In one single twelve months 338 British seamen were committed to prison for refusing to go to sea in ships, some of which were subsequently lost, many of which were unfitted to carry a human cargo.

Mr. Justice Denman, in charging the jury at Monmouth, spoke of the serious nature of several crimes in the calendar, and affirmed that if something could be done whereby excessive drinking could be abolished, the country would be freed of crime by one-half.

POISONOUS FUNGUS.—At Woodditton, Suffolk, Amy Swann, the wife of a laborer, aged 32, and Jane Swann, her daughter, aged 13, persisted in eating some fungi, under the impression that they were mushrooms. The result was that they both died after two days considerable suffering. Mrs. Swann's infant child has since died.

On the night of the 29th ult., the grand civic banquet given by the Corporation of London in honor of the Prefect of the Seine and other foreign municipal officers took place at the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided, and speeches were made by the Prefect of the Seine in French, the Syndic of Rome in Italian, and the Burgomaster of Brussels in English.

Sir Robert Phillimore, in the Court of Arches, has confirmed the Judgment of the Consistory Court of Lincoln, which ruled that Mr. Keet, as a Wesleyan minister, could not lawfully be described as "Reverend," in an inscription on a tombstone in a parish churchyard. There is to be, however, an appeal from his lordship's decision to the Judicial Committee.

At the Manchester Assizes, John Nelson has been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of his wife by kicking her; and in another kicking case by the prisoner, William Gregson, was ordered ten years of the same punishment.

The Times announces that the Home Secretary's Bill for improving the dwellings of the artisans and laborers, is starting with every opportunity of success. Scarcely had the act received the Royal Assent before steps were taken to enforce it in the worst parts of the Metropolis.

Further advices from the Cape, state that the feeling of the colony is almost unanimous in favor of Lord Carnarvon's Confederation scheme. A large meeting at Port Elizabeth supported it, and a proposal was made to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country on the subject.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great violence in Dorsetshire, where 12,000 animals are down with it. The distemper is spreading rapidly to other portions of England.

The Rochester Magistrates have sentenced to three months' imprisonment a married woman for neglecting her child, which, although seven years of age, only weighed about 30 pounds. It was found by the relieving officer to the Medway Union in a dreadful state.

HORRIBLE KICKING CASE AT BLACKBURN.—At the Blackburn Police Court, James Harrison, shoemaker, was charged with assaulting Catherine Healey. Late on the previous night prisoner had gone into the house of Catherine Healey, whom he had courted for twelve years. The prisoner, although sober, and without saying a word to Healey, began to kick her in the most savage manner over all parts of her body. Her face was one mass of discolored flesh. The prisoner had nothing to say in answer to the charge, and was committed for trial.

ENGLAND BEATEN AGAIN.—James Wild, better known as "Big James of Shaw," met with his master recently in the shape of a son of the Emerald Isle, Patrick Diskin, of Millbrook, Tuam. It appears that Wild has been considered the champion mower in this neighborhood, and during the last five years he has not met with a man able to stand before him. The match between James and Pat was for £5 a side and came off a short time since in a meadow near Newbery. The man who cleared the greatest area of grass in an hour to be the winner. Much interest was manifested in the contest and bets were freely offered and taken. The work went hard with the shaw man, who fell to the ground exhausted, shortly after the time was up. The Irishman won easily by upwards of a hundred yards.—Manchester Paper.

PERSPECTS IN THE ROYAL DEER FOREST.—The prospects of deerstalkers in the Royal estates of Balmoral, Aberfeldy, and Birkhane have seldom been more promising than they are this season. Stags are numerous and strong with well-developed antlers, and to all appearances "royal heads" will be no strangers in the Royal larder this autumn. The letting of Scotch moors and forests has considerably flagged since the late commercial crisis.

Many of the best are still in the market, and there is no inquiry for them. Latest accounts report black game and hares numerous and partridge plentiful.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of agricultural prospects, says the fine weather has just come in time to save the nation from a serious calamity. The hay crop, really diminished by the floods, may be partly made up by a second crop, but the corn just reaching maturity has been wonderfully saved, and we may yet have a moderate gathering in good order. The upward movement, which began at an electric pace, has, of course suddenly stopped, and prices not yet settled may be considered as having lost about two to three shillings of the recent gain, partly as the consequence of foreign arrivals, which have been unusually free.

THE BISHOP OF SALFORD ON O'CONNELL.—Dr. Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, has addressed a letter to his flock on the occasion of the O'Connell Centenary. His lordship draws a most eloquent and effective picture of the life and labours of the great O'Connell. He especially insists upon three points in his career—his devotion to his religion, his unswerving fidelity to the Holy See, and his steady opposition to all attempts to advance the National cause by any violent means. He says that not alone have the Irish portion of his flock reason to be grateful to their great Liberator, but English Catholics might also still be in the land of bondage if O'Connell had not lived. In conclusion he points out that the expenses of the Centenary celebration will be heavy, and urges his flock to contribute towards them.

The condition of the New Forest Shakers is reported to be fast assuming a very serious aspect. Without money, and dependent only on the chance gifts of visitors, they frequently of late have gone 42 or 48 hours without food, some of the women and children fainting from exhaustion. Their numbers have not been reduced, and they bear their privations with cheerfulness. At the present moment they have, in all, property worth at the lowest estimate £500; and yet, rather than sell any of this to procure bread, the leaders prefer to see themselves and their people in a state of semi-starvation, their plea being that as Christ never sold anything, neither can they sell their property. A few days since a gentleman from New Zealand offered to take the whole "family" to that country free of cost, to give them land and houses to live in, and everything they might require, but they declined, saying they must remain where they were till God moved them.

THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES LIST is one of the blackest on record. It includes seven murder cases, seven manslaughter cases, five of feloniously wounding, 23 robbery with violence, 10 burglary cases, and six other cases of a minor character.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—The total number of messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom during the week ending the 31st of July, 1875, was 463,360; and during the week ended the 31st of August, 1874, the number of messages was 408,286. Increase in the week of 1875 on that of 1874, 55,074.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury says Lord Coleridge's brother—Father Coleridge, the Jesuit—is engaged on a great work, a Life of Christ. He is publishing it volume by volume, and the second has just been issued by the Roman Catholic publishers, Burns and Oates.

At a meeting in Birmingham, England, it was stated on the authority of Mr. Pimlico, that in one single six months 128 vessels were posted as missing at Lloyd's—absolutely gone—never more heard of, and those vessels carried to a watery grave 177 human beings. In one single twelve months 338 British seamen were committed to prison for refusing to go to sea in ships, some of which were subsequently lost, many of which were unfitted to carry a human cargo.

Mr. Justice Denman, in charging the jury at Monmouth, spoke of the serious nature of several crimes in the calendar, and affirmed that if something could be done whereby excessive drinking could be abolished, the country would be freed of crime by one-half.

POISONOUS FUNGUS.—At Woodditton, Suffolk, Amy Swann, the wife of a laborer, aged 32, and Jane Swann, her daughter, aged 13, persisted in eating some fungi, under the impression that they were mushrooms. The result was that they both died after two days considerable suffering. Mrs. Swann's infant child has since died.

On the night of the 29th ult., the grand civic banquet given by the Corporation of London in honor of the Prefect of the Seine and other foreign municipal officers took place at the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided, and speeches were made by the Prefect of the Seine in French, the Syndic of Rome in Italian, and the Burgomaster of Brussels in English.

Sir Robert Phillimore, in the Court of Arches, has confirmed the Judgment of the Consistory Court of Lincoln, which ruled that Mr. Keet, as a Wesleyan minister, could not lawfully be described as "Reverend," in an inscription on a tombstone in a parish churchyard. There is to be, however, an appeal from his lordship's decision to the Judicial Committee.

At the Manchester Assizes, John Nelson has been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of his wife by kicking her; and in another kicking case by the prisoner, William Gregson, was ordered ten years of the same punishment.

The Times announces that the Home Secretary's Bill for improving the dwellings of the artisans and laborers, is starting with every opportunity of success. Scarcely had the act received the Royal Assent before steps were taken to enforce it in the worst parts of the Metropolis.

Further advices from the Cape, state that the feeling of the colony is almost unanimous in favor of Lord Carnarvon's Confederation scheme. A large meeting at Port Elizabeth supported it, and a proposal was made to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country on the subject.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great violence in Dorsetshire, where 12,000 animals are down with it. The distemper is spreading rapidly to other portions of England.

The Rochester Magistrates have sentenced to three months' imprisonment a married woman for neglecting her child, which, although seven years of age, only weighed about 30 pounds. It was found by the relieving officer to the Medway Union in a dreadful state.

HORRIBLE KICKING CASE AT BLACKBURN.—At the Blackburn Police Court, James Harrison, shoemaker, was charged with assaulting Catherine Healey. Late on the previous night prisoner had gone into the house of Catherine Healey, whom he had courted for twelve years. The prisoner, although sober, and without saying a word to Healey, began to kick her in the most savage manner over all parts of her body. Her face was one mass of discolored flesh. The prisoner had nothing to say in answer to the charge, and was committed for trial.

Mr. Jacob Keller, of Pittsburgh, Pa., while dredging the Monongahela River, has taken out of the mud several pieces of a skeleton which are thought by local scholars to have belonged to a mammoth. A tooth weighing ten pounds is the specimen which attracts more attention than any other. Mr. Franklin Platt, the Assistant State Geologist of Pennsylvania, is desirous of unearthing the whole skeleton, and will probably interest himself in the work.

THE CROPS.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Department of Agriculture reports the average condition of the spring wheat; on August 1, in all the States producing it, except California, as 87 per cent. The extremes are 99 per cent. in Nebraska. The condition of the winter wheat is not reported, except statements that vast quantities have been swept away or damaged in degrees ranging from serious injury to utter ruin. The corn average condition in all the States is 96 per cent. Oats, average condition 91 per cent.; Potatoes average condition 104 per cent.

CREW DOWN WITH SCURVY.—SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The ship New York, sister vessel to the Bremen, arrived from Liverpool yesterday. This morning the quarantine officer on boarding her found twenty-four of the crew of forty down with scurvy of a malignant type. The disease was not confined to the black crew, but also attacked white fliers. The ship is said to have plenty of fresh provisions on board. The condition of the crew is terrible, though every pains have been taken to disinfest the ship and preserve cleanliness.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—Major Charles F. Moore, the Press says, has just found among some old neglected papers and books of his family the military note-book of his grandfather, the Irish-American Major Gen. Benjamin Moore, father of Major Moore's mother. At the date of the record (1777-8) Moore was on the staff of Gen. George Washington, and during the time covered by the records Gen. Washington's headquarters were at Valley Forge. The book is about the size of an ordinary 12mo. of 200 or 300 pages, is written in a very neat hand, and the records seem made with great care and precision. The various "details" for "field officer of the day," etc., are entered. The names of Gen. Lafayette, and of many other distinguished soldiers of the Revolution appear in this book as assigned to various duties.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The finest church now in Boston, was consecrated, with imposing ceremonies, August 15, in the presence of an immense audience. The church was built in 1861, under the supervision of Rev. Father McElroy, at a cost of \$160,000, but now under Father Fulton. The interior of the edifice was most beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the effect was pleasing and effective. The ceremonies attended the consecration were celebrated by Archbishop Williams, assisted by Assistant Priest, Vicar-General Lyndon; First Assistant Deacon of Honor, Rev. Father Freitag; Second Assistant of Honor, Rev. Father Moran, of St. Stephen's church; Deacon of the Mass, Rev. Father Duncau, of St. Mary's church; sub-Deacon, Rev. H. S. Shandlett; and Masters of Ceremonies, Rev. Father Sabetti and O'Connor, of Woodstock College, Vermont. Bishops Courty, of Albany, De Goebsriand, of Burlington, Hendricksen, of Providence, and O'Reilly, of Springfield, also assisted during the Mass, and occupied seats to the right of the altar, opposite the throne of the celebrant. The services were concluded by a sermon by Bishop DeGoesbriand, of Vermont.

He Didn't Advertise in Newspapers. No, said he, he didn't believe in advertising in newspapers. Didn't think it did him any good—money thrown away. "But don't you advertise in any way?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "I spend a good deal of money in advertising. Now, here is a good thing I have invested in to-day. It is a tooth-pick with my name and business stamped on it. I have paid a man fifty dollars to have my business card stamped on every tooth-pick used at the hotels used in this city for one year."

"How does he manage it?" "Easy enough. He keeps an agent stationed at each hotel day and night, furnished with a stamp, and when a man steps up to take a tooth-pick, he dexterously stamps one for him, and there it is on the toothpick."

A PUNKINHEAD, GROCERIES AND THINGS.

"I am informed," he continued, "that four hundred thousand eight hundred and seventy-two tooth-picks are used by the Cincinnati hotels every year, which is equal to that many business cards of mine distributed to the public. Now, fifty dollars couldn't buy that number of business cards and insure their distribution."

"Certainly not. But this inscription on the tooth-picks must be very small; I don't see how it can be read."

"Nothing easier, my dear sir. You see each agent carries a small microscope to assist people in making it out. But that isn't the only advertising plan I am in with. You see this piece of rag with my card printed on it? Yes; well you probably couldn't guess what it is for. I'll tell you. It's for doing up a sore finger."

"What has a sore finger to do with advertising?" "Everything, my dear sir, everything. There are over one million sore fingers in America every year. In a very moderate expense an advertising firm in Philadelphia prints my cards on rags like these, and furnishes them to victims of sore fingers free of charge, so they will use them in preference to all others. A million of these rags are sent to all parts of the United States, and I am only required to pay \$150 for the privilege of having my name on them."

"And you paid it?" "Certainly I did. I had to, in order to prevent any other man from getting the chance ahead of me."

"A sore finger, then, you consider a better advertising medium than an established and popular newspaper?" "Well, yes, in this case. Been travelling lately?"

"Yes; made a trip to Minnesota and Iowa not long ago."

"Then you must have seen my business card printed in black letters on a white board and nailed to a telegraph pole?" "We hadn't seen anything of the kind."

"Singular if you didn't. A man came along last fall and collected one hundred dollars of me for nailing such a board on every telegraph pole in the United States. That was his contract and I paid him the money on his affidavit that the work was done. But perhaps you wasn't noticing the telegraph poles. No, I don't believe I'll put my advertisement in your paper this week. You see I am advertising a good deal now."

Just then a man came in and collected a bill for sticking Punkinhead's card on every baloon that went up during 1874, and effected a new contract for 1875 with what he called the "diving bell supplement," agreeing to attach a card to all diving bells that go down in 1875 without extra charge, a compliment, as he said, to their regular advertisers. When we left another advertising agent was laying before Punkinhead the great advantages of investing in a patent stamp to be attached to the seats of boys' pants when they go skating. "When they get a fall his name and business will be neatly stamped upon the ice, so that all who skate may read. When it comes to judicious advertising the race of Punkinheads is very numerous."

UNITED STATES.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 25.—The Boston and Albany Railway directors have voted to reduce all the wages and salaries ten per cent from Sept. 1st.

A miscreant has been arrested in Detroit for keeping a gambling room for small boys. He used to instruct his young patrons in the different games of hazard, and win from them their pocket money, making a comfortable living out of the aggregate of small sums thus obtained.

The True Witness

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.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Sept. 3, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1875. Friday, 3.—St. Cyriacus, Largus and Smaragdus, MM: (8 Aug.) Saturday, 4.—Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 5.—Sixteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 6.—St. Lawrence Justinian, B.C. Tuesday, 7.—Of the Feria. Wednesday, 8.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Thursday, 9.—Of the Octave.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The TRUE WITNESS began its Twenty-Sixth Volume on the 20th of August. Subscribers in arrears will please examine the date after their address, and remit in full to this Office without delay. As pre-payment of Postage by the Publisher will begin on the 1st of October, all those who have not paid up arrears and renewed their subscriptions will not receive the paper after that date.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A despatch from Rome states that the Pope enjoys excellent health, and continues to give audiences daily. The despatch adds that it is intended by the Italian Government to introduce a Bill in the next Session of Parliament to suppress the Corporations and Confraternities of laymen formed for religious purposes. His Holiness has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory on the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The diplomatic agent of Russia accredited to the Vatican, is now away from his post on leave of absence. M. Kappist will during that period, it is announced, have several interviews with the Imperial Chancellor—Prince Gortschakoff—in order both to report to him and also to be furnished with fresh instructions for the negotiations still in progress between St. Petersburg and the Vatican. The Russian Government, so the Baltic Gazette is informed, is anxious to have the Russian language substituted in Lithuania, Kieff, Volhynia, and Podolia for Polish in Roman Catholic churches and schools, and desires to bring about the change with the consent and approval of the Holy See.

A Paris paper states that Marshal Bazaine recently went to Copenhagen for the purpose of inducing a distinguished personage there to obtain for him a command in the Russian service. The Marshal, it is added, was not successful in his object.

The pilgrimage from Germany is exciting considerable discussion in France. La Moniteur of Paris says: "France is open to all foreigners, but that the Government is entitled and bound to oppose all assemblages, displays of banners, and insignia calculated to disturb public order, and it will not fail in its duty. The Government and public opinion of France agree that it is their duty to abstain from interference with discussions and conflicts in Germany between the Church and State, and for the sake of peace, which is dear to us, and desirable to Germans, to avoid making French territory the scene of their religious discussions."

The Swiss Vaterland states that acts of revolting intolerance are being daily committed in the Correctional Prison of Zurich. In spite of the demands of the prisoners themselves, and the remonstrances of the Government of Zoug, the director of the Zurich prison refuses to permit the Catholic prisoners to enjoy the ministrations of one of their own priests. No minister is allowed to enter the establishment but the Old-heretic cure of Lochbrunner.

A despatch to the News from Bourg La Dame says the surrender of Seo D'Urgel occurred on Friday. The citadel was handed over to the Alfonsists on Saturday; fifty Carlists were killed and a hundred wounded during the siege. Eight hundred prisoners were taken, including three hundred officers. Gen. Jovellar asked permission to return to Cuba. He considers his presence in Spain no longer necessary. The Avoce Della Verita of Rome says, editorially, that the capture of Seo D'Urgel may determine Don Carlos to disband his forces and await a more favorable period to renew the struggle.

A special despatch to the Times from Berlin says there is no doubt that all of Northern Bosnia is in full rebellion. Fugitives who have sought safety on Austrian soil number 8,000, and are mostly the wives and children of rebels who have deserted their villages and made for the hills. In Herzegovina the insurgents have formed a Provisional Government. The insurgent leaders have been assured by their Montenegrin friends that very shortly all Montenegro will come to their assistance. In Serbia military preparations continue at Belgrade. The War Office has ordered the arms and accoutrements of the militia, including surgical apparatus, to be made ready for immediate inspection. The Servian militia men have been directed to provide themselves with three days food,

should they be called out. The steady growth of the rebellion may be inferred from the following passage in the Montenegrin official journal. Glas Cernogosa:—"The insurrection is fast assuming formidable dimensions; symptoms of serious dangers multiply; men are yearning for war and oily tongued diplomacy is impotent to prevent them. This time the insurrection is sure to result in emancipation. Not rulers but nations will decide what is to be done; if the rebellion becomes general, Servia and Montenegro will not be idle spectators. Now or never!" A special despatch to the Times from Berlin says:—"It is reported that the Russian Consul at Ragusa is too ill to take part in the proposed mediation of Powers between the insurgents and the Turkish Government. If this is really the case, the task of other foreign Consuls—never very hopeful—becomes less so. Three thousand Turkish Croats have crossed the Danube into Austrian territory, and expect to be maintained by Austria during their exile. Military preparations go on steadily in Servia, but it is difficult to say whether they are made to satisfy the impatience of people or to guard against a serious contingency." The Political Correspondence of Vienna says that Montenegro has completed negotiations with Turkey, by which the former binds herself to remain neutral between Turkey and Herzegovina in consideration of certain territorial concessions. The London Times suggests that Herzegovina and Bosnia should be quieted by giving them similar privileges to those enjoyed by their neighbour, Servia, which, though nominally subject to the Porte, is a semi-independent state by the treaty of Paris, and under the protection of the great European Powers. By that treaty Servia preserved her independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation. The election of rulers is left to the Servian nation, under the nominal sanction of the Sultan. The Times further adds that when the proper moment arrives for the liberation of these provinces, Britain need not hesitate to assist it.

WHAT IS FREEMASONRY?

Thurlow Weed tells us in his letters to the New York Herald, which we publish on our second page. Mr. Weed is not a Jesuit, nor an Ultramontane, nor even a "Liberal" Catholic, and is not suspected by the American press of Papistical proclivities.—He proves beyond the reach of reasonable doubt that nigh fifty years ago an American Freemason was foully murdered by his brother Masons at the bidding of the ruling spirits of the Order. The name of the unfortunate victim, the nature of his offence, the names of his murderers, the exact spot where the dark deed was done, and all the circumstances of the crime, are given with a precision of detail that challenges contradiction. This narrative recalls to our mind that passage in Robertson's "Lectures on Freemasonry" in which he says:—"Next to secret oaths, there is another offence chargeable on the Masonic, as on all other secret societies. This is that it destroys human freedom, as it removes all individual responsibility. The Mason of one grade knows not the projects of the brothers of a higher grade, nor the lodges of one country the schemes, the principles, and the workings of those of another. The individual is the blind, passive instrument of an order, whose ultimate aims are wrapped up in secrecy. He is like a man who, without a lamp, enters into a dark cavern, whose length and breadth he knows not, nor the tortuous passages that cross the main path. Where the ends of an institution are kept secret and the means only are avowed, judgment is at fault, and the individual cannot estimate the extent of the responsibility he incurs for the errors of his order." The men who stained their hands in Morgan's blood were the blind tools of the higher grade, or merciless despotism of Masonry.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

As a general rule the cultivation of the intellect by solid education, with the addition of brilliant accomplishments has hitherto been the extent to which the education of our females of the well to do class has been conducted. We are by no means inclined to question the proficiency which young ladies acquire in these branches of study, but to urge that the Curriculum be supplemented by the addition of courses which would include cooking, sewing, and such other industrial acquirements as are essential to a young lady destined to preside over the government of a household. We fear that too much neglect in this matter characterize those who are the natural guardians of our remales, and that too often have young ladies on being called upon to fill their appointed lot in the world, have in consequence of their total ignorance of household economy, been the direct cause of the ruin of those whom they were bound by every principle of religion to assist.

We cannot hide the fact from view that at present anything which savors of labor is too generally eschewed, and regarded as too vulgar an occupation for young ladies. But these should bear in mind that there is a dignity attached to the faithful discharge of such duties as circumstances may call upon us to perform. There are a number of instances of persons illustrious in rank who have studied and performed such duties as we refer to in France at the present and for some time past considerable progress has been made in this direction, and we see no reason why our young ladies should be exempt from the like study. We are glad to be able to state however, that in some of our Convents, young ladies have ample opportunities afforded them of becoming proficient in these necessary branches, and we urge upon them the necessity of availing themselves of it. We may venture to assert that a great portion of the difficulties which occur between mistress and servant is traceable to the unfitness of the mistress of the house to direct the servant on the proper discharge of her duties, and where this unfitness exists it is impossible to conceive how order and economy could reign in a household so governed. In conclusion we would strongly urge upon young ladies the necessity of combining the industrial with the intellectual portion of their education, to the end that they may fit themselves to reign over their household not only with dignity but with economy.

PORT HOPE.

The 25th of August, 1875, will be long remembered, as an important date in the Catholic history of this romantic little town. On that day, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the venerated Bishop of Kingston, paid his first official visit to the congregation of St. Mary's Church, in order to give confirmation to the children, who were prepared to receive that sacred rite. For a few days previous to this anxiously expected visit, the ladies of the congregation employed themselves in decorating the interior of the church; and, so successful were they in their laudable efforts that, on the day of Confirmation, everything, particularly around the altar and sanctuary, was neat, clean, and orderly, thereby reflecting much credit on the fair workers. "The pure and clean oblation" was offered up by Father Connolly, of Carden, the choir, at the same time, performing its part in a most efficient manner under the direction of its talented organist, Miss McCabe. Besides the celebrant just named and the Rev. Pastor of the Parish, Father Browne, the following clergymen were also present, viz: Father Timlin, of Cobourg; Coyle, of Emily; Lynch, of Peterboro; Quirk, of Hastings; Stafford, of Lindsay; and O'Connell, of Douro. The number of children confirmed was 118. They were all tastily habited—the girls in the customary white dress, wreath, and veil, and the boys in black—and showed, by their exemplary demeanor, that they were fully conscious of the importance of the occasion that brought them together. Before administering the sacrament, His Lordship addressed them, proving clearly the divine institution of the Blessed Eucharist, and pointing out the dispositions they should have, in order to receive worthily the Holy Ghost with his seven-fold gifts in Confirmation. On the conclusion of the ceremony, he again spoke to them words replete with instruction—earnestly advising them to avoid sin, had company and intemperance, and to frequently approach the holy sacraments, if they would steadfastly persevere in the friendship of God.

The lecture in the evening was looked forward to with much interest by all classes in the town. At the appointed hour, 8 o'clock, the church was crowded to excess—the number of Protestants preponderating. The subject was "the Rule of Faith," which, it needless to say, was handled by the Bishop in his own peculiarly clear, logical, and masterly manner. He first incontestably proved the fallacy of the Protestant rule, and then showed that the Catholic method of finding out what Christ had taught, was the one established by Christ himself, and the only one that could adequately meet the wants of the human mind. It would be trespassing too much on your valuable space, and doing an injustice to the Rt. Rev. orator, to attempt to give a synopsis of the lecture. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the plan was admirably conceived, the arguments strong and convincing; and the language pure, classical, and betimes truly eloquent. For nearly an hour and a-half His Lordship kept his large audience, as it were, spell-bound, and tho' he told our separated brethren some plain and, perhaps, distasteful truths, yet, they could not possibly take offence, so polished and gentlemanly were his references.

In this parish, as well as in others already visited, the new bishop has succeeded in winning golden opinions for himself. Wherever he goes, the people seem to be irresistibly charmed with his brilliant eloquence, affable condescension, and mild dignity of manner. The fervent wish of every Catholic heart in Port Hope is, that he may be long spared to the Diocese, over which he at present presides with so much wisdom and success.—Com

DEATH OF FATHER HARTY OF KEMPTVILLE.

From a respected correspondent at Kemptville, Ont., we have the following letter dated the 25th ultimo:

With deep regret we have to announce the death of Rev. Father Harty, P. P. of this Mission, which took place after a lingering illness at his residence here on Wednesday, 18th inst. The deceased was in the 46th year of his age and the 19th of his priesthood. He was born in the parish of Knigh, county Tipperary, Ireland, and immigrated to this country in 1852. He completed his philosophical studies at the College of the Sulzians at Montreal and theological studies at Regiopolis College, Kingston. He was a devoted pastor, beloved and esteemed by all for the many excellent qualities of head and heart with which he was endowed. He had been in charge of this mission for over eighteen years, and which is a very extensive one, being nearly fifty miles in extent, but which the good priest attended to with the most assiduous care during the period named.

At the approach of the hour appointed for the funeral on Friday morning a large concourse of people, both clergy and laity, amongst whom were many priests of the neighboring dioceses, assembled to follow the remains from the parochial residence to the church for interment, the church being draped in deep mourning. Rev. Mr. Hogan, P. P. of St. Ann's, Montreal, assisted by Rev. W. Fox, of Kemptville, celebrated a solemn Mass, and his Lordship the Bishop of Kingston preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon, taking for his text the 27th verse, chap. 9, of St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews—"And it is appointed unto men once to die, and after this, judgment." During the sermon his Lordship referred to the many good qualities with which the deceased was gifted, expressing them in such a touching and feeling manner as to cause even those who were not acquainted with the deceased to weep freely. At the close of the discourse, his Lordship, assisted by the reverend clergy present, performed the last sacred rites of sepulture and the remains of the good priest were consigned to their last resting place. The vast concourse then left the church weeping bitterly, and would not be comforted because of the loss of their dearly beloved and devoted pastor. May his soul rest in peace.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column asking all parties desirous of subscribing to the above Monument to forward their subscriptions to Mr. John Hatcher, 54 and 56 College Street. The Committee also advertises for designs of the Monument, and will make their award on the 24th inst.

RETURNED FROM HIS PASTORAL TOUR.—His Lordship Bishop Dubamel, of Ottawa, has returned from his recent pastoral tour through his Diocese.

We would inform our subscribers in Sillery, Quebec, that Mr. M. H. O'Ryan has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in that locality.

WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS." SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. (No. 74.)

"THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR."

The lying tongue, Christian soul, has a thousand excuses for its crime. "I lie," it says, "but only in order to preserve peace in the house—to prevent disputes which would otherwise arise, surely so great a good is cheaply bought by a lie." "I lie," it says, "because by a certain mishap, I was about to suffer a great loss—a neighbour was about to sue me for heavy damages, which would have left me a poor man for life; by a skillful denial of the truth I averted his suspicion, and saved myself from the injury." "I lie," it says, "but my husband rendered furious by drink was about to strike me for a slight offence and in all probability—such is his brutal disposition—would have beaten me to death. I excused myself by a lie and saved myself from death and him from being a murderer. Surely there was no harm in my lie." "I lie," it says, "because my master—a hard and hasty man—would have driven me from his employ, and would have prevented me from obtaining work anywhere in his neighbourhood." "I lie," it says, "but it was to save a poor wretch from the gallows." "I lie," it says, "but it was to prevent a poor fellow-creature from losing his honor, and to prevent grave scandal from resulting. Charity and religion appeared to require that I should throw a veil over her fault. Hence my lie."

Alas! lying tongue! thy excuses, though specious are utterly false. A lie being itself evil and a sin, there is no possible pretext either of utility, charity, necessity or religion which can justify it. Has God need of you and your lies, think you, in his government of the world, that you must needs try to put things in order by a lie? Has his providence gone so much astray, that you, forsooth, must seek to mend it? Who are you, O Liar, that you must thus dare to usurp the place of God, and to assume the reins of His government over man and this world of ours? Surely your crime must have been sought to be depicted by that fable of ancient and pagan Greece, wherein Pheton dared to drive the horses of the Sun and fell headlong into the sea for his temerity. O Liar, seek not to rule the world lest thou also fall headlong into eternal damnation.

It is an undoubted principle of Christian morals that we are never allowed to commit any sin, (however small,) in order that any good (however great) may accrue, or any evil (however enormous) be prevented. This principle is founded on those words of St. Paul—"We must not do evil, that good may come of it." Now, a lie, as we have seen, however small it may be, is always a sin. God, whose majesty and greatness is infinite, is always offended by it; hence there is nothing which can ever render it lawful or proper. No matter what evils menace either you or your neighbour; no matter what hardships you endure; no matter what mortifications may ensue, you are not to escape them by a lie. What evils can ever equal the evil of offending God in His attribute of eternal Truth? What hardships—what mortifications can ever balance the heavy weight of even the lightest sin? No, Christian soul, not only may you not save your goods, not only may you not save your honor, you may not even save your life by a lie. And, tell me not, that grave scandals might arise, if you did not cover them by a lie. If you can save those scandals by the loss of your goods or your reputation, or your life—well and good—save them. But if you cannot save them except by a lie, then must those scandals be allowed to come even though they involve the loss of ten thousand souls.

But, you say, a good end and a good intention are the circumstances that make all actions good and holy; in telling this lie we wish to prevent grave evils, and to effect great good; how then, you ask, can it be possible that the good end we propose does not render our act good and meritorious? I will tell you, Christian soul, and the reason is simply this: Because your act, as you yourself admit, is a lie. A lie being evil can never be good. A good end and a good intention are the circumstances that make our actions good and holy, I admit, but they are not all the circumstances that are necessary for that end. For an action to be meritorious of eternal life—for an action to be pleasing to God, it must be good not only in some of its circumstances but in all. It must be good not only in its end and intention, but also in the means used for that end. Now when we tell a lie to save our own or our neighbour's goods, or life, or reputation, the end is good, but the means is evil. The end and intention may, and undoubtedly do greatly influence the merit or demerit of our actions, but when that act is in itself evil, no amount of good intentions will render it holy. We see this in the physical world. The light of the sun may make a white thing whiter, but not all the rays of the sun combined can make a black thing white; food may make a strong man stronger, but not all the food in the world can make a dead man live.

We have said, Christian soul, that we are not allowed to save our life by a lie. This is not all—we are not allowed to save ten thousand lives by one lie. Even though by a lie you could save from desolation a city, a state, or a kingdom, that city, that state, and that kingdom must perish ere the lie may be spoken, nor is this all. The destruction of a city, a state, or a kingdom is a small matter in comparison to the loss of one immortal soul; and yet even that immortal soul may not be saved at the expense of a lie. Is it a question, says St. Austin, of giving baptism to an infant which is on the point of death, that baptism may not be given at the expense of a lie. Is it a question of converting a host of pagans to the Christian faith—of bringing back a thousand sinners to repentance and a good life, by one single lie; it is not lawful; nay, more, were such a thing possible it would not be lawful to redeem all the damned from out of hell by a single lie. Do you ask the reason? An Apostle has given it you in a few words—"We must not do evil, that good may come of it."

If then, Christian soul, you may not save a city, a state, or a kingdom by a lie—if you may not save an infant's soul by baptism from eternal deprivation of the sight of God, when that baptism is to be given by a lie—if you are not allowed to save a whole nation from paganism and to win it to God by a lie—nay, if you would not be allowed (were such a thing possible) to redeem all the souls from hell by a lie, how much less, O lying tongue, are you allowed to make your lying excuses in order, as you say, to preserve peace in the family—to prevent law suits, or to save yourself from some temporal loss. What! would you preserve peace in your family by breaking your peace with God? Would you prevent yourself from being cited before an earthly judge, by causing yourself to be accused before an eternal one? Would you ward off a temporal loss by incurring an eternal one? Alas! the wife prefers her husband's good will to the good will of the eternal God. The merchant prefers the small gain to be obtained by a lie to the eternal gain which is the reward of truth. But you, Christian soul, this is not your conduct. Oh! no, the true Christian is never entangled in a lie, neither to avoid loss, nor to obtain gain, nor to do good, nor to avoid evil. Placing himself in the hands of God, he allows His providence to have full power over him without endeavouring to avert it by a lie. Imitate the conduct of the great hero Eleazer, as related in the second book of Maccabees. The ministers of King Antioch sought to make this heroic and holy man eat of meats forbidden by the law. His friends seeing his life in danger would feign have substituted meats allowed by the law, for those forbidden, and wished to persuade

him to eat these meats as tho' they were forbidden meats in order to save his life. No, answered this holy General of the Jewish army, it is not allowed for me, an old man, to pretend and thus to give scandal to youth. By this lying action I might indeed escape death at the hands of man, but could not escape it at the hands of an all powerful God, who laid down his life for his people rather than accept it at the price of a lie. Go you, Christian soul, and do likewise. Love truth more than life—detest a lie as the greatest of evils. Imitate Eleazer in his love of truth, so that persevering in these sentiments so worthy of a Christian, you may one day face to face, that truth which you have honoured and esteemed from afar off on earth.

THE CARD. ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

On Thursday August, the 12th, a deputation consisting of the Maltese residents of London, in the name of the Catholics of Malta, waited upon His Eminence, Cardinal Manning, at Archbishop House Francis-street, Westminster, to present an address of congratulation for "the honour and dignity conferred by the Holy Father in raising him to the College of Cardinals." The address, which was short, concluded with these words:—"These are expressions of joy and good-will which the sons of the Doctor of the Gentiles (St. Paul), who inhabit the smallest of European islands, out of their devotion to the See of St. Peter, and their loyalty to the British Crown, address to your Eminence."

The Cardinal Archbishop in reply said—"I thank you very much for this beautiful address which you have been so good as to present to me from Malta; I gladly receive it as an assurance of your affection and faith. Only the other day I received a similar communication from Canada through the Archbishop of Quebec; and they being a French race, and speaking the French language, it was as grateful to me to receive that, as it now is to receive the one which you have presented to me. I am glad to be assured both by the Catholics of Canada and Malta who have spoken to me on the subject, that the British Government deals justly and fairly with the Catholic people of those countries. I am also glad to hear likewise of our other colonies and British dependencies who bear similar testimony; and I may say I have received a similar assurance from all our bishops who come from India and Australia. I wish well with all my heart to your ancient and Catholic island. In 1848 I had occasion to visit Malta. I travelled from Syracuse, when I found Sicily at peace. It was a rare exception in those days to have peace. The gendarmes were all over the country, and when I strayed away from our mules the authorities warned me not to go too far, as it was not safe. I remember when I went to Malta to spend two days I saw the imposing fortifications, which then were very wonderful. I do not know if they are now of the same importance. I presume so, because the arts of peace which have been developed with such vigour in later years here and elsewhere, are now employed in the prospects of a future war, and have enabled us to make cannon against which no fortification can stand. Those are the blessings of the pacific age in which we live. I hope that the neighbouring island of Sicily may regain its tranquility, and become as peaceful as Malta now is, and that peace may pass over Italy, and may spread throughout the whole peninsula, from the Adriatic to the Alps, because peace in Italy would give peace, I may say, to Europe. Yesterday I saw that a very distinguished person had quoted certain words of mine in a preface which he has just given to the world. They were taken from a speech of mine, delivered at a meeting of the League of St. Sebastian, where there were present a number of Pontifical Zouaves. They were words which dwelt upon the inevitable certainty of a terrible future war in Europe. I am no prophet; but I think none needs the gift of prophecy to perceive that the armament of seven millions of men at least with a power of destruction which has never been equalled in the annals of warlike nations, all portend to a greater and bloodier conflict in Europe than we have hitherto witnessed. I think it is a shame and a scandal to the Christian world to see the misery and the scourge of sins of governments have created and brought about by the apostles of revolution, who make it their first and chief object to pull down the temporal power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and when they have accomplished that fact, I will venture to prophecy—and my prophecy is this: If the Christian world we destroy, he will never again reign over it, but if the Christian world is to survive, the sense of justice will one day put him back again in his seat. But even that the Christian world will not be able to do without scourging itself by a European war which it has prepared for itself. My words were not a threat, but a lament, and those who quote my words against me as a firebrand that would set Europe in a conflagration, are among the chief apostles of the gospel of revolution, and the chief agents against the peace of Christian Governments. As a man of peace and pastor of the flock, I pray that the Christian nations of Europe may speedily disarm in every country, and may turn to the gospel of peace, to the union of the Christian world. Such was the intention of my words at the meeting of the League of St. Sebastian, and I have seized the first opportunity of declaring to the English people that I have been, I hope not studiously, but manifestly misrepresented.

The deputation received the benediction and retired.

COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, explains in a letter to the Mail "Why so many Catholic children are in common schools."

Sir,—Be good enough to show your usual fair-play, by inserting the following explanation respecting the Common and Separate Schools.

It is often asserted that the majority of the Catholics of Ontario send their children to the Public Schools, and that therefore they prefer them to the Separate or Catholic Schools. It might be asserted, for a like reason, that as the generality of the people make their visit and journeys in wagons and carriages, that therefore they prefer them to railroad cars. A logical and honest man will reply that this is not the reason, but the true reason is because there is not a railroad at every man's door. We say in like manner that the Catholics are obliged to make use of the Common Schools, in localities where they are not numerous or rich enough to support Separate Schools, whereas in cities and large town they have them. But if the Chief Superintendent of Education, Dr. Hyerson, or any other gentleman, could say that the Catholics send their children to the Common Schools in places where Separate Schools are established, then it might be inferred that the Catholics prefer Common Schools. On two reasons we account for so large a number of Catholic children going to Common Schools.

1st. Because, in many places, the Catholics are too few to support Separate Schools; that children must be educated, so that it becomes a necessity for parents to send them to Common Schools, though not at the risk of losing their faith. But as a merely secular education can be obtained in the Common Schools, the children are obliged to frequent them—their religious instructions must be more attended to by both parents and pastors, so that the want of religious teaching in schools may be atoned for.

2nd. Catholic children are sent to Common

Schools without any scruples in localities where the whole or the majority of the inhabitants are Catholics. This is the case in many places in Ontario, the trustees and school teachers being Catholics.

THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

It has been the boast of more than one bishop of the Catholic Church that he was "Bishop and school master." In many respects it is true of every Catholic bishop, for his apostolic function of teaching is scarcely ever limited to preaching the Gospel from the pulpit, and there is, doubtless, not one of his order who is not directly employed in the duty of instructing the ignorant, whatever the degree of ignorance to be removed may be.

\* The Catholic National Series of School Books, by Right Rev. R. Gilmour, Bishop of Cleveland, New York and Cincinnati; Benziger Brothers.

VISIT OF CAPTAIN KIRWAN TO CANADA.

To our friends and readers in Canada we have the pleasure of announcing that our friend, Captain Kirwan, the able and energetic General Secretary of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, will shortly visit the Dominion, and will, while he remains, aid in every way in his power the exertions of the Irish National cause among our exiled brethren who enjoy the "blessings of self-government in the Western world."

DOMINION ITEMS.

Celtic Society.—A fairly attended meeting of Highland Scotchmen was held on Saturday night, to make preliminary arrangements for the formation of a Celtic Society in this city.

world; and particularly their history, on this continent; to assist young Highlanders in procuring employment on their arrival in this country, and to unite them more closely together by social intercourse.—Montreal Herald.

A gas company is about to be formed in Nanapan. John Hemsworth, a gardener near Richmond, Que., has just fallen heir to a fortune of £25,000, and an income of \$1,000 per year.

The Mayor of Cobourg, with the approbation of the Town Council, has offered a reward of \$250 for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the drill-shed lately destroyed in that town.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—Wm. Stead, a young man tried for indecently assaulting and attempting to ravish Ida Pringle, a child of eleven years of age, was fined \$10 and costs or forty days imprisonment.

WOODSTOCK IS AGITATED over the cow nuisance. A whole herd got into one of the villagers' garden patches one fine night recently, and after devouring all that was devourable, was captured.

THE HARVEST.—The continuous rains of the last two weeks have seriously injured the crops in this section of the country, and they stand a poor chance of being successfully harvested.

THE MANITOBA Free Press of the 11th says:—Mr. J. G. Oliver, just in from Pelly, says the crops put in there by the Mounted Police are looking well.

THE BRANTFORD AND BURWELL RAILWAY.—BRANTFORD, Aug. 27.—A public meeting was called last night by the Directors of the Brantford and Port Burwell Railway, to place their affairs more fully before the public and solicit assistance.

The Newmarket Era says:—It is many years since this section of the country was blessed with so bountiful a harvest as the present. The crops are all good, and already see signs of improving trade.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At the Township of Standon, P. Q. a shocking disaster occurred on the night of the 17th ult. During the course of the night a violent storm burst over the place, and so increased the water in the different streams as to cause considerable damage.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

who purchased, some time since, an organ at a cost of \$1,200 for his church at Almonte. The beautiful instrument is at present in St. Patrick's Church, and reflects the highest credit upon the builders, Messrs. Warren & Son, Montreal.

The Mayor of Quebec, with the approbation of the Town Council, has offered a reward of \$250 for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the drill-shed lately destroyed in that town.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—Wm. Stead, a young man tried for indecently assaulting and attempting to ravish Ida Pringle, a child of eleven years of age, was fined \$10 and costs or forty days imprisonment.

WOODSTOCK IS AGITATED over the cow nuisance. A whole herd got into one of the villagers' garden patches one fine night recently, and after devouring all that was devourable, was captured.

THE HARVEST.—The continuous rains of the last two weeks have seriously injured the crops in this section of the country, and they stand a poor chance of being successfully harvested.

THE MANITOBA Free Press of the 11th says:—Mr. J. G. Oliver, just in from Pelly, says the crops put in there by the Mounted Police are looking well.

THE BRANTFORD AND BURWELL RAILWAY.—BRANTFORD, Aug. 27.—A public meeting was called last night by the Directors of the Brantford and Port Burwell Railway, to place their affairs more fully before the public and solicit assistance.

The Newmarket Era says:—It is many years since this section of the country was blessed with so bountiful a harvest as the present. The crops are all good, and already see signs of improving trade.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At the Township of Standon, P. Q. a shocking disaster occurred on the night of the 17th ult. During the course of the night a violent storm burst over the place, and so increased the water in the different streams as to cause considerable damage.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

At a late meeting of the Sherbrooke Town Council, the Mayor read a letter from Col. Fletcher asking the Corporation to take charge of the 32 pounder. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Council would be glad to have the gun remain on the parade ground, but declined responsibility for it.

Table of market prices for various goods including Superfine, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Wheat, Oatmeal, Corn, Oats, Pease, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Ashes, Firsts, Pearls, Butter, and Townships.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe) Table listing prices for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Geese, Turkeys, Cabbage, Onions, Turnips, Potatoes, Hay, and Straw.

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

TEACHER WANTED for an Elementary School at St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains. For particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, Q.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 6th Sept., at Eight o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING 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 7th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, sharp.

A large attendance is requested, as letters from the Parent Association will be read, and other important matters brought before the meeting.

O'CONNELL MONUMENT. ALL desirous of subscribing to the above will please send their subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN HATCHETTE, 54 and 56 College Street, MONTREAL.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Cobourg, M. G., \$2; Harrison's Corners, J. McL. 1; Kouchibouguac, N. B., T. L., 2; Du Parc, Wis. W. McL., 1.25; St. Sophia, E. G., 2; Gray, W. F., 2; Mount Forest, M. P., 1; Lindsay, J. P. J., 2; Maryboro', Queen's Co. Ireland, Rev. M. L., 2.50; Chatham, N. B., Rev. T. M. B., 4; Ottawa, M. D., 4; Halifax, N. S., L. W., 2.50; Belleville, Very Rev. J. F. V. G., 2; Danville, P. C., Jr., 2; Portage du Fort, Rev. P. A., 2; Annan, T. S., 4.50; Liberty, Miss., G. L. H., 1; St. John, N. B., P. S., 2; Point St. Charles, C. S., 1; Sorel, W. McC., 2; St. Hyacinthe, M. H., 5; Ferguson's Falls, J. McC., 2; Point Alexander, J. McC., 2; Rigaud, J. D., 1.50; L'Assomption, Rev. J. M. L., 2; Cote St. Andrews, A. R. McD., 2; Ingersoll, J. O. C., 2; Brewer's Mills, C. M., 1.50; Blessington, L. W., 2; Brockville, J. H. K., 2; Egansville, T. G., 2; Cobourg, Miss E. T. K., 4.

O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL. We can now supply a LIFE LIKE BUST of the LIBERATOR at the following terms:— Imitation of Marble, \$1 50; Handsomely Bronzed, 2 50; Photographs of O'Connell, 5c & 10c. A liberal discount allowed to Agents—Write for terms.

BATTLE BROS., 21 Bleury St., Montreal. | No. 8 Rideau St., Ottawa. CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. THE OPENING OF THE CONVENT OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS, Longueuil, will take place on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 699 ST. CATHERINE STREET. The Catholic Commercial Academy will re-open on Wednesday, the 1st of September.

At South River, Antigonish, 13th ult., in the 54th year of his age, Lachlan Cameron, Esq., youngest brother of the Coadjutor Bishop of Archaat.—R. I. P. At his residence in Kenyon, near Alexandria, Ontario, on Sunday, the 22nd August, Donald Angus Gillies, native of North Morar, Invernesshire Scotland, aged 55 years. He emigrated to this country in the year 1839.—May his soul rest in peace.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well timbered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twenty-eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises, L. C. MCINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex, Ont.

\$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]

THE HARP. F. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. 50c per year. 100 Copies FREE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of JOHN BOTHRELL TRESSIDDER, of the City and District of Montreal, Chemist and Druggist, Trader, An 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 city of Montreal, on Wednesday the Sixth day of October, A. D. 1875, at the hour of Three of the clock in the afternoon for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PHILIP D. BROWNE of the City of Montreal, Banker and Trader, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 124 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the Sixteenth day of September next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to receive Statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOSEPH LAFLAMME, of the City of Montreal, Boot and Shoe Merchant, Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 46 Jacques Cartier Square, on the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of DUNCAN McMILLAN, of the City of Montreal, Carpenter and Trader, as well individually as having done business in partnership with JOHN McKILLOP, under the name and style of "McMILLAN & McKILLOP," Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvency Room, in the Court House, on the 18th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOSEPH ADOLPHE HEBERT, of the City of Montreal, Auctioneer, and Trader, Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvency Room, in the Court House, on the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LOUIS GUIMOND, of the City of Montreal, Builder & Trader, Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Insolvency Room, Montreal, on the 18th day of September next, at 3 o'clock p. m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of BARRIE & LALIBERTE Traders, Insolvents.

The Creditors of the above named Insolvents are hereby notified that they have deposited in my office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of their Creditors, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and should no opposition be made to said Deed of Composition and Discharge within three judicial days next after the publication of this notice, the undersigned Assignee, will act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge, according to its terms.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CHARLES HIBBARD CHANDLER, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there under the name of C. H. CHANDLER & CO. An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, number 11 Hospital Street, Montreal, upon Tuesday, the twenty-first day of September next, at half past eleven o'clock, forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOHN HIBBARD CHANDLER, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there under the name of C. H. CHANDLER & CO. An Insolvent.

PEACE AND PAIN.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The day and night are symbols of creation, And each has part in all that God has made; There is no ill without its compensation, And life and death are only light and shade; There never beat a heart so base and sordid, But felt at times a sympathetic glow; There never lived a virtue unrewarded, Nor did a vice without its meed of woe.

In this brief life despair should never reach us; The sea looks wide because the shores are dim; The star that led the shepherds still can teach us, The way to go if we but look to Him. And as we wade, the darkness closing o'er us, The hungry waters surging to the chin; Our deeds will rise like stepping-stones before us, The good and bad—for we may use the sin.

A sin of youth atoned for and forgiven, Takes on a virtue if we chose to find; When clouds across our onward path are driven, We still may steer by its pale light behind. A sin forgotten is in part to pay for, A sin removed is a constant gain; Sorrow, next joy, is what we ought to pray for, And next to peace we profit most from pain.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PROROGATION OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—The French Assembly prorogued itself, according to the resolution passed the other day, on Wednesday, 4th ult., and for the last few days it has been legislating at railroad speed. On Monday it passed the Senate Electoral Bill, reading it for the third time by a majority of 486—559 to 73—the minority consisting of the Extreme Right and Extreme Left and some of the Bonapartists. On this occasion M. de Franclieu read a protest, maintaining that the new Constitution had placed France on the brink of a precipice, and when he proceeded to say that the Republic would deliver the country into the hands of the foreigner he got into a somewhat lively altercation with the President, the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, who appealed to him to display "more patriotic sentiments." During the same sitting the Chancel Tunnell was declared to be a work of public utility; and the concession for it was granted—the Bill for the same purpose has been read, by the by, for the third time in the House of Lords—and the Assembly got through twenty-three other Bills in the same sitting. The Chamber sat for the last time but one on Tuesday and passed the estimates and about thirty Bills of minor importance, including a Bill for the demolition of the fortifications of Sedan, which are judged useless, one approving the postal convention concluded at Berne, another opening a credit of four million francs for the repair of public works damaged by the floods, and also one awarding recompenses for acts of heroism performed during that disaster. This ought to have been the last sitting, but there was a bill for a great strategical railway round Paris which could not be disposed of in such a hurry, and it was agreed that the House should meet again on Wednesday, when the general scheme was adopted with only two dissentient voices, and the Assembly adjourned till the 4th of November.—Tablet.

SPAIN.

SURRENDER OF CARLISTS.—PEÑISCOLA, Aug. 27.—See D'Urgel has capitulated, and the Alfontist army occupied the forts this morning. The garrison were made prisoners of war, and were taken to Puyceda. The Bishop of Seo D'Urgel was also taken to Puyceda as prisoner of war.

ITALY.

THE BISHOP OF OPORTO.—The reported apostasy of Monsignor Ferreira, the Bishop of Oporto, is utterly untrue. The document, purporting to be a pastoral letter from him to his flock, is an impudent forgery.

EXCOMMUNICATION BY THE HOLY FATHER.—Some time ago two apostate priests, Panelli and Gurico, instituted a heresy in Naples to which they gave the name of "The National Church," the first named taking to himself the title of Archbishop of Lydda. This new sect was established entirely by the Revolutionists for political reasons, and it speedily enrolled in its ranks some fifteen hundred members of the Revolutionary party.

The attention of the Holy Father having been called to the existence of this latest "Church," he has, in a long letter to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples (which the *Univers* reproduces in its entirety) exposed the whole business with vigorous and eloquent pen, and has excommunicated Panelli, as the following extracts show:—

"Therefore, by the authority of the omnipotent God, of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, we by this letter solemnly excommunicate and anathematize the Apostate Domenico Panelli, who does not fear to make himself a snare for the people of God and a stumbling-block of iniquity; as also the others, the associates in his temerity and apostasy. . . . Now, however, while we have considered it our duty to perform this act. . . . we cannot withhold from exhorting thee, oh, beloved son, to unite thy zeal and work to ours in preserving the faithful from all contagious impiety. . . . Nor, although compelled in a matter of such gravity to employ the spiritual arms against the works of iniquity, can we forget that we are ambassadors for Christ, who came to seek and to save those who were lost. Therefore, do not let us cease from reminding and exhorting those also, by the bowels of our God, and by the coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ, in order that they may seriously think of the words of Our Redeemer, 'Woe to the man by whom the offence cometh,' and quickly turn from the road to perdition."

COST OF ROME AS A CAPITAL.—Besides the enormous outlay already incurred in transferring the capital to Rome a further expenditure is required of 2,792,000 lire for completion of the new offices of Finance, besides 60,000 lire for new water conduits. The alteration of the monasteries of St. Teresa and the Incarnation, for the use of the Minister of War, will take 325,000 lire, besides 75,000 lire for the transfer of the quarters of the Royal Guard. The change of the Post-office from the Piazza Colonna to St. Silvester in Capite, will take 545,000 lire, and a further sum of 30,000 for housing the Director-General and his staff in the Convent of the Minerva.

TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION.—LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Berlin special says that the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople suggested to the Turkish Government the expediency of allowing Herzegovina a semi-independent administration. Had this suggestion been accepted the three northern Powers would have been prepared to assist its accomplishment. The Porte, however, rejected the proposition. The intervention of Austria is no longer considered altogether improbable, the Austrian Government seems to consider that a change has become indispensable, and that it had best be effected when she may hope to exercise a leading influence.

The *Times* says:—"If any mode could be devised of giving to Herzegovina and Bosnia an independence similar to that enjoyed by Servia, it would be a great relief to the Porte, and an advantage to Europe. Whenever the moment arrives for a further step toward the liberation of the out-lying Provinces of Turkey, we need not hesitate to assist it."

SYMPATHY OF THE SERBIANS IN FAVOUR OF THE IN-

SUBRECTION.—BELGRADE, Aug. 25, via Vienna.—The popular feeling in Servia is strong in favour of the insurgents that it is feared, the Government will experience great difficulty in preventing a conflict with Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Berlin says that the European Powers have been unable to induce the Sultan to suspend hostilities against the Insurgents pending their mediation. This refusal, however, is a matter of indifference, as the Turkish reinforcements have been unable to penetrate the mountain defiles. Telegrams to the effect that the Turks had succeeded were premature. The despatch adds that if the Herzegovinian insurgents reject the proposed mediation, Austria, who has assembled a whole army corps in Dalmatia, will be in a position to offer the Sultan her good offices.

THE INSURRECTION.—THE INSURGENTS GAINING.—VIENNA, Aug. 27.—Latest advices from the insurrection in Herzegovina states that the insurgents burned the town of Foculua and Rorito. They also captured 400 Turkish troops, whom they disarmed and afterwards released.

THE TURKISH ARMY.—The *Borsenzeitung* publishes an article on the Turkish army, *apropos* of the rising in Herzegovina. Up to the beginning of the present century, it says, the military administration of the Ottoman empire was totally different from that of other European states. For centuries the nucleus of the Turkish troops was formed by the janissaries; and it was not until they were annihilated by Sultan Mahmud in 1826 that the army was first organized on the French model. The organization was completed by Abdul Medjid in 1843, since when the troops have been trained by French and German officers. The establishment of the regular army (*nizam*) was fixed by Abdul Medjid at 150,000 men, and that of the reserves (*redif*) at 120 battalions. Under the last military law, which is to be completely carried out by the year 1878, the strength of the Turkish army is to consist of 150,000 regulars, 70,000 men of the first reserve, 120,000 of the first levy, 120,000 of the second levy, and 320,000 landsturm (*hijade*) making a force of 780,000 men in all. Such an army, however, could only be raised if the finances of the country were in a satisfactory state; under present circumstances it will hardly be possible to collect more than 400,000 efficient troops. The army is divided into seven corps d'armee, of which the seventh is not quite complete. The headquarters of these corps are at Constantinople, Schoumla, Monastir, Eizeroom, Damascus, and Samala (province of Yemen). The commander in chief is the Sultan, and his deputy the Grand Vizier. All the branches of the military administration are concentrated in the war office (*Seraskierate*) at Constantinople, under a so called general military council. The officers of the staff have the following ranks: Serdar Ekrem (generalissimo), Mushir (marshal), Ferik Pasha (general of division), Miri Alai (colonel), Kaimakam (lieutenant-colonel), Alai Emini (major) and Binba (commandant of a battalion). Of the seven corps of the army, three only are available for European service, the rest being stationed in Asiatic Turkey, where a strong force is always required for the suppression of internal disorders and the protection of the country against attack from abroad. The European corps, including the reserve, consist of only 142,858 men with 270 guns. The infantry are still partly armed with the old percussion musket, though there are upwards of 200,000 Sniders in store, and it has recently been decided to order an equal number of Martini-Henrys from England. The cavalry soldiers have each an American revolver and a Winchester rifle. The artillery have six and four pounder field guns, and three-pounder mountain guns, all Krupp breechloaders.—The smaller guns are carried by camels and mules, the roads not being good enough for gun carriages.

RUSSIA.

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA.—The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 30th ult., says:—"The circular of the Minister of Education, on the socialist propaganda in the empire, has produced almost a panic among the educated class of Russians. According to the picture drawn by the Minister, the state of affairs are indeed alarming; parents are teaching the children the wildest communism, and the national schools have become hotbeds of revolutionary ideas. Every one sees and admits the evil, but it is hard to find a remedy. To render the school discipline more strict would only make matters worse, and indeed it is already too strict. The real source of the evil is that the Russian people are driven into extravagant and morbid political theories by being forbidden to take a practical part in politics; and the Government must make up its mind to face the alternative of either a Socialist revolution compared with which the convulsions through which France has passed are mere child's play, or the adoption of some sort of parliamentary system."

EGYPT.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.—THE INVADERS TO BE PUNISHED.—Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 25.—Three men-of-war with troops and marines have been despatched hastily to that portion of the Egyptian coast bordering on Abyssinia, to punish a band of blacks who have been invading Egyptian territory. Four thousand infantry are held in readiness for emergency at Suez. The Khedive is determined to exact full satisfaction for the infringements upon his soil.

INDIA.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT PEKIN INSULTED.—POSSIBLE WAR.—Bombay, Aug. 26.—The *Gazette* of this city publishes a statement that the British Minister at Peking was insulted by the Chinese Government, and has telegraphed to London for instructions and reinforcements to the British troops in China.

CHINA.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND IN DANGER.—LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Globe* of this evening says that telegraphic intelligence has been received from China of an occurrence which is likely, if not promptly settled, to disturb the friendly relations existing between England and China.

ECUADOR.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC ASSASSINATED.—Panama, Aug. 25.—President Garcia Moreno of Veriverdo was assassinated in his palace at Quito on the 6th inst., news of which has caused a great sensation along the coast. Details as brought by the steamship *Islay* from Guayaquil, which arrived here on the 13th are to the following effect:—"The whole city of Guayaquil was thrown into a state of excitement on account of the news having reached there of the assassination of Garcia Moreno in his palace, at Quito, on the 6th inst., by an officer, Captain Rayo, whom he had displaced from some office, and by two young men of Quito. One called Cosejo Rayo first struck the President over the head or shoulder with a machetto, and was instantly run through by the sentry on duty, who fired his piece at the same time, killing the assassin. Immediately the two young men after Rayo had struck the President fired on the latter with their revolvers, The President fell on his face mortally wounded, and has since died. The two young men escaped. A correspondent at Guayaquil gives another account of the tragic occurrence.

It appears that the President was attacked by five Granadinos, "Colombians" in Quito, one of whom was killed on the spot, and the President as well. The other story is that the revolution in favour of the Liberal candidate for the Presidency, was got up by Gen. Polanco, who had been disgraced by the President. Nothing was positively known. We have no information except what government chooses to publish. At the time the steamer *Guayaquil* left, no disturbance had taken place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When a mother cuts her son's hair with such nice precision and artistic neatness that the boy is ashamed to take off his hat when he goes to bed, it is about time our domestic institutions were overhauled and remodelled.

Hesitation in any enterprise is fatal to success, and hesitation must necessarily take place when one has to direct that with which he has not a perfect acquaintance, and the larger the area over which the operation of a business extends the more fatal will be the consequences either of hesitation or mistake.

BE PROMPT.—Some folks are always late in the drag—behind time. They fail to rise in the morning when the bell rings or the gong sounds. They are late at church, and come poking in seeking seats, after the services have commenced. They are late for the train or the ship, and in coming to work. Now, this comes of a miserable lazy habit. There is no excuse for it. It is nothing but self-indulging shiftlessness, which ought to be corrected. Unless it be overcome life will prove a failure.

HOW HE READ IT.—At Trafalgar two Scotchmen, messmates and bosom cronies from the same clachan, happened to be stationed near each other, when the celebrated intimation was displayed from the Admiral's ship, "Look up and read yon Jock," said one to the other; "England expects every man to do his duty;" not a word frae puir auld Scotland on this occasion!" Jock cocked his eye at the object for a moment and turning to his companion, thus addressed him: "Man, Geordie, is that a' your sense? Scotland kens well enough that her bairns will do their duty—that's just a bint to the Englishman."

A SUNNY TEMPER.—What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days, or little disappointment, or whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine or prosperity. Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like a little piece of sunny weather. The magnetism of her smiles and electrical brightness of her looks and movements affect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something great to be achieved; her husband goes into the world in a conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence shines, and he whispers to himself, "At home I shall find rest." So day by day she literally renews his strength and energy, and if you know a man with a beaming face a kind heart and a prosperous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find he has a wife of this kind.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A man and wife, seeking to break themselves of a habit of fretting and scolding, entered into an agreement of this nature. The one who first lost temper with the other or with the children was to be punished as a "sold." The medium through which this humiliating intelligence was to be communicated to the world was not specified in the contract, but the husband understood it was to be through *The Brunswick*. The wife nearly bit the end of her tongue off the first day's trial, snapping up the harsh words which tried to escape her lips. But both were dimly peaceful until the afternoon of the second day, when the husband flew into a passion simply because one of the children polished his stockings feet with a blacking brush while he was taking his usual nap. At the first burst of anger, his wife quietly arose and put on her bonnet.

"Where are you going?" he inquired suspiciously. "To publish you," she replied. That brought him to terms, and long and earnestly he begged her not to make his weakness known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Finally, in consideration of a new silk dress, by him to be delivered, she agreed to let him off.

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.—Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles. Coffee, tea, pepper, and spices are left to stand open and loose their strength. Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until the potatoes become worthless. Brooms are never hung up and are soon spoiled. Nice handled knives are thrown into hot water. The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread-pan is left with the dough sticking to it. Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind. Tubs and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart. Dried fruits are not taken care of in season, and become wormy. Rags, string and paper are thrown into the fire.

Pork spoils for the want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding. Bits of meat, vegetables, bread and cold puddings are thrown away, when they might be warmed steamed and served as good as new.—*Cottage Hearth*.

BREAKFAST.—EPSS'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. Epss has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epss & Co., Homeopathic 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 Epss & Co., manufacturers of distic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE Roman Catholic Separate School, Male Department, Alexandria, Glengarry. Engagement to commence at once.—Good references required.—A. D. MPHEE, S. & T. R. C. S. S. 52-3

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MCSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD. Aug. 27, 1875]

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-1

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

READERS OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE \$1.50 per year P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 5 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

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] MONTREAL 49-52

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, SCULPTOR. MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES, IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875. 51-52

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

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. [37-52

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.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, NO 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE, opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department.

W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. L. ROUTH, W. TATLEY, Chief Agents. For the convenience of the Mercantile community, recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal, 1st May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING and WILLIAM GALT HILL, both of City and District of Montreal, Merchants Copartners and Traders, carrying on business under the name and firm of WINNING, HILL & WARE, both individually and as Copartners, Insolvents.

The undersigned have filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by their Creditors, and on the eighteenth day of October next, they will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

PERCIVAL B. WINNING, WM. GALT HILL. By their Attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & MACMASTER. Montreal, 30th August, 1875. 3-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of GEORGES PAYETTE, of the Town of St. HENRY, in the District of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me. His Creditors are required to meet at his residence, at the place aforesaid, on St. Joseph Street, No. 805, on Tuesday, the 14th day of September next, to receive a statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

CHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 30th August, 1875. 3-2 No. 6 St. James Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of DAMASE MOINEAU, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, An 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 Fifth day of October next, A.D. 1875, at the hour of Three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend: A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 30th August, 1875. 3-2

DR.

FOWLER'S

EXTRACT

OF

WILD

STRAWBERRY

CURES

CHOLERA,

DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY,

SEA SICKNESS,

AND ALL

SUMMER

COMPLAINTS.

It is PLEASANT

to the TASTE

AND

PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

Thousands

can

bear

Testimony

to its

Superior

Excellence

and wonderful

Curative Properties

READ PROF. CROFT'S CERTIFICATE

TORONTO UNIVERSITY, July, 1875.

I have examined the recipe for the preparation of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, of which the above-named Extract forms the principal part. The other ingredients added are, in my opinion, well adapted to render it a safe and reliable medicine when used according to directions, in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and all summer complaints. (Signed) HENRY H. CROFT.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers, at 37½ cents per Bottle. MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON, Proprietors, Toronto. [3m52

MISCELLANEOUS.

A lad at Sioux City, being bitten by a rattlesnake while out in the timber with his axe deliberately chopped off the wounded finger, thus saving his life.

A lady was telling a friend from the country of a very grand party she had given recently. "We had two generals, one judge, a popular author, and a play-writer." "Yes," chimed in her wicked son, "and there was a deputy sheriff, too, who said he wanted to see dad, and they went out before supper, and dad hasn't come back yet." When that youth went to school the next day with his head all tied up, he told the boys he had a dreadful toothache.

An ancient darkey leaned over a Clay street gate and called to the dusky proprietor: "See heah, Henry, 'snt' you 'bout ready tu pay me dat two bits?" Henry, 'snt' you 'bout ready tu pay me dat two bits?" "Haven't nuffin tu pay wid," was the reply. "You 'snt' you 'bout ready tu pay me dat two bits?" "You 'snt' you 'bout ready tu pay me dat two bits?" "You 'snt' you 'bout ready tu pay me dat two bits?"

A comprehensive report of the condition of western crops concerning three hundred and fifty points, published in the Cincinnati Price Current, says that in regard to wheat the reports indicate in Ohio and Indiana a fully average acreage, yield somewhat short, large losses by rain, and very inferior quality. In Illinois the crop is much below the average, and in quality inferior. In Iowa the acreage is about as usual, the crop generally harvested in good condition, but somewhat damaged by blight and other causes; yield in many places, but the crop not full average, and the quality inferior. In Missouri it is considerably short and materially damaged. In Kentucky the yield is up to the average amount, but damaged. In Michigan there is a good crop. In Wisconsin there is a very good crop, and in good condition. Of oats there has been large destruction and damage in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and parts of Missouri, while the acreage has been increased. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa show a large production. Of corn there is a largely increased acreage, and it is very promising outside of parts of the Ohio Valley. If the crop matures north and north-west it will be much greater than usual. Cattle and hogs are generally in better condition than a year ago, and in many sections are feeding on the damaged grain. Potatoes promise an unusually large crop throughout nearly all these sections.

NO HUMBUG.

We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body, or estate, and is designed to make our sublimity sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show; but we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh in its worst forms and stages. It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. It is also sold by druggists.

A WALKING ADVERTISEMENT.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C. Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir,—I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discovery, Purgative Pellets, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, they having cured me of Catarrh of nine years' standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and, while curing it, your medicines also cured me of Asthma in its worst and most aggravated form. Before using your medicines I had become reduced in flesh from one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and fifteen pounds, and I now weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and am in better health than I have enjoyed for twenty years.

Yours truly, J. L. LUMSDEN.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and in the face of such evidence who can longer doubt that the Doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh.

DISEASE OF THE HEART CURED.

WESTPORT, DIGNY CO., April 4, 1870. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have been for many years a victim to heart disease and prostration of the system generally. Having tried physicians of eminence, both in Europe and America, and obtaining no relief, I was at last induced to try your invaluable Syrup, and am happy to say with the best results.

On using the first bottle my complaint was better, and before the fourth was finished I was completely cured.

Please publish for the benefit of others and oblige CAPT. MAURICE PETERS, Sr.

The New Town Hall at AYER.—This elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it, in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—Groton (Mass) Journal.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Owing to the increasing cost of vanilla beans used in the manufacture of Extract Vanilla, spurious compounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting to be pure vanilla, but prepared principally from Tonquin beans. This nauseating substitute costs the manufacturer less than one-twentieth part as much as the genuine vanilla bean. It can readily be detected by its odor. It is used principally by tobacconists for perfuming snuff and cigars, and was never intended to be used as a flavoring for the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonquin or other deleterious substances.

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 10 State St. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74]

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)

HENRY R. GRAY, DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, MONTREAL.

Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions.

The Specialties of this Establishment are:— GRAY'S CHLORO-CAMPHORYNE for Diarrhoea, &c. GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily use. GRAY'S ETHER-CITRON for removing grease and paint from Silks, Satins, Woollen Goods, &c. June 11, 1875. 43-1y

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSAMIC, EXPECTORANT, AND TONIC.

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM in the house. Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children. Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all Drug Stores. Prepared only by KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. May 28. 1y-41

TEETH! MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.

To my Patients and the Public: In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient cleanser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deleterious to the Teeth or Gums. W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES IN MONTREAL, (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) AT WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 and 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875. 43

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: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 and 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875. 43

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: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 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 BARRINGTON STREET

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 cent 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 of 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.

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 12 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

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

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

REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street, A. Pinsonneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr, Metropolitain Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

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. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 25th August, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 3-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WILLIAM BERTRAM, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the name or firm of W. BERTRAM & CO., Trader, An Insolvent. A Third and Final Dividend has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 6th day of September next, after which day, dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of REMI DEMERS, of the Village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, Contractor and Painter, Trader, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room appropriated to proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1875, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 21th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of JEAN CHARLES DUCKETT, of the City and District of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, An 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 City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1875, at the hour of Two of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 17th Aug. 1875. 2-2

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 Yoke 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.

GO TO HELLAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

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 Yoke 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.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. CHARTERED IN 1866. UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the city. Its central position affords every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French. The Programme of Studies comprises:—

1st. Commercial Course. 2nd. Civil Engineering Course. 3rd. Classical Course.

The degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred after due examination. The Scholastic Year is divided into two Terms of five Months each. At the end of each Term a General Examination is held, and reports are forwarded to Parents. The Annual Vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June, and ends on the 1st September.

FEES. Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term \$80 00 Day Scholars per Term 12 50 Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

EXTRAS. Music Lessons on the Piano, per Term \$12 50 Use of Piano, per Term 5 00 Use of Library, per Term 2 50

The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent. NB.—All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. June 11, 1875. 43-14

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION. STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000. SPECIAL FEATURES.—A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (in speciality with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid. Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, P.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.Ed., Medical Referee. [Montreal, January, 21

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES O'MEALEY, of the City of Montreal, Fruit-dealer and Trader, An 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. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 25th August, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 3-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WILLIAM BERTRAM, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the name or firm of W. BERTRAM & CO., Trader, An Insolvent. A Third and Final Dividend has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 6th day of September next, after which day, dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of REMI DEMERS, of the Village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, Contractor and Painter, Trader, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room appropriated to proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1875, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 21th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES O'MEALEY, of the City of Montreal, Fruit-dealer and Trader, An 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. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 25th August, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 3-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WILLIAM BERTRAM, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the name or firm of W. BERTRAM & CO., Trader, An Insolvent. A Third and Final Dividend has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 6th day of September next, after which day, dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of REMI DEMERS, of the Village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, Contractor and Painter, Trader, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room appropriated to proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1875, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 21th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES O'MEALEY, of the City of Montreal, Fruit-dealer and Trader, An 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. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 25th August, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 3-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WILLIAM BERTRAM, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the name or firm of W. BERTRAM & CO., Trader, An Insolvent. A Third and Final Dividend has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 6th day of September next, after which day, dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of REMI DEMERS, of the Village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, Contractor and Painter, Trader, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room appropriated to proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1875, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 21th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES O'MEALEY, of the City of Montreal, Fruit-dealer and Trader, An 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. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 25th August, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 3-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WILLIAM BERTRAM, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the name or firm of W. BERTRAM & CO., Trader, An Insolvent. A Third and Final Dividend has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 6th day of September next, after which day, dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of REMI DEMERS, of the Village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, Contractor and Painter, Trader, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room appropriated to proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1875, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 21th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES O'MEALEY, of the City of Montreal, Fruit-dealer and Trader, An 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. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 25th August, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 3-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WILLIAM BERTRAM, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the name or firm of W. BERTRAM & CO., Trader, An Insolvent. A Third and Final Dividend has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 6th day of September next, after which day, dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of REMI DEMERS, of the Village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, Contractor and Painter, Trader, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room appropriated to proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1875, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 21th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES O'MEALEY, of the City of Montreal, Fruit-dealer and Trader, An 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. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 25th August, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 3-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WILLIAM BERTRAM, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the name or firm of W. BERTRAM & CO., Trader, An Insolvent. A Third and Final Dividend has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 6th day of September next, after which day, dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of REMI DEMERS, of the Village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, Contractor and Painter, Trader, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room appropriated to proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1875, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 21th August, 1875. 2-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES O'MEALEY, of the City of Montreal, Fruit-dealer and Trader, An 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. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 25th August, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 3-2



