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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM

Eamus in jus.

PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER PESTIVALS," ETC.

THE FIFTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

DRINK, MY BROTHER. O, I have pass'd a miserable night; So full of fearful dreams of ugly sights, That as I am a Christian faithful man, I would not spend another such a night, Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days; So full of dismal terror was the time.

CHAPTER I .-- (CONTINUED.)

Mr. Fitzgerald, who added the dignity of porter to those of clerk, groom and valet, in the service of his master, laid aside the boots which he had at length brought to a suitable degree of lustre, and went to the hall-door. He had not opened it many minutes when a cry of terror suddenly resounded through the house, followed by exclamations of "help! murder! robbery! The Pounder! The Wather-Pirate!"

It may be imagined what alarm these terrific sounds excited through the quiet dwelling of the priest. Mrs. Ahearn sunk down almost fainting upon the settle-bed. Father John came hurrying in his slippers from the parlor, but ere he reached the hall, the sounds had already ceased, and all was silent. On arriving at the front door, he found it wide open, and his clerk lying prostrate and apparently lifeless across the threshold. Anxious in the first place to ascertain the cause of the commotion, he hurried out upon the little gravel plat before the house, and looked on all sides, but could discern nothing capable of furnishing a clue to the mystery. Returning to the clerk, he found him already coming to himself, opening his eyes with looks of ghastly terror and amazement, and glancing on all sides as if he thought an enemy still lurked about the place. Mr. Magrath assisted him to rise, and conducted him to the kitchen, where he placed him in a chair, and commanded Mrs. Ahearn to have done fainting and get him a glass of wine.

The stimulant in some degree restored the af-

frighted clerk to his recellection, and after much sighing and groaning and broken exclamations, of "oh, the villain! oh, the water-pirate! oh, my cheek! my jaw!—to daar to come facin' in the very doore I' he felt sufficiently restored to be able to give some account of what he had seen.

He had gone to the door, he said, expecting to find Mr. Richard, Magrath, for whose arrival they had been all looking out during several days past. To his surprise therefore it was that he beheld a man in the common dress of a beatman standing butside. An enormous great coat of frieze enveloped his person, and as he stood, half turned away, the high standing collar aided by the wide-leafed oiled-cloth hat, which was drawn over his brow, almost completely hid his features. In this position he remained while he asked the clerk, "whether Mr. Richard was within ?"

I was full sure that it is one o' them boatmen I had comin' to sell his turf," so the clerk continued his narrative. "Why then says I, you're welcome home to us with your double rap; one would think it was the Lord Lieutenant was there! I was so yourd with him what I was goin' to slap the doore in his face, when that does the impident vagabone do but to turn overright me, an' openin' his great coat, put a pistol to my breast. If you stir, says he or make the laste noise, you're a dead man. I knew the Poundher in a minute, for I saw him once in Kilrish! Well though bein greatly rightened, the lord was plaised to put the sprink into my heart, that in place of makin him an answor, its what I did was to lep upon him like sampen among the Philistines; an saize him by the collar

for in place o' firin' he only ga' me a fist in the jaw an' med off. Between the sthroke an' the fright, an' one thing or other, I got such a megrim that I suppose I lost my senses, for I don't remember any-thing more till I see your reverence along-side o' me with the glass o' wine."

The rumour of so daring an attempt made upon the very dwelling of the pastor, soon spread throughout the parish, and excited universal astonishment and indignation. After this, what enterprise was there which the Pounder might not be expected to undertake. Every one was terrified for his house and all that it contained. Like small birds twittering after a hawk had passed, the people of the parish were seen getting into groups at each other's doors throughout the day, and discussing the motives of so audacious a proceeding. What could be the Pounder's object? and what was there that could stop him after pulling out his pistol at the priest's hall door? It could not be robbery he had in view, for he was shrewd enough to know that he had little chance of finding any great share of ready money in Father John's coffers. A less criminal intent could scarce demand so violent and hazardous a proceeding; and for any design bearing a deeper hue of wickedness, no probable motive could be imagined; so after all the disquisitions of all the longest heads that could be put together in the parish during the ensuing day, the aim and origin of the occurrence remained as much a mystery as they had been at the commencement.

CHAPTER II.

While the folks of the parish were talking and wondering, Father John had returned to his parlor where he remained for some time in a state of great uneasiness of mind. The clerk had been despatched to the house of the next magistrate, and a pursuit had been set on foot, but, as might have been anti-cipated, without success. Father John, or (as it is the more elegant modern fashion to call persons of his class,) Mr. Magrath continued to say his office, walking to and fro at a slow pace between the window and cupboard, pausing now and then in involuntary distraction of mind, and yielding unconsciously to the auxieties that pressed upon him.

"What am I to do with him?" he ran on, half in his own mind, half in audibly whispered soliloguy, as his reflections crowded more forcibly upon him, or was ever father plagued with an unduteous son, as I am with this intractable of brothers? Js it even excusable to bear with him any longer? to sanction, as it were, by evident connivance, the scandal which he gives to the whole neighborhood? Mildness has no effect on him; gentleness and forbearance, which are ever sure to disarm a generous nature, seem only to stimulate his insolence. How long shall I endure his rapacity towards my poor tenants, and his gross dishonesty towards myself? Is it not time for me to give up all hope and to have done with the heart-sickening suspense in which his conduct holds me. Nor is it even a moderate evil-a moderate ruin that menaces him. His whole career tends to no better a goal than a disgraceful exile, or an ignominious death. Shall I bring all to a close with him this very day, and appoint another in his place? No, never! . Let all go to wreck and ruin before I lay patience aside, and surrender a brother to despair. The moment of mercy yet may come for him, as it has for others, and death shall come for one or both, before I grow weary of awaiting its arrival. At moments, too amid the pitchy darkness that blinds him yet, I can fancy I see already faint gleams of light that seem to promise such a dawn. O joy of joys, if I should live to see it!"

At this instant, the door of his chamber opened, and half a figure presented itself in the aperture.— There was nothing in it to prepossess the beholder in favor of its owner. The dress was soiled and disordered as if through long travel or laborious exercise, and the countenance, though not deficient in youth or comeliness, was pale and dingy, as if from the effects of toil and watching. The features had, moreover, an expression of anxiety, which was plainly visible through the air of habitual dissolute boldness which invested them. For a moment he seemed to hesitate, his hand still grasping the door handle.

"Come in, Richard, come in," said Mr. Magrath in a quiet tone.

The young man entered accordingly, with a discontented reckless look. He spun his hat across the room till it rested on a table at the further end, and walked towards the fire-place with a confident air, his hands thrust into the huge pockets of his open coat, and his uncombed hair half shadowing his forehead as he looked sullenly downward.

" Morrow, John." "Good morrow, Richard."

Well, John, have you been thinking since about that business we were speaking of?"

"How can you be so unreasonable? Give you up my property, not only as to the usufruct which you possess already to all intents and purposes, but as to the actual ownership; quoad dominuine. I cannot consent to it."

"So pious a man as you, and the pastor of a parish too, might find something better to mind than a temporal possession."

"That's a good sentiment, Richard, but I fear not altogether disinterested. It would be much the better done if you would give an account of your stewardship, Richard, which I can by no means prevail on you to do, than to continue urging me to a step which . I cannot conscientiously consent;

"Everybody says that it is ill-done in you, who have your course chalked out before you, to refuse to provide for a brother who has nothing in the world to look to, except what you may choose to afford him."

Refuse to provide for you, Richard Me Name any profession you will, and I will gladly furnish you the means of attaining it." "I do not want a profession. it is too late in life treated with the silent contempt which it deserved. for me to begin studying. Every body says it is a

TO OTHER CHAIN AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

"Ill give you more of it then, I promise you.-I'll make you tired of your life before I have done. with you, if you don't repent your avarice and covetousness."

His brether smiled pensively, as if to say, "you have gone night o that already," but he only an-

" You can do no more than God suffers you. Welcome be his will, Richard."

"Why do you keep calling me Richard, Richard, in that way at every sentence. That's what I hate, that preaching manner you have towards me, as if I was some fool that you wanted to convert."

At this, his brother laughed outright.
"You remind me," said he, "of what is related of some obstinate Pagans in old times, who were so irritable at beholding the devoted affection of the early Christians for one snother, and hearing them call each other brothers, that they declared it gave them a disgust for the word when applied to their own natural relatives. But no such deep-rooted depravity has a place in your heart, and I can tell you I have my hopes of you."
"Then I can tell you that you never were more

mistaken in your life," exclaimed Richard, in a loud and passionate tone. "I think I can see myself indeed bending down my head crying pecavi, brother John. You shall see strange things first, I promise

"Never mind." said his brother nodding his head and smiling, "time will tall."
"I'll let you know what time is likely to tell

since you put me to it," cried Richard, still furious with anger, "and what I was thinking of this morning as I came hither, and what I most certainly will de, if you coutinue to show your niggardly and parsimonious temper. I'll read my recentation. I'll engage I'll find plenty of people who will be glad to do me justice. As fpr religion, I don't care what you say about it; I think one is as good as another. Never fear; I'll make a stir in the country before long, and if I have not the head to write a long letter to the newspapers about the Irish parish priest I can find those that will be ready and able to help me: Never fear, I'll touch you all up, depend upon it. I'll come like a thunderbolt upon you when

you are least thinking of it. I'll go to meetings-I'll make speeches in Bugland, and Scotland, and Bublin. I'll learn Latin—I'll print books—I'll ransack old libraries—or I'll find those that know

how—I'll do for you, be certain."
"I suppose, Dick," said Mr. Magrath, after enduring this hail of menaces in silence, "it might be one of those theologians you speak of, who was flourishing his pistul at the hall door this morn-"This morning?"

'Yes—a kind of sea-faring missionary, more commonly known, as Fitzgerald tells me, by the significant appellation of the Pounder."

At the mention of this name, the countenance of Richard Magrath acquired a prodigious length. "The Pounder?" he exclaimed in amazement. Did Fitzgerald say he saw that rufflan here this

"He both saw and felt him," replied the priest. as if you take the trouble to examine, his left jaw will bear testimony at this instant."

Richard hurried from the room with a confused and agitated look, as if he were not sorry at the instant to have an excuse for retiring. His brother quietly resumed the reading of his office, and awaited is return, but in vain. On his ringing the bell at the end of half an hour, the clerk entered with his head bound up in a handkerchief to say that he had left the house immediately on hearing the particulars of the Pounder's visit, and with an air of con fusion and haste, as if the intelligence had occa-

sioned him some strange perplexity.

"But there's one abroad, sir," added the clerk. that wants to speak with you." Who is it?"

"Nobody, only me, please your Reverence," said s voice outside the door.

"Come in Mahony, come in," said the priest, and the stranger entered while Fitzgerald returned to the kitchen. "Well, Mahony, what's the matter

"I hear you had the Poundher here this morning. sir?"

The stranger made a considerable pause, and

"You heard aright." "An' Misther Richard? wasn't he with you while 8go ?"

"He was." "Do you know where he's gone to, sir ?" " I have no idea."

drew up his perron as if about to deliver an oration. There were few circumstances which could occasion more uneasiness to the worthy clergyman, or to any one who knew the individual who stood before him. He was a cooper by trade and a great politician; one of those blustering noisy patriots, who I make think a good deal more of themselves. No one could no doubt think much of their country, but certainly be on more pleasing terms with another than Mr. Mahony was with himself. A certain fluency of words, in a district where English, not to say Latin, was at a premium, aided by that noble scorn of false modesty peculiar to great minds, rendered him by pre-eminence one of the most troublesome, unmanageable, turbulent characters in Father John's entire parish. Wherever a mob collected, or on whatever occasion, he was sure to be a ringleader. Who would, might look after his tubs and cans when any popular movement called him out of doors, and his neighbours declared that he must have a great capacity for minding the business of the public, for it was acknowledged on all hands that he paid very little attention to his own. Some wags indeed, through envy or malice, had contrived to affix upon him the subriquet of ." Incubus" from the frequent use of which he made of that word in his orations, and with so much success that he was better known by other name of Incubus Mahony, than by his own. But such petty malevolence he

"Do you mean general danger, arising out of the | habituated to resist and subdue such impulses, began deplerable state of things in which we live, or any particular danger as regards myself?"

"Reverend sir," said the cooper, " in this case the danger is particular. Most undeniable it is indeed, that at any time we cannot be said to possess our habitations in security. Our destinations are in the hands of persons whose minds are a century behind the age. But they sleep on a volcano. Salus populi suprema lex. Dispersed by the whirlwind of popular indignation they shall see its waters burst apon them with outspread wings and find themselves exaggerating the distrust with which he was treat-overwhelmed when too late, beneath the tottering ed. The young man listened to him, but avoided conflagration. Too long have we grouned beneath that incubus, which-"

As Father John knew by experience, that when the cooper was once fairly mounted on the incubus it was no easy matter to stop him, he cut short his eareer at the outset by requesting him to state what detection, or on some other ground. At length, the the particular danger of which he spoke. The Pound r began to look on him as one of those beings question seemed at once to restore the orator to his recollections, and enabled him to speak ra-

"The danger," said he, "is nearer to you than you imagine. At some time to-day you will be sent you for to visit an old man who, will bet old, lies ill in a cabin near the shore. Beware of that old man ?

"This is too absurd," said Mr. Magrath. "Whom have I injured, that I should fear such treachery?" "Ask not whom you have injured, but whom your death might serve?" " How ?"

"With what purpose, do you think, that in-famous wretch presented himself at your door this morning? Was it to look for money? He is not so simple."

"And what could be his object," said Mr. Ma-grath' "what has he to gain or lose by my life or death ?"

"Might it not be that he would feel an interest in the loss or gain of others?" Might it not be made worth his while?"

"To whom do you allude?"

"I scarce know how to make you credit it, but this much I can tell you as certain, that the Pounder and one of his notorious gang were both overheard as they were drinking together forming a plot to put you out of the way in order that your brother Richard might have the disposal of your property. I am not at liberty to make known to you the name of my informant, but you may depend upon my information."

"I am obliged to you for it, Mahony, but I cannot give credit to your informant whoever he is. You surely do not suppose that I can think my brother capable of such an act."

"I did not hear that he was actually privy to it, but I would strengly recommend to you to mind what sick calls you may have to answer on this day. Prudence is the first of cardinal virtues. In answer to the question 'whom have you injured?' I am free to answer do one; but if you ask who is likely ito injure you?' I would self treading on smoother water. True indeed, reverend sir, no wrestler in the game of patriotism has approached nearer to the goal, or culled more laurels in the stormy waves of political life, as the whole parish and the rest of Europe can bear testimony. No one has been more prompt in responding to the call of the people, when uplifted against that incubus which-"

"You flatter me, Mahony, too much, but I am thankful to you for your information, and I hope you will be satisfied with my telling you that I will not fail to think of it."

With this assurance the cooper took his leave, not however until he had enabled Mr. Magrath to take down in writing a minute account of all that he was at liberty to reveal. Putting the notes which he had made into his pocket book, the clergyman, afther wishing his informant good morning, resumed the customary business of the day.

CHAPTER III. In the meantime, Richard Magrath had taken his

departure from his brother's house in a state of mind which it would not be easy to describe. There is no truth, gentlemen, more certain, and we have frequent opportunities of bearing testimony to it, than that there is no depth of depravity at which we are not capable of arriving, when we have once forsaken the path of goodness. The prince of the apostles denied his master, and an unguarded glance transformed the King of Israel from a saint into a murderer. There was just so much truth in the statement of the cooper that the dreaful act had alreadly been spoken of between the parties in question, and the plan proposed; and there was just so much justice in the clergyman's opinion of his brother, that the latter had recoiled from the detestable act when placed before him in all the naked horror of detail, and refused his assent to the perpetration of a deed, under any circumstances as singular in enormity, as it is rare in actual occurrence. Amid the violence of character, which he had displayed from childhood, occasional gleams of good had appeared, though at long intervals, which seemed to redeem his nature in some slight degree from the reproach of absolute and unmingled depravity. Those favourable indications, however, were completely lost in the vicious and dissolute career which he had run for many years, and it was only the startling proposition of his reckless associate, which at length awakened something like a movement of remorse within his mind. Stunned by the strocious suggestion, he was for a time unable to offer a reply, and spent the whole of the remaining day in a reverse of thought. He had heard in his childhood, stories of crime, and violence, and listened with a terrifled interest, to the awful do-On the present occasion however the seemed to rible position of those wretched beings, whose his light of him for a considerable time. On crossing labour under some more immediate slarm than that tory in old times struck dismay into his soul? He bet what I did was to lep upon him like sampon lors in array you do not choose the best counsel. Is how under some more immediate slarm than that tory in old times struck dismay into his soul? He valley and reaching the ruin, he, was surprised lors in the world, Bichard was to lep upon him like sampon lors in the world, Bichard was to lep upon him like sampon lors in the world, Bichard was to lep upon him like sampon lors in the world, Bichard was to lep upon him like sampon lors in the world, Bichard was to lep upon him like sampon lors in the world, Bichard was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise it in the world, Bichard was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise it in the world, Bichard was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise it in the world, Bichard was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise it in the world, Bichard was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise it in the world, Bichard was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise it in the world was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise it in the world was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise in the world was to sample of any prospective holithele last ferres praise in the world was to sample of the praise of the praise in the world was to sample of the praise of the prais

ere long to feel less sensitive even with regard to this, and he listened with less horror to the harden-ed suggestions of his associate, and the details of the plan which he laid down for the accomplishment of his design. The latter was, however, astonished and vexed to find that he could not at any time obtain from him, either by word or action, a distinct assent to his proposition. It was in vain he tempted his cupidity by setting before him its ad-vantages to himself, and stimulated his passions by as if in stinctively, all the traps which he laid for catching an assent however slight, and all the remarks he made in reply, came in the shape of an objection of some kind or another, either as to the means to be used, or the probability of escaping who combine weakness with their wickedness, and who are much more easily induced to play the part of accessories after the fact than before, through a feeling, not of virtue still unextinguished, but of mere selfish cowardice. Reasoning in this manner though not altogether correctly, on the disposition of his coy disciple, this minion of iniquity had been induced to make that daring attempt at obtaining admission to the presence of Mr. Magrath, which had

been frustrated by the unexpected valour of Fitzger-

ald the clerk.

Well, gentlemen, I will not weary you any longer with general observations, when I know you are longing for incident. The account which Richard had received of the appearence of the Pounder at his brother's cottage, excited his indignation to the highest. He sought and found him in a low cabin near a small creek, where he was accustomed to moor his boat. He repreached him vehemently with his treachery, to such a degree that it had nearly brought on a breach of their intimacy. As before, however, the pertinacity of his companion exhausted his anger, and he was once more prevailed upon to listen, almost in silence, to plans and arguments against which he offered but faint and nominal objections. While they disputed, the Pounder adroitly caused some drink to be placed upon the table. It appeared also as if he had mingled some unusual ingredient in that portion of which he prevasled on Richard to partake, for before he had finished a single glass, its effects became apparent in the extreme drewsiness which affected his features and his conversation. Perceiving the unaccustomed heaviness which oppressed him, he refused to drink more, and telling the Pounder that he would only take a turn in the air in order to shake off his drowsiness, he arose and left the

Unobserved, the Pounder followed him at a dis-

tance cautiously watching his movements. The

evening was calm and sunny, the surface of the

river lay smooth as a mirror, and the wood and

cottages along the shore had that melancholy beauty which was occasioned by the loneliness keep the negative in the rear ranks until I find my of the scene and the hour. The freshness of the air dissipated in a degree his inclination to sleet and enabled him even to pursue a connected train of thought or rather of musing with tolerable distinctness. The loveliness of the landscape, and the tender light of evening by which he looked upon it affected his spirits and predisposed him for the reception of gentle and softening impressions. Forgetting the promise made to his associate, he strolled for a considerable way along the margin of the waters, following the numerous windings of the shore, as they led him onward, at one time by a jetting point, and at others by a silent wood, or green and level coreass. The thoughts, which amid the hurry and dissipation of the past months had occurred at intervals and for passing moments only to his mind, now came before him in a connected series, and fixed his almost undivided attention. Still wrapt in thought, he entered a small glen, through which a broken stream came hastening to mingle its waters with those of the malestic river that flowed beneath. Following at a distance, the Pounder saw him turn into this and continue his lonely walk, thridding his way slowly amid the rocks and brushwood by which the place was filled. About a quarter of a mile from the shore the glen was crossed by a small green valley, free from trees and ornamented on one side of its acclivities by a ruined kill or church called by the name of some saint of the Carlovingian times, whose name alone survived in popular tradition. Further up the valley, at some distance on the opposite side, stood the small parish chapel, a low white-washed building overshadowed by a few elms. Being the eve of the Sabbath, a few men and women, cottagers in the neighbourhood, were seen passing the door or following the lonesome pathways that led from various directions to the house of worship. The quiet, sunny scene contributed still further to dispose the mind of the young man to a mood of calm reflection. He approached the ruin. The waste of time was visible on all around it. A broken holy water vase of hewn stone lay fallen near the threshold. Some mouldering bones discoloured by the weather were scattered near the porch and around the rank grass that grow around. Through the moss and lichen, and between the foliage of ivy that mantled the decaying walls and grew close around the doors and windows, traces were visible of claborate sculpture and mason work. Thoughts of times long past came over the mind of the young prodigal as he gazed around him. The contrast of manners struck and interested him. Those mouldering bones, where were the spirite that inhabited them? and were they at this moment the better or the worse, for the share which they might have had in the creation of this ruined temple, and the hymns which once sounded within its wall? From the past, his thoughts strayed to the future, and he gazed curiously on his limbs, and over his extended fingers, and strange listened with a terrified interest, to the step, some limbs, and over his extended angers, and standard tall of evil practices by which, step by step, some limbs, and over his extended angers, and standard them miserable being had been led to the extremity of foolings woke within his mind as he compared them miserable fragments that lay strown around with the miserable fragments that lay strown around were true that such was indeed to be the end of his him. Continuing to watch his movements, the course? and was he really now himself in the tery pounder soon beheld him enter the church and lost

TORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL PRELIBRING THE ENCYCLICAL OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX CONCERNING THE JUBILEE OF 1875.

IGNATIUS BOURGET, by the grace of God Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, netc.

Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, netc.

Health and Deneation in the name of Our Dord, to the Glergy, eccular and regular to all religious institutions, and to the Faithful of our Discess.

I. § GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE JURICER. Dear Brethren, we bring you glad tidings, by pub-to works easy to do, to induce us to practice seal-lishing the Encyclical of Our Holy Father Pope ously the exercises of the Jubilee. At all times, if all know that the Jubilee is a season of great rejoicing for all God's people, a time of charity and of extraordinary graces, a moment particularly propitious to both the just and the sinner, Cunctis etilse communis est ratio... Exullet sanctus, quia propinquat ad palmam, gaudeat peccator quia invitatur

ad viniant (S. Leonis Pape Sermo.) agitate the entire world, the sweet and loving voice, of the turtle dove is heard in our land, that suffers from the general desolation. Vox turturis audita est in terra nostra (2 C. 12). This voice full of grace and sweetness, has made Heaven, which was like unto brass, resound with the unspeakable groams of fervent prayer which animate the Holy Spirit, that prays and mourns with the Church. Ipse Spiritus postulat gemitibus inenarrabilibus (Rom. 8, 26). That mournful, but majestic voice belongs to the common Father, who is the true dove of the Church, who from the height of the Apostolic Throne, is listened to by all the children of his immense family, making them teel all the miseries of this world, by giving them a foretasteeof the blessings of Heaven. Hodie per totum mundum melliflui facti sunt Cali. (Offi Brev).

From this, Dear Brethren, you will no doubt recognize the Jubilee we proclaim to you. It is indeed a season of great joy, and of universal rejoicing, which seems to make us forget the miseries of life and wipes away the bitter tears that water this guilty earth. Jubilate Deco omnis terra (Ps. 99). All are summoned to devote themselves to the service of the Lord, and are led on by the unction of his grace. Servite Domino in Lutitia. (Ibid) In this. propitious moment, the just are further justified and the holy become holier. Qui justue est justificetur adhuc, et qui sanctus est sanctificctur adhuc (Apoc. 22, c 11). The lukewarm are strengthened in fervor; the weak become firm in the paths of virtue; the pusillanimous are assisted by a more efficient grace ; the cowardly and the wavering are fortified and es. tablished in doing what is right: Ecce nunc tempus acceptable (2 Cor. 6). The greatest sinners are arged to take up again the road to salvation, the stray sheep return to the fold; hardened hearts are souched with contrition; enemies are reconciled; thieves restore illgotten gains; slanderers redeem the evil done to their neighbour. Ecce nune dies ealutis (Ibid).

These, Dear Brethren, are some of the happy re sults of the Jubilee, when it is made with good dispositions; and We consider it a great favour to be able to celebrate this new Jubilee with you. We bless the divine goodness for it; and We are eager to perform well all its exercises; for observe it is not enough that We bring all the requisite disposmons, to share personally all the graces belonging to it, but We must do all in our power to initiate the souls entrusted to our care, that is, all of you Dear Brothren.

II & ENCYCLICALS OF PIUS IX. AND LEO XII.

We have the Encyclical letter of Our Holy Father the Pope, to guide us in this important task and mark out for us the steps to take on this solemn occasion; also the Instruction that Leo XII. of blessed memory, addressed to the Catholic world, during the Jubilee of 1825, which extended to the year 1827, for the benefit of those who could not go to Rome. This Instruction is so interesting, that the Holy Father has thought fit to repeat it for the present Jubilee, and We trust with the help We shall be enabled to make as many conversions and reap as many wonderful fruits as in the former Jubilee. It is therefore with the aid of these two Apostolic Letters which are for us as two brilliant torches. that We purpose to trace out for you the road you have to follow to reach surely, the end you to wit aim at—the obtaining of the grace of the Jub-

III & INSTRUCTION OF LEO XII.

We begin by the Letter of Leo XII. where we find serious counsels to the Bishops, Priests and Laymen, to show them what is required of them in order that the Jubilee be well made. This shows us what serious precautions were there taken to assure the success of this memorable Jubilee. We need only give you here, Dear Brethren, the recommendations which concern you specially. What grand and useful lessons you will hear from the lips of this Holy Pontiff) Give them, We beseech you, all the strict attention they merit and in listening to them, may you be inspired with true reverence. believing that however unworthy we may be, We speak to you in the name of this great and holy Pontiff, and quote faithfully, his touching words. IV & POWER OF THE POPE IN OPENING ALL THE TREAS-

URES OF THE CHURCH. In reading this apostolic document, you will admire, with a feeling of carnest faith, the power exercised by the successor of St. Peter, who unlocks the spiritual treasures of Heaven, that they may be distributed over the earth. Ecclesise thesauros... aper-iendos su Domino putavimus. We see that all are entreated to study well and understand the celestial treasures distributed to every child of the Church and the Bishops must speak aloud, to teach them with care. Agnoscant igitur per Vos quid et quantum illud sit guod eis tribuitur. It is easy for you to conclude from this, how necessary it is for you to give strict attention to all that concerns the nature and virtue of the Jubilce.

Y 5. VALUE OF THE GRACES OF THE JUBILEE.

What is of the greatest consequence to know is the value of the treasure opened by the Vicar of Jegus Christ in the Jubilee, and how easy it is for all to share its wealth, as much for the extraordinary powers, granted to the confessors to pardon sins, as for the enjoined works to obtain remission of Bins. Ostendite thesauri pretium quem reseramus,

VI S. WORKS OF THE JUBILEE BAST TO PERFORM.

The advantage of the Jubilee should appear much more appreciable, as the works there are to do, in compensation for the long and painful satisfactions which our sins deserve even after they are forgiven, are easier to perform.

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shifted as a contraction of the severely the church of the severely the same time of alleviating is justice,
say a very holy Cardinal, should be condiligence, that, our fathers undertook a plisequence from God, in gaining plenmen, ut intensions of the severely th We know how severely the Church treated great

ing ourselves with these simple works, we will save ourselves from falling into that deplerable condition ter tears that spring from humble and contrite hearts. It follows that poor sinners who find themselves so easily rescued from the pitiless grasp of the evil one wonder at the mercy shown them by God, and that by his compassion, they can regain the gifts of the Holy Spirit, that they had before despised and trampled under foot. Quare Ecclesia quidem ea in re oslen-datur liberalitas, sed nihil omnio diligentia, adque industrice negligatur, etc. But, observe well, Dear Brethren, this real trans-

formation of the heart, which for sinners is the grace of graces, since it alone can effect eternal salvation, is performed more during the Jubilec than at any other time, there being more earnest prayers, more preachings, in a word more religious exercises which are favored by divine assistance and open the treasures of the infinite bounty of the Lord. All who wish to share these countless riches of the Jublee. ought by all means, to summon up courage to follow faithfully the holy exercises. It is evident that the more punctual and persevering we are in doing these works, which are besides so easy, the more deserving are we of the notice of God, who, in his mercy and kindness, desires not the death of a sinner, but rather that he might be converted and live. Divinum auxilium ad prosperum tanti operis exitum publice implorari jussimus, etc.

23 24 VIII PREACHING DURING THE JUBILLE.

Dear Brethren, one of the most salutary exercises used during the Jubilee and cornestly recommended. is the preaching of the word of God; these are simple and familiar instructions on the great truths of faith and of the duties of a christian life as taught us by religion. These preachings will be heard amongst the retreats, in the midst of religious manifestations, and public prayers. All these holy works pave the way to the Lord, by enlightening our minds and softening our hearts; it follows that these grand truths make strong and lasting impressions. The dread of being forever lost, if we do not seriously repent; the thought of death overtaking us in sin, the terror of the judgments of God, and the fear of the tortures of hell, can not fail, in these days of salvation, to make the greatest sinners feel the need of reconciliation with God, by renouncing their prevarications, and by working to make in themselves a new heart; thus God is loved like a good father. and sin is detested, because it outrages his fallen enes. Ex que illud fucile consequetur, ut agnoscatur quam dignus amore sit pater adso bonus ac misericors, etc. This fruit produced by the Jubilee, is it not superlatively precious, and praiseworthy in the extreme?

IX. §. THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE. This self consciousness of contrition and sorrow produced in souls pierced by horror at the sight of sins that have so outraged divine goodness, forms a part of the sacrament of penance, necessary to sinners who have forfeited baptismal grace, as baptism is for those who have not been baptised. sacrament is the second plank of salvation, which divine mercy prepares for them, that they may enter into the harbor of eternal bliss. Thus, with what feeling of grief and humility, with what faith and sincerity they ought to confess all their sins, at least the mortal ones, and make if necessary a general confession. In receiving absolution, the eternal punishment due to divine justice, for the mortal sins of which they were guilty, is put off with the pardon of their sins. It remains for them, at all times, to perform satisfactory works, for the temporal punishment that divine justice exacts.

X. §. THE INDULGENCES OF THE JUBILEE. This temporal punishment is remitted by virtue of the infinite merits of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and by those of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of all the saints, who compose the precious treasure of the indulgences which are bestowed, more or less as God in his wisdom and mercy sees fit. They are granted to the living by means of absolution, and to the dead by suffrage. The Sovereign Pontiff is the dispenser, and the faithful partake in proportion to their dispositions. The indulgence gained during the Jubilee, is a plenary indulgence apart from all other plenary indulgences, and it may be considered as more sure and more ample, by reason of the prayers of the Christian people which ascend to Heaven. and of the mercy of the Lord, appeared by repentance, that descends upon them. Dum autem universi christiani populi in cælnm ascendit deprecatio, certior in omnes ampliorque placati punitentia Domini descendit

XI. S. OF SATISFACTION.

No matter what be the nature and efficiency of the indulgence of the Jubilee, you must mark well, Dear Brethren, that it does not exempt sinners from the obligation of fulfilling the penances ordered by the Confessors, which should be salutary and proportioned o the weight of the sins, to the strength of the penitents (Council of Trent) and prescribed according to the rules of justice, prudence and piety (Catec. of Council of Trent). You will find them light, if you compare them to those prescribed by the ancient penitential Canons; so that in your love for repentance and with a sincere desire to appease divine justice. you will not content yourselves with the penances imposed by the confessors, but will chastise severely your bodies, by the holy rigors of inward and outward mortification. In this way, you will acquit yourselves in prayers, which should be made in certain Churches, as works prescribed for the Jubilee, and like the stations which were formerly held in the temples by the faithful, who went therein praying, shutting themselves therein until night, to repass their years in the bitterness of their soul. The Church, indeed, does not exact as much now, owing to the weakness of her children; still you must not infer from this, that divine justice will be satisfied without a fair compensation; for the more mercy lessens the necessary works outwardly, the more man must endeavour to give, by the intensity of his contrition, and the ardor of his holy affection, inward perfection, to the prescribed works. Dum

The property of the works, formerly greathed begin and the several property of th and if necessary, by general confessions of the defects of your preceding confessions, which might be Pius IX. who grants a universal Jubilee. Now you we enter into the spirit which pervades it, by charg- null or sacrilegious, because of your hiding some grave faults, or your having confessed without sin-cerd contrition, and without the finding to foot of not granting to sin; all the abborrence it merits rectyour bad habits; if you prove the open hearted and that God in his infinite purity bears towards ness of your repentance, by withdrawing from all it, for the particular grace of the Indiae bears a the dangerous engagements, that were so fatal to sovereign contempt for him; which are confessed; you; by restoring, as far as possible ill gotten gain, and bathes the sacred tribunals for penance with bit. by receiving all the wrongs done to your neighbour rectiyour bad habits; if you prove the open-heartedby backbiting and slander, which injured unjustly his reputation; in reconciling yourself willingly and hearfily with your enemies, by giving them; openly all the evidence of a sincere friendship; in atoning. for your past sins by fasting, praying and almsgiv-ing; in putting good order in your homes, for the happiness of your families, and the comfort of your neighbours and coparishioners; in dedicating to the welfare of your families, and to the advancement of your children, what you expended mischievously in ruinous games, in forbidden pleasures, in intemperance and other worldly gratifications, which have only brought forth bitter fruits, and are to day the real subject matter of your repentance. Quem fructum habuistis, in illis in quibus nunc erubescitis?

In marking out this line of conduct for you to follow, Dear Brethren. We have merely copied the admirable Encyclical Letter of Leo XII, that our zealous Pontiff Pius IX addressed to us and also to the other Bishops of the Catholic world, so that all forming one heart and one soul, could give to the present Jubilee, uniform directions, the efficiency of which has already been tested by a happy experience We feel confident, Dear Brethren, that of this you will become thoroughly convinced; for you understand as well as we, that divine goodness takes pleasure in blessing the labours of the pastors, that are done under the entire control of the Prince of Pastors, of the Vicar of Jesus Christ himself.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

FUNERAL EULOGY

REVEREND JAMES J. CHISHOLM, D.D.

ON TRURSDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, AT THE MONTH'S MIND OF THE LATE RIGHT REVD. E. J. HORAN

"Remember your Prelates who have spoken the word of God to you, whose faith follow considering the end of their conversation."-Heb., c. 13, v.7.

When our blessed Saviour stood by the tomb in which Lazarus had been laid, the sacred text remarks, that He wept, and the Jews thereupon said: "Behold how He loved him!"-John, c. 11, 35, 36. In drawing this conclusion they followed the simple and infallible reasoning suggested by nature. Yet, they surely did not comprehend the deep mystery of his grief. To them it seemed inspired by a total loss of one whom He loved, by a separation final and irredeemable from the friend of His bosom; and yet it was not so, for he shed these tears in the full knowledge of what He was about to do. He had come from some distance to Bethania "to wake him from his sleep."—John, c. 11, v. 22, 27. He had pointedly assured Martha that her brother should speedily rise again; He had asked to be led unto the sepulchre not from any idle curiosity, nor from any useless sympathy, but with the intention of glorifying God by raising him from the dead.

ood and loving Lord, who would teach us that the demonstration of despest sorrow is reconcilable in His meek code with the firmest assurance of Christian hope; who has shown us how the confidence that our departed ones shall rise again-may comfort, though not repress-may sanctify, and not prevent the natural sentiment and expression of our sorrow. Yes, He has sanctioned a more blessed principle, that in proportion to the tears which the virtuous shall shed over a Christian's ashes, rise the prospects and hopes of his surviving friends that his resurrection into glory is

secure. A few days ago, beloved brethren, you met at the obsequies of your late Bishop, whom you all respected and esteemed; you were witnesses to the public attestation of feeling which his bereaved friends made on that occasion. To-day you follow the afflicted friends and relations, as like Martha and Mary, the sistess of Lazarus, they return after some days to weep and pray over his grave. Fear not to reason as the Jews in this Gospel lesson did. If you shall hear that many unallied to him by ties of blood, who knew him but by association with him in his public station, or had but approached

him through his hospitality or universal kindness, have yet grieved as though some dearer loss had befallen them, you will be but just if you say, "Behold how these loved him !" If you shall have been told how many of the distinguished Prelates of the Dominion, and of the

United States, together with a numerous band of renerable priests of this and other dioceses, came in person to honor his funeral, and when consigned, with blessings, his ashes to the tomb, with sorrowful countenances exhibited the depth of their grief, well may you again say, "Beheld how all these loved him !"

And, in fine, if you shall have noted the poor and distressed, the orphan to whom he was a father, and the destitute whom he had relieved, have lifted up their voices and wept audibly on hearing of his death, still more consolingly you may say of those whom our blessed Lord and Saviour has left as His substitutes on earth, "Behold how all these loved him!"

But from these tears, who gathers not matter for hope and earnest consolation? who feels not that mourning like this is not a barren truitless request. but rather like the weeping of Jesus over the grave of Lazarus—a pledge that he who is thus mourned has been accepted by God, and hath put in the first. resurrection? And if so, it may be lawful for us to feel consolation in the very motives of our grief,-And if our loss is acknowledged severe, we may discover reasons for confidence in all that enhances its severity.

It is then with a twofold purpose of justifying the sorrow which many feel and express, and at the

him in the ever varying scene of this universe, and in his turn modifying the allosted portion of those who are to follow after him, and without interfering in the free action which distinguishes man, preparing the circumstances in which that freedom shall be exercised and directing the current of its activity.

Each human being who meets in rational intercourse with his fellows, no matter how mean his attainments, or how low his place in the social scale, fails not to leave some impress on his race, and to exert an influence for good or for evil, which, even when his mortal remains will have withered inte dust, and his name shall have vanished from the memories of man, shall still live on and continue until the last end of time and throughout the and was on the verge of death. But it pleased Diendless vistas of eternity, to modify happily or banefully the destinies of a long chain of beings .-If this be true, as unquestionably it is so, how deep how wide-spread, how abiding must be the influence of these whom heaven has gifted with her choicest stores, whose station in society has made them, to a large extent, arbiters of the fall or resurrection of many, and on whom the peculiar circumstances of their times has conferred a power reserved for a chosen few; and if they have husbanded those rare talents, if they labored in their high station for the well-being of their dependants, and have taken advantage of their peculiar circumstances to prevent the fall, and to preserve the resurrection of their contemporaries, then indeed it is a solemn duty for those who reap the fruit of their virtuous actions, to cherish their memory, to recount with pride and thanksgiving their achievements, and in fine, not to remain idle spectators of their merit, but to take courage from their example, and to seek to follow in their steps.

As I speak of the virtuous actions of the lamented deceased, you will learn that he made an impress on his contemporaries, that he labored in his station for the welfare of his dependants in a manner to claim their gratitude and respect.

The late Bishop Horan was born in Quebec in the year 1817, of respectable and pious parents, who were in easy, if not in affluent circumstances. At an early age he attended the school of the renowned Seminary of Quebec, but a few rods distant from his paternal home. He pursued his studies with credit and honor.

When he advanced in his studies, as he advanced in years, when he arrived at that period when prudent young men deem it proper to deliberate and choose their future state of life, he, after much care and thought, after serious consultations with his spiritual director, resolved upon entering the ecclesiastical state.

In coming to this determination he choose to become a member of that distinguished body of Priests who are known as the Seminary of Quebec, a body of men who in times past as well as to-day, has been, and is body of ecclesiastics eminent in learning and piety.

I am not in possession of the particulars of his early life, and I regret it. It would be no doubt highly interesting to knew the first work or action which gave direction to his mind to embrace the ecclesiastical state. It often happens that youths in their tender years give pointed indications of their future career.

After careful instruction and preparation in that celebrated institution, which has so well trained so many worthy priests of this and other dioceses of In the month of June following he left Quebec, and the country, he received Holy Orders with the on his arrival in this city, he met with a most coresent eminent Prelate the Archbishop of Quebec, and with other distinguished ecclesiastics.

In the Seminary he occupied several of its higher positions. He was at one time manager of its temporalities; at another he was director, and in charge of the discipline and management of the youth.-He filled the chair of chemistry and natural sciences. Indeed I may say they were the study of his predilection, and in which he excelled. No doubt, had he not been created Bishop of Kingston, he would have been numbered as one of the eminent scientific men of the Dominion.

Although he had not the charge of any parish, he exercised the functions of the ministry as occasion required, with that willingness and devotion belonging to a zealous priest.

That he was a good and zealous priest, ready to expose his life to a dangerous disease for the good of souls, was proved in the eventful year 1847.

That year was painfully an eventful year for Ireland. In the previous year there was a general failure of the crops. The fearful effects of the calamity became apparent in the winter and spring of 1874, when unnumbered thousands were deprived by the necessaries of life. No greater calamity of kind ever befell Ireland. The famished thousands had no other resource but leave their native land, and to fly to other countries to save their lives .-But, alas! they had the germ of that fearful malady -typhus fever-in their bodies, which was rapidly developed by privations and hardships. Thousands fell victims in Ireland and Liverpool, in England. Thousands, on their way to this country, met with watery graves on the Atlantic. Thousands arrived in this country to lay their emaciated bodies in the graves at all the cities, towns, and villages situated along the banks of the St. Lawrence. No artist could paint, no pen could describe, no tongue, however eloquent, could recount the scenes and horrors of that year; the liveliest imagination could not picture to itself the realities of that sorrowful period. Fathers became widowers, mothers became widows, children became orphans, parents became childless.

A brother priest and myself, after 27 years, still have a vivid recollection of the appalling scenes witnessed in this city-in the hospital, in the garrets of private dwellings, on the boats, and on the wharves here below. As we saw the tug bost coming up the river, dragging slowly after it several barges containing human beings, living, dying, and dead; we waited not to be called, we marched to the wharf, the rites of the Church were given to the dying on the decks, and on the wharves; the dead were enclosed in rude coffins, and sent to their final resting places in the graveyard.

made on an oppressively hot summers day to that of new Parishes, while they are the evidence of stone hospital beyond. The floors of the sheds marked progress they are the evidence of were strewn with bodies lying on straw. The main and seal the strain and seal the

tent this innuence will be left after their delines.

Man is not an isolated being. Each individual is of the Catholic Church, who as good shepherds a link in the vast chain of rational creatures, degree their lives for their flocks. Many Priests in Ireland, in Liverpool, and in this country became martyrs of charity.

Toronto can boast of Bishop Power as a martyr of charity. Kingston can mention with pride the name of a Priest and of a Sister of the Hotel Dier Montreal and Quebec cherish affectionately the memory of the many who fell in the cause of charity.

Our late beloved Bishop was one of that herolo band of Christian heroes who went to that house of pastilence and death in Grosse Isle. He saw ser. eral of his companions carried away by the fell die. ease, yet unflinchingly and unselfish devotion he remains at bis post, till he was stricken by the fearful malady—he was laid on his bed of sickness vine Providence to spare him for other services in the Church. . .

If the Almighty did accept the offer of his life his offer and his devotion was not the less merito rious, nor the less deserving of our praise and admiration.

I should mention that if there was heroism displayed by the Priests, there was heroism displayed also by the Sisters of Charity.

Here, in Kingston, the Sisters of the Hotel Dien left their peaceful abode and served as nurses in the stone hospital beyond. The same Christian and heroic courage was shewn by the Sisters of Charity in Montreal and Quebec. And many gave their lives to this noble cause.

Men speak of the courage of the soldier who braves the dangers of death at the mouth of the cannon; while he exposes himself, he goes to kill and destroy, whereas the heroic Priest and the heroic Sister of Charity face the danger of death to comfort and to save.

The great and truly Christian charity of our French Canadian countrymen shone conspicaously ducing that calamitous year. Though aliens in language and aliens in national feeling they were not aliens as fellow creatures, and as members of the same fold of Christ, and to their eternal praise be it said and recorded that many institutions and private individuals received into their homes the many orphans made by that great calamity.

After Father Horan had recovered from his dangerous and painful sickness and had risen as it were from the grave he fulfilled regularly his duties as a member of the Seminary. In June 1857, the See of Kingston became vacant

by the death of Bishop Phelap. In Feb., 1858, Father Horan received the intimation that he was appointed Bishop of Kingston. At this time he was director of the Normal School at Quebec, the object of which is to train teachers for schools, the position was an honorable one, one congenial to his taster and inclinations, though his responsibilities were many, yet he could devote some time to his favorite Studies of the Natural Sciences, he had every reason to anticipate years of comfort and esse. But alas, how often are our fondest hopes and brightest dreams suddenly dispelled.

In accepting the appointment he submitted to the desire of the Sovereign Pontiff; his acceptance was a great sacrifice, for be gave up a position of honor, emolument and ease, to assume the government of an extensive diocese, a position of honour but yet full of labor, anxiety and care.

He was consecrated Bishop on the 1st May, 1858. dial welcome. If he naturally felt regret at parting from his native home, his friends and acquaint-ances, the cordiality and warmth of his reception here, diminished his regrets, reconciled him to his new home, and cheered and encouraged him to commence his labors in his new sphere with great pleasure and earnest zeal.

A Bishop coming into a diocese already established has to continue the good work of his predecessors. It is true to the memory of Bishop Horan, to say that as long as he was in the vigor of health he zealously attended to all the duties that are to be performed by a Bishop, he visited Missions, administered Confirmation, he was present at laying corner stones of new churches, at the blessing and consecration of churches. He encouraged the holding of Missions or retreats; the people of this City can bear testimony to the number of Missions held here and the great good and spiritual benefit produced. He promoted by word and example those devotions that tend so much to promote piety and virtue. I allude in an especial manner to the devotions of the forty hours, the Stations of the Cross, and the Confraternity of the Scapular of the Blessed Virgin, and the Stations of the Month of May.

The religious communities and institutions, the Brothers' School, the Convent School, and Hotel Dieu, were the particular objects of his solicitude. Knowing well that they all tended to their sametification, and were powerful allies in promoting the cause of religion.

One of the most important and most difficult duties of a Bishop in this country is to provide Priests for new Missions, and to fill the vacancles which occur through death and other causes.

With what carnest solicitude he attended to this duty both young and the olden members of the Priesthood can bear ample testimony.

While he was anxious for the formation and sanctification of young Priests he was not unmindful of what was due for the sanctification and spiritual advancement of all the Clergy under his charge, with this view he assembled them annually to spend a few days in retirement. Meditation and prayer, for prayer and meditation is not less necessary for Priests than it is for all Christians.

The good Bishop as Chief Pastor, willing to show

good example, attended those retreats. He was humble enough to confess that they were as beneficial and necessary for himself as they were for his Priests.

During his administration a large number of churches were erected, many of them of costly, and esting places in the graveyard.

Too vividly impressed on my memory is a visit I the increased number of Priests and the formation nade on an oppressively but a visit I the increased number of Priests and the formation

the Lord; and the place where his glory dwelleth Ps. 25, v. 8; And this was the case with the good Bishop, w The sanotuary, the side taltars, and the other decorations of this Cathedral, are striking proofs of his knowledge of the beautiful in art, as well as his love for the beauty and decorations of God's lower house.

He loved to procure all that could contribute to the splendor and solemnity of Divine worship, for in this he was carrying out the intentions of the Church which endeavors to render the service of God pleasing and beautiful, thereby to captivate god paragraphs and imagination and thus lead him to consecrate his whole being to God.

In 1860 he was summoned to Rome to attend the Vatican Council, he was present at all the sessions, he voted for the dogma of Infallibility. On his arrival from Rome, as a member of that great and ever to be memorable Council he received a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome. The event is too fresh in your memory to need description. His clergy welcomed him by the presentation of an address and a purse of more than two thousand dollars.

When he came to the diocese he found in existence an institution for the education of young girls under the management of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. He found the Hotel Dieu, an hospital for the care of the sick under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph. He soon perseived that there was a want to be supplied, viz., an institution where the aged and infirm of both sexes might find a refuge in their old age. No doubt while he contemplated the foundation of this institution, he had in view the words of Holy Writ: When thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, and the blind, and thou shalt be blessed, because they have not wherewith to make thee recompense, for recompense shall be made thee at the resurrection of the just."—(Luke xiv., v.

Such an institution he established and confided it to the management of the Sisters of Providence .-The institution is known as the House of Providence. There the aged and infirm receive from the devoted Sisters that nursing, that attention and care so necessary for their comfort which could not or would not be extended to them by their own immediate friends

To form a just appreciation of the merit due to the late Bishop we should consider for a moment, the unhappy state of many of the aged and infirm among their friends.

They are very often, although living with and among their friends, in a manner like strangers ; they receive not that attention and consideration due to them, and often if friends are willing, they have not the means wherewith to produce the necessary comforts. If you consider all this, you will readily understand how great is the boop conferred on them when they enter the institution, where they find a peaceful home where they obtain all the necessary comforts, and where they are attended by those who, for the sake and love of Our Blessed Lord, have dedicated them. selves to their service.

Had the late good Bishop, done no other work he would merit the gratitude and love of the city of Kingston and of the diocese at large. Such an institution speaks to the unprejudiced mind in favor of religion more forcibly than the arguments of the most eloquent orator. Though dead he lives in this work, and the influence he exercised when he lived will continue for time to come. Hundreds blessed him in the past, hundreds bless his memory to-day and hundred will bless his memory for gen erations.

In establishing this institution he had, as is often the case in commencing a good work, many difficulties to contend with but with perseverance and the assistance of God's grace overcame them all.— Before his death he had the happiness of seeing it in a prosperous condition.

He might with reasonable satisfaction exclaim in the words of Job-"The ear that heard me hath blessed me, and the eye that saw me, hath given witness to me, because I delivered the peor man that cried out, and the fatherless that had no helper. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came on me, and I comforted the heart of the widow. I was an eye to the blind, and a foot to the lame. was the father of the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I scarched out most diligently."-Job

xxix.. V. 11. 16. Yes, my friends, the House of Providence will be for many years a standing monument of his great

Man's life is a chequered one. It is made up of pleasures and sorrows, of expectations and disap-pointments. Like the atmosphere at times, it is bright calm, and serene; at times it is dark, cloudy, and stormy.

The most successful in life occasionally meet with failures. The good and virtuous are not to be less admired in the hour of prosperity than in the hour of adversity. If they merit praise in the hour of success, they deserve sympathy in the hour of difficulty. As in the former hour so in the latter we may discover lessons to learn and virtues to imitate and admire.

Like other men our good Bishop had his vicissi tudes of life. He had his hours of joy, and his hours of sorrow, his hours of high expectations, and his hours of bitter disappointments; and if the morning of his episcopal career was bright, calm,

and serone, the eye was dark, cloudy and stormy. For several years before his death, his health was declining. I'wo causes-viz.: disappointment and overwork, if not solely, at any rate in great measure, contributed to this result. The closing of the college brought about by the withdrawal of pecuniary aid by the Legislature, and by a combination of circumstances beyond his control was a very sovere blow to him. As an educationist by inclination and training he was ambitious of its success as a Bishop he felt that it was his duty to do his utmost to maintain it. If his desire and expectations were most sanguine, his disappointment was proportionately very great and bitter. He born his disappointment uncomplainingly, but not less

In his desire to establish new Missions, and to. fill vacancies that occurred, he deprived himself of the assistance necessary for the benefit of his health. He endeavored to do the work of two. The strain was too much, it was more than the strongest constitution could endure. The result was soon seen. That beaming countenance became dull, the lustre of that eye that shone so brilliantly in health became dim, and the dull countenance and the dimmed eye foretold that the end was coming slowly but

aurely. When he felt that he could no longer attend efficiently to the affairs of the diocese he consulted with those in whom he had confidence, and having heard from them the course that was best to be pursued, under the circumstances, with the most edifying and exemplary humility, he resigned the

administration of the diocese

A few works after the resignation, he entertained a hope that a voyage across the Atlantic might im-prove his health. He had moreover a desire of seeing the Holy Father once more. As he arrived in Rome his health was no better; his countenance

ent trait in the late Bishop's character, I should unhesitatingly say it was benevolence."

Who that conferred with him on business, public or private, was ever refused an attentive hearing? The stranger who was recommended to his kindness, or even sought his acquaintance, ever met with a warmth of reception and flattering assiduity which made him seem to himself peculiarly favored.

The associate of former days found so diminution of ancient affection, and soon recognized in the dignified Prelate all the cheerful amiable cordiality of his early friend.

The needy who sought relief retired from his presence better pleased with his expression of sympathy than with the amount received. I may briefly say that his kindness was universal

he was ever ready to contribute to any laudable pur-His desire to do good was limited by the small-

ness of the means at his command. He never turned a deaf car to the tale of suffering and woe. He never sought money for the purpose of hoarding it, nor did he ever hold it with a cramped hand.

He often sighed when he could not follow the promptings of a large heart.

In his government of the diocese he was mild, yet firm. In his social intercourse with his Priests he was affable; in his hospitality, he was generous, in his demeanor free from all signs of supercilious-

ness. In his social intercourse with his fellow-citizens he was ever a favorite. He possessed large conversational powers, and sparkling wit. These qualifications, together with amiability of manner, genial disposition and courteous demeanor, secured to him a wide circle of admiring friends; as is well known he always promoted kindly and friendly feeling among all classes without compromising either his dignity or his principles. He knew too well kow much the cultivation of this kindly feeling contributed to the harmony and well-being of a mixed community. This friendly conduct gained him the esteem and regard of all his fellowcitizens—both Catholic and Protestant.

These annals which I have simply unfolded present perhaps no brilliant actions, such as a funeral culogist may wish to handle; deeds which a nation inscribes on brazen tablets for the admiration of posterity, feats of valor, or flashes of genius which win them to an earthly mortality, but therefore they should methinks be dearer to humanity.

We may admire indeed or stand in awe, at those qualities which leave our imitation far behind, but re must ever love that character, which made up of virtues practical and attainable by all, arrives without effort, at universal respect, and wins unsought honors usually reserved for far more excellence.— They were the charities of life over which in his elevation, was cast the purple robes of dignity, they were the domestic and the social as well as the ecclesiastical virtues that gained him such great estimation with every class of men.

The ambitious may be glad to secure an everlastng fame at the expense of misery inflicted, and all its consequent curse. But his name whom we have met to commemorate with solemn expiation, will not be extinguished

It will leave its impress and pass on to the later times connected with the history of religion in this, our country, and never will the annalist record it without some epithet that may attest his benevolence, his charity, his zeal.

Let ye take comfort whoever held him dear in the "cords of love." "Let your voice rest from weeping, and your eyes from tears, for there is a reward for his work saith the Lord."—Jeremiah, 31, 16. In the words of my text, I conclude by saying: Remember the Prelate who spoke the Word of God whose faith follow-remember his virtuous deeds; remember his pious counsels, and remember him in your prayers.

LESSONS FROM THE IRISH CENSUS. 1871.

Ireland is the only one of the three kingdoms in which a religious enumeration has been included in the census returns. This was first done in 1834 under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, next at the census of 1861, and, lastly, at the census of 1871. As the Irish county and depleted, a review of it in two aspects, the religious end the social, may prove instructive.

The creed element underlies nearly every Irish question, as Catholic are, practically, synonymous; while, with trifling exception, in the case of forced conformity to save property in the penal times, Protestant and alien are identical. The Irish nation is, therefore, eminently Catholic, so that there Catholic ity and Nationality are convertible terms. The politician or the statesman, as well as the Churchman has an interest, therefore, in examining the creed statistics of Ireland. The creed census was taken exceptionally in 1834, by direction of the Government of Lord Melbourne, to supply arguments for appropriating the surplus revenues of the Irish Protestant Church to the general education of the whole community, particularly of Catholics. The population of Ireland in 1834 was 7,954,180, of whom 6 436,060 or 80.9 per cent. were Catholics, 10.7 per cent. Anglicans, 8.1 per cent. Presbyterians, and 0.3 per cent. of all other creeds. The census of 1841 showed that the population had grown to 8,175,124 but no creed analysis was given. In 1846 the famine appeared, when the estimated population was 8,287 848, and assuming that Catholics were then only the same percentage of the population that they had been in 1834, there must have been 6,704,869 Catholics in Ireland in 1846. In the census of 1851, when the population fell to 6,552,385, there was no creed enumeration. In 1861, when the population fell to 5,798,564, we had a creed return. Catholics declined to 4,505,265, or 77.7 per cent., Established Church Protestants had increased to 11.9 per cent, Presbyterians to 9 per cent., and all others to 1.4 per cent. That is, while between 1846 and 1861 there must have been the enormous decrease of 2.199.604 Catholics, their relative status in the general population was lessened by only about 3 per cent, between both periods. Anglicans had improved somewhat over one per cent., Preabyterians less than one per cent., and other Protestant Dissenters, few in number considerably.

We now come to consider the census for 1871 The general population had fallen to 5,412,377. Catholics were reduced to 4,141,933, or 76.6 per cent. being 2,562,936 less than in 1846, and more than 4 per cent, lower in the general population. These losses are so enormous that it is most difficult to realize any adequate conception of them. Yet, in the ten years the relative status of Catholics was lowered only about I per cent. In these twenty-five years, 1846-71 the Irish emigrants have supplied the bone and sinews of Catholicity in England and Scot-land, in the United States, in Canada, and in Australia. They have laid the foundation of churches and of an episcopate the widest in Christendom, and of a missionary expansion that has no parallel in the

bistory of the world.

Yet the old frunk out, backed, and gnarled, spronts and thrives at home. The poorest of the population but too plainly showed the necessity and wisdom of his resignation. He had an interview with the ations, the chief, offices of the State, and the leading hours of the strong hands of consolation and deep sympathy.

After his return home his health, slowly, seexme, hands of Protestants—Catholics, nevertheless, they health which occurred on the 16th ult, was at the moutened before his death, their success yes such that adhesion to the was regard to the will of God, and he performed his devotions with a fervor that gave proof of the strong faith and firm hope of a fruly thristian Blacour.

The landed property, the great educational found-to enter upon a lengthy discussion of this ations, the chief, offices of the strong hands of the strong hands of the strong hands of Protestants—Catholics, nevertheless, they seems in the lands of Protestants—Catholics, nevertheless, they seems to the crime in this country. Everybody counce the original first the will of continuous of the lands of Protestants—Catholics, nevertheless, they seems the crime in this country. Everybody counce the original first the will of continuous of the residual free the moutened to the strong signed to the will of code, and he performed his depositions of the strong faith and firm hope of a fruly thristian Blacour.

The lands of Protestants and the leading in the landed property, the great educational found-

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having lost, have advanced their status in 1861 as compared with 1871, while in each of the other provinces they have declined, but by only an infinitesimal shade. Catholics have advanced by more than one in 1,000 in the general population in Connaught in 1871, while they have declined two in Munster, four in Leinster, and 16 in Ulster, in every 1,000 of the general population, or one per cent in all Ireland. In the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Donegal, Kerry, Limerick, and Wexford, the Catholic percentage has increased, while in Roscommon, Monaghan, King's and other counties, the status is the same in 1871 as in 1861.

Of the 32 counties in Ireland Catholics were in 1871 a minority in four only-in Antrim 27.3 per cent., in Down 31.1 per cent., in Londonderry 44.4 per cent., and in Armagh 47.5 per cent. In the other five Ulster counties Catholics were a considerable, in some a vast majority. In Tyrone 55.6 in Fermanagh 55.9, in Monaghan, 73:4, in Donegal 75. 7, and in Cavan 80.4 per cent. But in the whole province the Catholic status has fallen in the decade from a slight majority of 50.42 in 1861 to a minority of 49.06 per cent. in 1871, The Munster Catholics have declined over two in 1,000, including Cork, five in 1,000, Tipperary, six in 1,000, and Clare, one in 1,000, while they have increased more than two in 1,000 in Limerick, and one in 1,006 in Kerry. The percentage of Catholics in Munster is 93.7, ranging from more than 90 in Cork to 96.8 in Kerry. In Leinster the percentage of Catholics is 85.5, ranging from 76 in Dublin to 94 in Kilkenny, the most Catholic county in the province. In Connaught the percentage of Catholics is about 95 per cent., ranging from 90 in Leitrim to 96.6 in Galway, the most Catholic county in Ireland, save Kerry, where they are 96.8, and Clare, where they are 97.7 per cent.

THE CALLAN LIBEL CASE.

The judgment of the full Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, delivered last week, setting aside the verdict previously obtained in that Court, in the case of O'Keeffe against his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, affords deep gratification, not alone because of the nature of the action, but also of the still more important legal issues that were involved. A verdict of libel, with a farthing damages, was obtained by Mr. O'Keeffe against the Cardinal. Counsel for the latter took exception to the charge of Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, who tried the case, and appealed to the full Court. The case was fully heard, and on Saturday and Monday the Judges pronounced their judicial utterances. The substantial ground of the appeal was the alleged misdirection of the Chief Justice to the jury, he having withdrawn from them the question "Libel or no Libel," and dictated to them as to matters of fact as well as of law to find a verdict for the plaintiff. The full cours that tried the appeal consisted of Justices Barry, Fitzgerald, and O'Brien, three Catholics, and Lord Chief Justice Whiteside.

Justice Barry, as the junior member of the Court, delivered his judgment first on Saturday, and was followed by Justices Fitzgerald and O'Brien; but the Lord Chief Justice not having completed his judgment on Saturday, concluded it on Monday, as the three Puisne Judges were unanimous in their condemnation of the verdict and the quashing of the proceedings as illegal. Chief Justice Whiteside standing alone in his own defence, the Court ordered a new trial, each party to pay his own costs. Such result affords to Englishmen and to foreigners a striking and highly instructive illustration of the past administration of justice in Ireland, when jurors were fined or imprisoned for not obeying the dictation of the Judges, where the Catholic Faith or Irish Nationality were on their trial. The judgment of Mr. Jus-tice Barry was a masterpiece of legal ability and sound argument. Justice Fitagerald was condensed but incisive, lucid, and unanswerable in his exposition of the illegality of the Chief Justice's misdirection of the jury. Judge O'Brien cited authority after authority vindicating the supremacy of the jury as to matters of fact and their sole functions, indepen-dant of the Bench, to decide the vital question "Libel or no Libel." The Lord Chief Justice stood alone. He adhered to the penal Statute, unrepealed in one portion, against the reception and legality of all Papal Bulls and decrees, a statute which he insisted tainted all the exclesiastical procedure with illegality. Upon this, mainly, he based his justification of all the judicial action taken by him. His lordship concluded his judgment by declaring that should the part in the trial. Thus closes this new phase in the Callan case. It is open to the plaintiff to bring it to the House of Lords, or to the new Court of Ap-peal. But there is reason to hope that in Irish Courts we have seen, probably, the last appearance of Mr. O'Keeffe as plaintiff in the Callan parochial cases. This trial has vindicated the rights of jurors in libel cases, and supplies a warning to the Bench against the consequences of any encroachment upon

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CASHEL. - The election of an Archbishop of Cashel in success on to the late Dr. Leshy took place on Thursday in Thurles Cathedral. The following names were chosen by ballot to be returned to the Pope-Rev. J. Rvan. D.D., dignissimus; Rev. Canon Cahill, dignior; Very Rev. Dean Cantwell, digmus .- Dublin Irishman, 6th inst.

If there was any argument necessary to show the exnediency of complying with the demands of the leaders of the Home Rule movement it has been given by no less persons than Viscount Monck and Judge Lawson. In consequence of some strictures passed by Sir William Dunbar, the Comptroller and the Auditor-general of Ireland upon the lax manner in which the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners have kept the accounts entrusted to them, the commissioners have published a reply in the shape of a report. In that reply Judge Lawson and Viscount Monck state that the cost of the audit of the accounts up to the end of March, 1874, was £6,250, and that if the expenses caused in Dublin by the system of preparing and transmitting all sorts of accounts to London were added the total would be enormous. But let this eminent excolonial governor and this learned judge speak for themselves:—"Although, they say, the commis-sioners keep their books of account with perfect regularity, and all transactions appear by double entry, the examiners never andit those books; they require all the items to be transcribed again on schedules and sent to the office in London, with the youchers to establish each item. Then voluminous questions are transmitted to which written replies given, and the time of a great number of the officers is taken up in conducting this system of transcribing and corresponding. An inspection of the books in the office with a production of the proper vouchers on the spot, where any question could be at once newered, would appear to be a more reasonable mode of conducting the audit." Why, nothing more forcible in favor of Home Rule has ever been said even by Isaso Butt himself,-Cath. Universe. Came In Instant .- It is quite unnecessary for us

County Clare. Mr. Justice Keegh, in opening branch of the Russells of Kingston-Russell has not the Clare Assizes at Ennis, on Monday, stated that had to blush for so much as one lapse from its there were only nine bills to go before the Grand devotedness to king and faith.—Limerick Reporter. Jury, and but one of the offences charged of an aggravated character.

COUNTY WEST WEATH .- The Commission was opened on Monday in the Crown Court by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and the names of the Grand Jury baving been called over and members re-sworn. his Lordship addressed them. It was usual to call their attention to the calendar. Looking at the document alone and the Solicitor's list he was happy to be able to say that their duties would be light. There were three or four serious cases, to two of which he would call their attention. The calendar, save as to one case, was light, as representing the offences committed for the seven months that had elapsed since the last assizes. From the report of the county inspector it appeared that the number of threatening letter cases was represented by eight. There had been in other departments a steady diminution of crime. RECLAMATION OF IRISH WASTE LAND .- The follow-

ing letter has been addressed to the editor of the Times :- Sis,-I have read the statement of Mr. Clive, M.P., in reply to Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., tor Mayo, as reported in your columns, "that he was the owner of 40,000 acres in that county, and that his endeavors to reclaim had cost him from £15 to £20 per acro; that it was more fine declamation to say that waste lands could be reclaimed by the people; it required capital, time, and labour .-Having been for 15 years county surveyor for Mayo and for several years subsequently in Waterford and filling at present the same office in Wicklow, in all of which counties vast tracts of reclaimable land exist: having devoted many years of my life to the study of this question and the observation of the practical results of "people's reclamations. I can, I think, with some authority, place some facts before your readers which do not accord with Mr. Clives experience. In the year 1838 I furnished to the Board of Public Works in Ireland a report on the condition of Erris (in which district Mr. Clive's estate is situated) as a supplement to the report of Mr. Alexander Nimmo, C.E., on Connemara and Erris laid before Mr. Secretary Goulburn in 1822 .-My report, published in the Sixth Annual Beport of the Board of Public Works, gave accurate information as to what had been done, and could be done, to develop the resources of that important locality. Since that period I have had abundant opportunities of testing the correctness of the views then put forward, and having taken a large share in the efforts to the desolating effects of the famine of 1846-7, and witnessing the gradual improvement of the country since that period, I can have no hesitation in stating that, under careful arrangement and judicious management reclamation "by the people," is not only practicable, but is the only safe and economic mode by which it can be made remanerative and a source of wealth to the community at large. Reclamations by the State, by companies, or by proprietors on a large scale I sesert to be inapplicable, but reclamations by the occupiers, under proper control, and with reasonable assistance, can be made a source of undoubted profit to the proprietors or occupiers of the soil. What capitalists, may I sak, effected the vast extent of reclamations and improvement of barren lands all over Ireland within the past century? Undoubtedly it was the capital composed of the labor and energy of the pessantry. I can point out hundreds of thousands of scres in various parts of Ireland which had been sterile, unprofitable land, now converted into profitable arable and pasture lands; in numberless cases tracts which, in my own recollection, were not worth 6d per acre, now worth 20s to 30s per acre, and all effected without the outlay of one shilling by the proprietor. Any impartial observer who will take the trouble to read Arthur Young and Wakefield's "Tour in Ireland" about a century ago, next MiParlan's County Surveys, made for the Royal Dublin Society about 70 to 89 years since, and the and were, moreover, of such weak constitution that have ample ground for believing that " reclamations tors have been usefully and profitably made I can ocean compared with what has been effected with case come before him again he would never take the occupiers of the soil. Mr. Clive has, say, 40,000 acres in Ballycroy (a portion of the barony of Erris), of which about two-thirds are composed of high mountain land. His reclamations consist of about 500 bog or moorland heretofore of mere nominal value, but now converted into good pasture and mesdow. He also thoroughly improved about 1,000 acres of what had been previously reclaimed and cultivated, and is now in excellent condition Mr. Clive's outlay per acre is considerably over the ordinary rate for reclamation, which averages from £10 to £12 per acre, and at these rates Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., has reclaimed largely. Mr. Clive's tenant, Mr. Birch, his neighbors-Mr. Pike, Colonel Vaughan, Mr. Billington - and tenant farmers, O'Neill and Gibbons, the latter on Lord Lucan's estate near the Pontoon, have all effected satisfactory remunerative reclamations at the rates stated parcelling out the lands suitable and properly cirand reasonable aid in the shape of advances (properly secured), an extent of improvement could be effected and a degree of prosperity to the country secured beyond what persons who are not thorough-Sir. your very obedient servant. Hanny BRETT. Co. Surveyor. County Surveyor's Office, Wicklow, Feb-

> ruary 15. IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—An application was made in the Propate Court on Thursday re-opening litigation in regard to the property of the late Mr. Charles Egan, of High-street, which was supposed to have been brought to a close some time since by an arrangement establishing a will in favour of Cardinal Cullen as trustee for bequests to the amount of £200,000. It is now asserted by one of the testator's relatives that a will disposing of the property which Charles Egan had inherited from his brother James Egan, had been made by James and "spoliated."

> THE CORRCION ACT. - In the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir M. H. Beach, in answer to Lord K. Montague, said there was no truth in the report that certain Ribbonmen, imprisoned under the Peace Preservation Act, or their friends, had memorialed the Government, offering, if released, to give secret information, and protect landlords in their

> Sligo Assizms—Capital Conviction.—M'Daid venterday morning pleaded guilty to the charge of ber last. Judge Barry, who was deeply affected during the passing of the sentence, ordered the prisoner to be executed on the 24th of the next month.

Russell Killough (Thomas John Russell) head of dals" which they condemn. World to one among the few Anglo-Norman families in Ire Caraation.—The Coupeil of the Cremation Society to enter upon a lengthy discussion of this topic.—

land who fought the good aght and kept the faith have we learn, made a langible progress lowards.

No Irishman needs arguments upon this question; against the terrorism and seductions of well-nigh accomplishing their object. A piece of ground has no Englishman cares for them. The Irish Chief three hundred years. That subonse, whose child been secured for the erection of a building in which secured for the erection of a building in which secured for the railty of ordinary rentought to the end cupon that losing side, in 1841 the religious rites can be performed prior to the Becretary nore testimony to the rarity of ordinary ren lought in the end upon the losing side in 1641; the religious rites can be performed prior to the crime in this country. Received, connected with and 1830, should have retained broposed building is 13,000 towards which 21,000 police the small amount of ordinary crime in these are of those isods, and above all, in the Country country. Ireland, I am happy to say, he could of Down engage and above all, in the Country interface of Pown engages of the estates conferred upon the free from cases of these interfaces, of the estates conferred upon the free from those cases of abrutal family by King John his descended to its present. But the control of the control of the present at the control of the present at the control of the present at the control of the c family by King John has descended to use product of the light of the l

devotedness to king and faith, - Limerick Reporter.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.-CORE, March 13.-There was considerable disorder in Tipperary last night, because of the residente to illuminate their dwellings in honor of the second election of John Mitchel to Parliament, Several houses which were not illuminated were attacked by the mob and sacked. The town is quiet DOW.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN IRELAND .- Replying to an influential deputation that waited on the lord liest want, on Saturday in favour of closing public houses on Sunday, the Duke of Abercorn said the question was one of great importance to the country. He could not give a distinct answer, but the matter would receive due consideration from the government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO CATHOLICS .- We ought to be deeply grateful to our Protestant friends for the efforts they make to convert us. The process may be arduous, and the funds sufficient, but the persistency of the endeavor is without limit. At a meeting held in York, about a fortnight ago, several reverend gentlemen tried to collect large subscriptions for the conversion of Catholics to the faith. It appears that subscriptions have been recently falling off; and as money is the sinew of conversion, at least to our Protestant friends, the decadence is exceedingly important. The Rev. Dr. McCarthy congratulated Mr. Gladstone on having done for Ireland, politically, what the Protestant Missionaries were doing for it spiritually. The Expostulation had opened people's eyes; while the " letters of Lord Acton, Lord Camoys, and Mr. l'etre, had oxcited great interest in Ircland, and had been reprinted and extensively circulated amongst the Roman Catholics of Ireland." Wo hope that these three gentlemen feel flattered .-The Lord had been working for Ireland," said the speaker, and " had blessed the labors of the agents of the Society." We nover yet knew any detestable enterpise, undertaken in the name of religion, which was not said to have been "blessed by the Lord," or which did not take God's Name in vain. There was a second address by the same reverend gentleman; in which he dwelt on the "difficulty of dealing with the many errors of Rome," though he had previously stated that there was "a shaking in the minds of Roman Catholics, and a consequent opening for Protestants to see the power of the Church of Rome for evil, both spiritually and temporally."— This disgraceful "Society" for corrupting the Irish has been taking in this style for forty years; but has never accomplished anything beyond buying a few converts, who have for the most part made a jest of their bargain. The utter impossibility of any Catholic being "converted" to nothing by nobody from nowhere must be manifest to every intelligent Protestant; but so long as Englishmen are so foolish as to give their money to these gen-tleman we shall have recurrences of "addresses at York."—Tablet.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS -To the Editor of London Times.—Sir,—I beg permission to give the testimony of my experience as regards the sad results attending the marriage of first cousins, referred to by Sir Thomas Chambers in his speech on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which consequences ought to be well known, so that they may be avoided; and you will confer a benefit on humanity by giving a warning in the Mail.

The marriage of first cousins is undoubtedly the most prolific cause of congenital denf-mutism known and it frequently affects the sight, the general constitution, and the mental capacity as well. I am personally acquainted with numerous instances of this affliction in families. In one, that of a working man, out of alae children eight were deaf and dumb, bog reports made in 1801-10 by Sir R. Griffith and at one time the three youngest (all born singly) other engineers, and contrast the condition of the could not walk. In another, a clergymac's, out of land now with what it was at those periods, will eight children four were afflicted, one being deaf and dumb, with imperiect sight; another deaf, dumb, by the people" are no so problematical as Mr. Clive and idiotic. In a third there are four deaf-mutes. appears to think. That reclamations by the proprie. In a fourth, two out of four cannot hear. In a fifth, three children deaf mutes, with imperfect sight. It bear testimony, but they are a mere drop in the is needless to multiply instances; there is no doubt ocean compared with what has been effected with whatever on the subject. The only requirement is that those consequences may be universally known that such calamities may not be entailed upon offspring.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL SMITH, Chaplain, &c. The Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb

St. Saviour's. 272, Oxford-street, W. EVIL COMMUNICATIONS .- The jeunesse doree of England find their amusement in society which brings them into contact with the concentrated villalny and blackguardism of Great Britain. They are elbowed by blacklegs, and they are confronted by swindlers. Is it surprising if in company such as this they lose sight of the maxim, nobless oblige? Is it strenge that under such influences they should gradually grow unable to discorn the line of demarcation which suparates knowingness from knavery, or callously indifferent as to what its proportions are? Is it in -say, £10 to £12 per acre. With facilities for the nature of things that they should avoid contracting the moral taint of such associations? Can they help cumstanced for reclamation, with sufficient tenures altogether being insensibly contaminated by the ignoble touch? Of course it is only in rare and exceptional cases that the disastrous possibilities of such a system are fully seen. But it is enough that they are possibilities; it is enough that ly acquainted with the county could imagine. I am, they are organic and integral parts of what is a system. It is breause society does all it can to sanction and encourage the degradation of the standard of honour that we are always at the mercy of the miserable exposure, and that sooner or later the exposure comes. Some strong temptation supervenes, and in an ill-starred moment the hazy boundary between honour and dishonour, between shrewdness and fraud, is dismissed, and the full-blown results of these educational influences are wisible. For thus much society is clearly responsible, nor is it entitled to consure too severely the catastrophe, which is but the pushing to the furthest logical terms of the principles on which itself acts. "There is one more observation which we may venture to make. A very serious duty devolves upon the committees of London clubs. We do not merely mean, though that is true enough, that a club committee, is the sole existing approach to a court of honour, and that in this capacity it is charged with functions that it should regard as a solemn trust. In Almost every well-conducted club there are rules prohibiting the playing of games of chance and the playing of any games at all at stakes above a certain specified sum. These rules are not broken in every club, but they are broken far too often; and the spirit which tuled. murdering Edward Ferguson on the 23rd of Octo- Crockford's thus survives in the decorous establishments which have succeeded it. Committees have the power to discover and to punish these violations of their rules; and if they fall to do either one or onth: the other, they will, in common with society at On Thursday, Jan. 21, there died in Pau, Count large be doing their best to perpetuate the

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.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1875.

Friday, 26-Good Friday. Szturday, 27—Holy Saturday. Sunday, 28—Easter Sunday. Monday, 29—Of the Octave. Tuesday, 30-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 31-Of the Octave.

APRIL-1875. Thursday, 1-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On this Continent the most important event that has taken place during the past week-from some points of view, the most important since the standard of the Church of Christ was first displayed on the shores of the Western Continent-is the elevation to the Cardinalate of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. Its importance consists in this: that it is fully recognised that the Catholic Church in the United States of America is now so flourishing, and includes such numbers of Catholies as to merit the honor of having one of her ecclesiastical dignitaries enrolled amongst the Princes of the Church. Mgr. M'Closkey is the first Prelate who, on this Continent, has been raised to the dignity of the Cardinalate. In Europe the same dignity has been conferred upon His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, as also upon Mgr Deschamp of Mechlin; Mgr. Ledechowski, Archbishop of Posen and one of the foremost of the noble band of Confessors who in Germany are fighting the good fight against Casarism; Mgr. Gianelli. Archbishop of Sardia; and on Mgr. Bartolini, Secretary of the Congregation of Sacred Rites .-The Scarlet Cap, or Beretta, will be presented to His Eminence the Cardinal of New York by His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore. In the presence of these things, it can hardly be denied that on this Continent, the Catholic Church is advancing from victory to victory. It is this that stirs the Protestant world to madness. Take this fact. When the present Cardinal Archbishop first saw the light, New York had just been erected into a diocese; to-day the same extent of territory which constituted that one diocese, contains an Ecclesiastical Province divided into six other flourishing Sees !

The Cable informs us that John Mitchel died in Newry on Saturday last.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,

By the Grace of God, and appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, &c., &c.,

REVD. CARROY AND FAITHFUL LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON, Health and Salvation in Our Lord.

It is with extreme pleasure that we are enabled to announce to you that our Holy Father the Pope has been pleased to nominate Right Revd. Dr. O'Brien, pastor of Brockville, to be Bishop of the See of Kingston. We thank God that he has sent you a pastor whom you all know to be gifted with extraordinary qualities for the great and respon-

sible office of Bishop.

The Apostolic letters bear date the 12th
February last and the consecration will take place in the Cathedral of Kingston on April 18th, the third Sunday after Easter, being the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph. Priests of the Diocese are permitted to be present at the consecration if they consider that their parishes will not suffer by

The administration of the diocese will continue as heretofore until the consecration of the Bishop. We ordain that the prayers de mandato be continued now, to thank God for this appointment, and to beg of Him to pour the plentitude of His Holy Spirit upon the new Bishop. Given at St. Michael's Palace this March 16th, 1875.

JOHN JOSEPH, Archbishop of Toronto &c., &c.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

The following letter was sent to the Evening Star

but was refused insertion :-To the Editor of the Evening Star.

fair play, encourages me to hope, that, having in-their vows. You are your own witness; but while serted a letter from A. B. C. commenting harshly you need not go out of yourself for your argument, on auricular confession as practised in the R. C. Church, you will tolerate a few lines in reply.

Your correspondent refers you to a French book, the Mirror of the Clergy in the following terms :-"The celebrated book of the priests, The Mirror

of the Clergy, page 357, says: " Oportet ut solat cognoscere quod debet judi-

genuineness has been contested, on internal evi-dence; and chiefly because in one passage, c. 17, St. Augustine is alluded to in the third person but again, other great critics contend that this is so, because, by inadvertence of copyists, a marginal note has been embodied in the text. Non nostrum tantas componere lites.

For-and here is the first point to which I desire to direct your attention—the genuineness of the book does not affect its antiquity. Genuine or spurious, it is undoubtedly of African origin, and dates from about the days of St. Augustine otherwise it never could have been generally accepted as a true Augustinian work. It proves then this :- That the practice of auricular confession is still more ancient; and thus, unwittingly. A. B. C. has laid before the public a refutation of the assertion that auricular confession, as now practised in the R. C. Church, is of recent origin. We see that it existed in the African Churches at or about the time when those churches flourished, and St. Augustine wrote.

A second point to which I would also direct your attention is this. On all matters,-not connected with sins of impurity—the confessor is absolutely enjoined to do his utmost-if he suspects that details important to the material integrity of the confession, are being, through fear or shame, kept back by the penitent-to ascertain by means of searching questions, the actual moral condition of the latter, as also the kind and degree of his sins. But in the matter of sins against chastity. and especially in the case of young persons and females, the Charch, by the mouth of her Great Doctors, Theologians, and Casuists, changes her tone. Here the greatest delicacy, the nicest circumspection are strictly enjoined on the confessor, lest he should scandalize the penitent, or give him or her the first inkling of sins previously unknown Better, so say the Casuists, better to run the risk of a confession wanting in material integrity, than to run the risk of poisoning or polluting the minds of the young. Should you want proof from the writings of the great Doctors of Moral Theology, I will, if requested, furnish them. Such are the teachings of the Church given in all her Semin-

And now, Sir, allow me to put to you a few questions, whose relevancy you will soon perceive.

Do not Protestant pasents who love their children send them to Sunday schools, or other places where they may learn their catechism, and their duties towards God, towards their neighbors, and

towards themselves? In order that they may acquire the knowledge of those duties, must not these young persons learn the Commandments of God, as given, Ex. 20; and be instructed as to what these enjoin, what

Amongst these Commandments is there not one which reads: "Thou shalt not commit adultery; and, if it be not enough to repeat the words of God parrot-like, must not the young catechumen be taught by the catechist, what it is that in this Commandment is enjoined, what forbidden? Must he not be taught that, not outward acts alone, but that all impure thoughts wilfully entertained, are in violation of its spirit ?- See St. Matt. v. 28. Must not the catechist therefore explain, modestly and prudently of course (coute) and with due respect to age and other conditions, the nature of the sin against purity, in its several ramifications; all of which the young Christian is bound by the terrible law of God, to flee from, as warring against

I need not amplify. You, Sir, I am sure have caught my meaning; and if you answer these questions in the affirmative—as in your heart you will -how I ask, can you in justice find fault with the duties of the Confessor as tending to initiate the young into the mysteries of sin? Neither more nor less than what the conscientious Protestant catechist must do towards his pupils, if he would impress upon their minds the meaning of God's laws, is what the Church enjoins as the duty of confessors towards their penitents; a duty to be exercised however with the greatest reserve and caution. "Valde cautus esse debet Confessarius," arc the words of the learned P. Gury.

The subject is a delicate one, I allow; one to be dealt with, as one would handle a venomous surpent; but alas! it is one that must be dealt gambling, encouraged in a set of low, swindling with, because the heart of man is deceitful, and dens, known as "Keno Houses," which are springall things desperately wic

Yours, very respectfully, A PAPIST.

Montreal, March 12th, 1875.

DR. NEWMAN ON FATHER ACHILLI. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-Thinking that their reproduction would be very opportune at the present moment, I send you a few extracts from the famous lecture delivered by Dr. Newman, wherein the Catholic champion gibbeted that very foul lump of evangelical carrion, Father Achilli, so effectually, that even Protestants were ashamed of it. What has since become of the once renowned Achilli I know not; I cannot say whether he be still in the land of the living; or whether, having gone to his own place, he has left, like the prophet of old, his mantle to some successor who may continue the work upon which he was engaged whilst on earth. I wish some of your French contemporaries would translate and publish the extracts I send you; and at all events they are bether worthy of a place in the French columns of the Wilness than are extracts from the writings of notorious French infidels such as E.

(From Dr. Newman's Lecture on Father Achila.)

"The Protestant world flocks to hear him because he has something to tell of the Catholic Church. He has a something to tell, it is true; he has a scandal to reveal, he has an argument to exhibit. It is a simple one, and a powerful one, as far as it goes—and it is one. That one argument is himself: it is his presence which is the triumph of Protestants; it is the sight of him which is a Catholic's confusion. It is indeed our great confusion that our Holy Mother could have had a priest like him. He feels the force of the argument, and he shows himself to the multitude that is gazing on him. 'Mothers of families,' he seems to say-gentle maidens, innocent children, look at me, for I am worth looking at. You do not see such a sight every day.

"You speak truly O Achilli! and we cannot answer you a word. You are a priest, you have been a friar; you are it is undeniable, the scandal of Catholicism, and the palmary argument of Pro-testants. • • Yes! you are an incontroverti-Sir.—The reputation of the Star as a lover of ble proof that Priests may fall, and Friers break neither are you able. With you the argument begins; with you too it ends; the beginning and the ending, you are both. When you have shown yourself you have done your worst, and your all; you are your best argument and your sole. Your witness against others is utterly invalidated by your witness against yourself. Can we possibly believe a man like this, in what he says about

style in which Dr. Newman dealt with the "conseried priest of his younger days, these extracts are well worth preserving. The Montreal Winess is respectfully requested to reproduce them.

MONTH'S MIND.

Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, the origin of what is called "The Month's Mind?"

The custom of praying for the soul of the departed on certain stated days after death is very ancient; being prescribed in the Apostolic Constitutions which are of undoubted antiquity. In the 42 c., VIII Book of these Constitutions it is laid down, "As to the dead you shall celebrate the third day in psalms, in readings, and prayers on account of Him, Who rose again on the third day; also the ninth day in memory of the living and the dead; and the (fortieth) day according to the ancient type; for thus did the people mourn Moses." St. Ambrose mentions the 3rd, 7th, and 30th days as having been observed in the funeral services of the Emperor Theodosius. As to what these "readings and prayers" were to consist of, we learn from the 30 c. of the same Constitutions, which prescribes the assembling in the cemeteries for the reading of Sacred Scriptures, and the singing of psalms ("lectionem sacrorum librorum facientes atque psallentes pro defunctis") and the offering of the Eucharist in the churches and cemeteries. It will be seen, that the Apostolic Constitutions prescribe the fortieth day, whilst referring to the mourning for Moses, which in reality was continued only thirty days (Deut. 34-8) whilst St. Ambrose notes the thirtieth day as observed at the obsequies of the Emperor Theodosius, and the seventh day instead of the ninth. Though here there appears to be some confusion, the probability is that these days were all adopted according to convenience or the piety of the survivors, as the observance of each day had its separate signification. The third dayas we have seen was celebrated on account of the Resurrection on which day rest was asked for the "departed" from the "first born of the dead." The stoneh day appears to have been observed on account of the mystical relation that number has with the sacraments, the gifts of the Holy Ghost and the Christian virtues. The thirtieth (month's mind) was observed on account of the thirty days which the people mourned Moses in the plains of Moab, and the fortieth day was observed on account of the forty days of the embalming of Jacob's body. (Gen. L.)

Can any of our readers in turn explain for us the discrepancy of the Apostolic Constitutions in its reference to the mourning for Moses?

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF MONTREAL

We have before us the Annual Report of the Chief of Police of Montreal, for 1874. The view it gives of the moral condition of the City is on the whole satisfactory. There is not much serious crime to be noticed; and the minor offences, if they are on the increase, do but keep pace with the growth of the City in other respects, and in the matter of drunkenness there has been an actual decrease of one fifteenth in the number of arrests. The inefficiency of the numbers of the Police force is pointed out, and it appears that there are on duty only 21 men during the day time, and 48 during the night. This is surely not enough. The Report concludes with a notice of a growing evil, which we hope the civic authorities will put down with a strong hand. This evil is ing up in the various Wards. The law as it now stands is unable to punish as they deserve the rascally owners of these places; but it is to be hoped that this defect may be soon effectually remedied by a stringent and rigidly enforced law, against swindlers, blacklegs, and all the nasty

YANKEE FAITH.

By the 21st Article of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1871, it was agreed that fish, the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion or of the United States -lobsters being classified as fish-should be ad mitted into each country duty free. But as this arrangement operated to the advantage of the Dominion who export to the United States large quantities of lobsters in tin cans, without which of course it would be impossible to export them at all the Yankee authorities have hit upon a most admirable expedient for violating the spirit whilst adhereing to the letter of Treaty. Oh, yes, they say we will admit your lobsters free, as in duty bound; but we intend to tax the cans in which you send them to us." The result is that in practice the Dominion exporter is charged with a duty of about ten per cent on a commodity which the Treaty professed should be admitted duty free .-This is indeed a clever dodge, and worthy of the land which invented wooden nutmegs.

"THE EVENING STAR,"

On Wednesday, 17th, we had the pleasure of visiting the printing establishment of the Evening Star; and, in company of a large number of gentlemen connected with the press, of witnessing the working of the lately imported Prestonian which the enterprising proprietors of the Star use for the printing of their daily issue. This press is the first of the kind ever imported into Canada. It is so contrived that it prints off both sides at once, at the rate of 8,500 copies per hour, and the impression is first rate, as may be seen by inspection of the Star. We cannot so much as attempt a description of the complicated machinery by which this great triumph in the art of printing is effected, but we congratulate the proprietors of the Star on their enterprise. There is no doubt that in point of circulation their paper will soon take the first rank in the Dominion of Canada.

The story of the Acapulco Massacre of Protest. ants by Catholics is flatly contradicted. The story was that a minister of the name of Hutchinson was attacked whilst preaching by a lot of Indo. Mexicans. There was a disturbance indeed, but the only persons killed therein were about half-adozen of the Indo Mexicans. The cause of the disturbance is also said to have been the habitual indulgence by the Protestant preacher Hutchinson in the practise of what for decency's sake is now spoken of as "Beecherism," which had aroused the indignation of the people, and provoked the subsequent riots. So at least say some of our ex-

The celebration of Mass known as the "Month's Mind," for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Horan, took place in the Cathedral, Kingston, on the 11th inst. The Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly was celebrant. The Rev. E. Murray, and the Rev. C. Murray, nephews to the deceased, were deacon and sub-deacon. There were present on the occasion His Grace Archbishop Lynch, Rev. J. Rooney, Vicar-General of Toronto, and 16 Priests of the Diocese. The Rev. Dr. Chisholm preached solitary slave unfolded new beauties and shone with the funeral sermon, a report of which will be found on our 2nd page.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC. - On Friday last, 19th inst., Feast of St. Joseph, the fourth anniversary of the consecration of Mgr. Taschereau as Archbishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, was celebrated with all due pomp in the ancient metropolis. In the Cathedral there was solemn High Mass with the Te Deum at which all the professors and students of the Laval University assisted, together with a large number of the Clergy from all parts of the Diocess.

The Panegyric of St. Patrick, delivered in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on St. Patrick's Day, by the Rev. E. J. J. Stenson, P.P., Almonte, will appear next week.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL.

Wednesday morning proved most favorable for the usual St. Patrick's Day demonstration in Montreal. The weather was very disagreeable for a few days previous to the national anniversary, it however, on Wednesday morning, cleared up, and a slight frost made the day, especially for those who were to take part in the procession, all that could be desired. The green was worn by all classes in the community, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the sons and daughters of the Green Isle. It was determined to have the demonstration of the 17th, one of the best on record in this city, and certainly our Irish friends succeeded in this point, as it was a decided success. Along the route of the procession a great number of the stores were decorated with evergreens; several arches in neat architectural style, and adorned with appropriate mottoes, were also erected. The various nationalities hoisted flags from the principal buildings of the city; the French and English flags floated on Notre Dame Church.

Before eight o'clock, the stirring airs of St. Patrick's Day, Garryowen, &c., sounded in the ears of Montrealers all over the city, all going to join the several societies at the place of rendezvous at the corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets. Nine o'clock was the hour named to have the societies get into order to enter the Church, but it was long

SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH

looked splendid. The altars were brilliantly illuminated, and the church was nicely decorated with green and white drapery, extending from the sanctuary through the aisles, across the pillars to the choir. Each pillar was adorned with a shield bearing a nice motto, such as "Erin go Bragh," "Go, therefore, teach ye all nations," &c. Long before the Societies arrived the church was densely crowded; neither sitting nor standing room was available with the exception of the places reserved for the societies, and they were limited enough in space. About a quarter past ten the St. Patrick's Society entered, with the band playing "St. Patrick's Day." The people stretched their necks to get a look at the new gold chain of the President, and the collars of the other officers, which were indeed very pretty. The former was made by Hendery, and the latter are from the hands of the Grey Nuns. The several other societies followed in order, all playing na-Wearing of the Green," &c. When the last band entered and ceased playing, Professor Fowler took up the refrain of "St. Patrick's Day" on the organ, and immediately afterwards played "Come back to Erin." Grand Mass was then commenced, with the Most Rev. Dr. Fabre as celebrant, Rev. Joseph Leclaire, assistant priest, Rev. James Meagher, deacon, and the Rev. James Galvin subdeacon.— Several other clergymen were also present, including Father Dowd, Father Murphy, Father Hogan, Father Campion, &c. After the first Gospel Father O'Rourke came forward, and after receiving the Bishop's blessing ascended the pulpit, and delivered the

SERMON OF THE DAY.

"Beloved of God and men whose memory is in benediction," Ec. xlv I. He said on this festal day when eloquent memory speaks in every heart throb of the celtic breast, bidding a momentary farewell to the ordinary occupations of life, they united together before the holy altar in that sacred temple to contemplate a bright example of heroic nature in the person of the glorious patron of the dear land of Erin. The saints were the heroes of the church who, having fought the good fight, were crowned with the diadem of eternal reward. The church gladly presents them as sublime models for imitation, and with true maternal solicitude, she exhorts her children to follow in their course to win the same never fading laurels. But that they may not be disheartened in their endeavors to imitate the virtues of the saints, they should not confound sanctity with its results, nor imagine that striking miracle and grand achievements make the saint whilst in reality they are but the indications of tigator sapienter, et quasi astute interroget a peccitique of the stamp of Maria Menk, of Jeff cators, and devents, and conversations, and events, and conversations, and events, and conversations, and events, and conversations and events, when he is of the stamp of Maria Menk, of Jeff cators, and of Theodore, and of Others who have shed their hour, and then been dropped by the inference of the stamp of th higher holiness in the soul. Towards the close of

mind, so soon to undergo the crucible of suffering and the bitter ordeal of tributations For in the first bloom of his youth, the happy home was made desolate by the hand of the ruthless invader, fond friends were scattered, and he was dragged a captive exile to the remotest corner of the then known world, the sacred Isle of his captors. Such was the first unpromising introduction of the future Apostle to the people, whom he was to bless by his preaching, to convert by incredible fatigues and hardships, and whose posterity from generation to generation were to hold him in remembrance peculliar to their ardent and poetic nature. After referring at considerable length to Saint Patrick's captivity, he said the hour of deliverance has at length dawned when the angel of Providence was to strike from his limbs the fetters of slavery, to lead him forth to breathe the sweet air of the free and to restore the exile to the bosom of his family and the universal prize of home. Yet he tarries not with friends or kindred, the ambition of his young heart was to be admitted into the vineyard of the Heavenly Master where the harvest was plentiful, but the laborers few. He sought the cloisters of Marmontier, a renowned and flourishing seminary of Apostolic Missionaries and from his entrance he proved himself a worthy companion of saints, aspiring to perfection with the same zeal and fervor that were his support in the hour of trial; the virtue he had acquired as a brighter lustre before men. And here let them pause and examine the soil on which the goed seed was to be cast. Recent investigations dispelling the mists of fable and myth had exclusively established that the Irish race at the beginning of the Christain era was possessed of a considerable degree of social refinement and mental culture, boasting a native literature well skilled in the useful, though leading for the most part an agricultural and pastoral life. The traditions of their morality and religion preserved with comparative purity dated as far back as Noah; and with the slightest possible exception they were never as a people worshippers of idols, and whatever may be the fancies of conjecture no testimony convinces that they imbrued their hands in the blood of human sacrifice. They lived under a system of civilization that was peculiar and unexampled in the history of nations. They held the men to be superior to the land, that a man's worth was: measured by his personal merit, not by broad acres or carthly possessions, and the chief in his clan, like the patriarchs of old, ruled as the father of the family, whose members were children by blood or by adoption. Before such an assembly known to our saint did he boldly determine to present himself and preach the New Law, to open the way to Eternal life for a multitude of souls, or undauntedly to win the martyr's crown in the attempt. On the great plain of Meath, within view of the blue waters of the Boyne, there rises a gentle eminence hallowed by gloridus and sorrowful memories of an ancient race. This is the Tara of history. There on a bright Easter morning was scated in royal magnificence the chief monarch of all Ireland attended by Brehon and sage, and the bard that thrilled the harp to the praise of mighty ones departed; surrounded, too, by proud and munificent chiefs of glistening hosts, fathers of the future founders of many monasteries. Upon this hill appeared the saintly form of the graceful invader, clad in the insignia of his high office, holding in one the legendary "staff of Jesus," in the other the Gospel of Peace. With the imperious charms of eloquence he expounded the sublime truths of Christian belief, pouring forth a thousand passionate denunciations of the errors he abhorred, and shedding the first flood of Christian light on the assembled intellect. The poetic chief of Erin's bards was the first to adore the emblem of man's salvation, and if the cherished wish of the Apostle to see the mysterious word engrafted on the noble heart of the land was left ungratified, he was at least generously accorded free scope to appeal to the willing hearts of the people. Having dwelt on this subject at some length he referred to how faith was preserved in Ireland, the "Island of Saints," notwithstanding the oppression from which they suffered for a considerable time. He said we must not think that the ancient glories of their native land and the revolting horrors of his pathetic story were recalled to excite emotions of empty pride or o sear the heart with the darkness of revengeful hatred. If Ireland has been a by word and a reproach among the nations, her children hewers of wood and drawers of water to the rest of Israel, her history written in tears and blood by friends, in the full of gross defamation by her enemies, it is because of her undying attachment to her religion. They could generously afford to consign the infamous laws to the shame of eternal oblivion. But the example of their forefathers was precious. They should learn from it to wear the faith, for which their forefathers suffered and died, in their heart of hearts. Call to mind the heroic way they braved every danger to perform the most ordinary duty of religion, and comparing the endless faci-lities they enjoyed they would readily conclude that nought but the strictest fidelity in fulfilling its mandates entitled them to claim a share of the exuberant joy and gladness awakened by this festival. It should be their constant study by the eloquence of their example to disarm prejudice and avert the poisoned darts of calumny so persistently aimed at their faith and country, and to

tional airs, such as "St. Patrick's Day," "The avoid whatever might bring the hot blush to the cheek, or the cold chill to the heart. They should remember, too, that the badge and sign of Cinduluted Catholicity is supreme fidelity to the vicar of Christ-the Pope of Rome, though shorn of his splendor and a prisoner in the Vatican. Console him in his sorrow by the boldest utterance of sympathy, and pray unremittingly for the day when the angel's touch, that gave strength to Peter of old, to walk unfettered from prison, will deliver him from long days and dreary nights of moral captivity. They should count it their privilege and their joy to co-operate with their pastors in those undertakings by which they may seek to supply their needs and advance their interests. The relation of the clergy to the people in Ireland was indeed a tempting one, together they lived and loved; together they died. They should not stain the glorious record of the past by disunfon and thoughtless criticism; but rather gladden their hearts by intelligent sympathy and hamper not those who were set over them by indifference, Twelve hundred years of benedictions had brought them a rich inheritance in the priceless gem of faith, see that by faithful practice they not only keep it untarnished, but also that they transmit it to their children, refulgent in lustre. They should exert every endeavor to keep from the hands of their children the polluted literature and poisoned productions so prevalent at the present time, and in their stead, every father should provide his family with a Catholic newspaper, that the falsehoods and calumpies of unprincipled journals may be seen in their true light. In all their religious duties there would be found nothing to which the loftiest patriotism and deepest sympathy for their land might demur. When over the Green Isle of the Sea the clouds of adversity passes away, and the sun of

programme.
When the Societies had all arrived at the St. when the societies had all arrived at the St.
Patrick's Hall on Craig street, the President, Mr.
B. Devlin, came forward on the balcony and congratulated the Irishmen of Montreal on the splendid turn out they made that day, which showed the rapid increase in the numbers and prosperity of the Irish people in this city, He saked them to give three hearty cheers for Ireland. (Loud

and prolonged cheering).
His Worship Mayor Hingston next came forward and was loudly cheered. He said he could not tell them the pride he felt at their magnificent turn out better than by giving them the re-mark of an old Irishwoman who was looking on. She said, "Would not St. Patrick be a proud man, if he was looking on to-day?" He (the Mayor) did not know that pride had anything to do with a saint, but certainly, as far as himself was concerned, he was proud. (Cheers).
Mr. Bernard Connaughton, the President of the

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, addressed them. After congratulating them on the successful turn out, he spoke at some length in favor of the Home Rule movement. He said the prosperity which the Irish people enjoyed in Canada unhappily did not extend to the land of their birth. (Hoar, hear). Their fervent prayers were uttered for the success of the noble band of Irishmen who were working at home to obtain the Home Rule which they here enjoyed. (Loud cheers).

The following telegram was received: "St. Patrick's Society of Quebec salute their brethren of the Metropolitan City of Montreal, and express the hope that they may ever retain a front rank in all movements tending to the prosperity of our fatherland, and our adopted country. "H. Woods,

"President St. Patrick's Society, " Quebec."

About three o'clock the vast assemblage, societies and all separated, the whole, we have no doubt, well pleased with the day's celebration.

THE CONCERT.

In the evening a concert was given by the St. Patrick's Society, at the City Concert Hall, which was largely attended, and addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Matthew Ryan, His Worship Mayor Hingston, W. Clendinneng, President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, C. Alexander, M.P.P., and Edward Murphy, Esq., to the promotion of their own welfare, in a social President of the Home Rule League. The vast material and political sense; but while such a subassemblage separated at a late hour very well pleased with the whole proceedings.

There was one feature in the last celebration which cannot be passed unnoticed and which reflects the highest credit on the Irish people of Montreal, it is this-there was an entire absence of drunkenness, an event which we have the greatess pleasure in recording.

On Wednesday 17th, the various Marshals and others who were to take part in the procession began to assemble at the Champlain Market Hall, shortly after nine o'clock. The procession started shortly before ten in the following order:-

"Grand Marshal Hibernian Benevolent Society, Mr. P. Cambell, on horseback and splendidly equipped and mounted. Mr. Micheal Huck, Band master, on horseback, and dressed in a very effective lancer suit of green and gold of the Irish Brigade. Four assistant marshals on horseback, Sleigh containing band of Hibernian Society in uniform and with green and white plumes in their shakos. An allegorical banner representing Erin. About fifty children, sons of members of the different Societies that marched. A handsome plain green silk flag with bullion tassels borne by a standard bearer. The President Hibernian Benevolent Society, J. Hearn, Esq., M. P. P., in the regalia of office: on either side of him walked Mr. England, willing or unwilling, would have to grant them; he believed this to be a great truth of the usual elaborate acale. 2nd Vice President, also wearing the gold and and attributed the late defeat of the Home Rule | The weather turned out favourably, the morning green collars of office, and a plentiful supply of shampocks around their hats; members of the So- lish injustice. This fact was painful to contemt the last few days. At an early hour the members ciety, two by two, several other assistant marshals mounted and on foot, the banners of St. Patrick, Home Rule, God save Ireland, and one representing Emmet and O'Connell, was also displayed. The Irish Catholic Benevolent Society came next, headed by the Grand Marshal, Mr. M. Hayes, on horseback, very handsomely uniformed, several assistant marshals mounted and on foot.

The President R. Alleyn, Esq., was supported by his Vice Presidents Messrs. Councillor Mc-Laughlin and James Byrne. The Society mustered numerously and attracted a great deal of at-

A splendid band in plain clothes, that in execution was very similar to the B. Battery, accompanied this society. The banners of St. Patrick, Erin, and several others were carried by this body. The Knights of St. Patrick, preceded by the Grand Marshal on horse, Mr. M. O'Connor, followed with their band and many handsome banners, among them one with the motto." Amnesty for the Fenians." Following the numerous mem-Indian Cove, Levis, carrying the gorgeous white satin and gold banner of the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society, and headed by Mr. P. Doran, President.

being joined by the Sons of St. Patrick and the St. Joseph Bociety, and followed by several members of the Congregation, proceeded to pay their respects to the Aschbishop. On their way back to the Church they saluted the Redemptorist Fathers,

copal Chair at half-past ten.

Sexton, of St. Roch's, the Sermon being preached by the Rev. Father Oates, of the Redemptorists, from the text, "The just shall be in everlasting remembrance." The Rev. Father dwelt eloquently and long upon the virtues and services of St. Patrick, and the glorious era in Irish history which his teachings inaugurated. He warned the Irish people against disunion and strongly advised implicit confidence in their church and spiritual advisers, and concluded by urging his hearers to re- ed their leaders, was an injustice and an injury, that turn to their homes after the conclusion of the should not be passively tolerated. No doubt about service. We are informed that the collection which was for the benefit of the Congregation was they had not that representation in the Parliament which was for the penentua and provide the penentual and the penen

ing through the principal streets, the processionists assembled in the square in front of St. Patrick's Hall where addresses were delivered by Mr. W. H. Waller on the part of St. Patrick's Literary Association, Hon. John O'Conner, President of St. Patrick's Society, Mr. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., Rev. Dr. O'Connor and others. According to custom the celebration closed with a concert in the Opera House, at which over fourteen hundred persons assisted to listen to the soul-stirring music of Ireland. The proceedings throughout were a credit to all concerned; but the Free Press offered a gratuitous insult to Catholic Irishmen in the selections of ribald doggerel which it published on that evening.

The following is the Address delivered in the

afternoon by Mr. Waller:-He said that in virtue of his position as President of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, he appointments in certain branches of the civil seragain had the honor of addressing them on the national day. He was proud, in such a large gathering of the sons and daughters of Ireland, to see an evidence of the continued vigour and clasticity of Irish national feeling and sentiment in Canada, far removed as they were from the land of their birth; and he had only to regret that the duty did not devolve upon some one better qualified than what he was of addressing them on an occasion of so much importance. Having served the full term of four years, however, as President of certain passport to speedy promotion in China, St. Patrick's Literary Association, he hoped this than long service or acquaintance with the Chinese year he would be permitted to retire from active service, and that some other member of the Society, as its President, would have the honour addressing them on that day twelve months. No later than a year or two ago, the Supreme Govardnessing them on that day twelve months. They were assembled to honor the memory of St. Patrick, and pledge anew their attachment and devotion to the land of his labour—the old land of their birth. They were brought together through a mingledifecting of piety and patriotism-elements in the Irish nature high and ennobling, and wanting in which they would be unworthy the name of Irishmen, and but indifferent material, fo-day. In the Canadian Commons, Scotland could indeed, as a component part of the population of boast of her gifted sons Sir John A. Macdonald and this new Dominion. On this opportune occasion Hon. A. Mackenzle, but in the Dominion ship of the subject most important to dwell upon, perhaps | state they were in the position of first and second would be that of their position as part of the mates, while in the proud station of Captain of the population of this young country, and the course they should pursue—while in harmony with the general interest—that would prove most conducive attainments and legislative abitity. (Cheers.) It

ject would be eminently fitting for such an occasion, still a popular aspiration would be disappointed-a want would be fe't-were Ireland's and if they would remedy the defect it could only condition overlooked and no reference made to the prospect of things in the land of their birth. Like a night without a star to illumine the darkness; like a day without a sunbeam to enliven | dence in one another-and by taking a leaf, in this the gloom would be a speech on the national anniversary without some reference or allusion to their native land, (Cheers). On that day twelve united action on the part of both nationalities, months the great question of Home Rule for Irc- | might be said to be governing the country at this land, in which they were all so interested, was moment. In conclusion he impressed upon them pending the action of the British Parliament. As the solemn duty they owed to their children, to early as July last a vote was taken on the question give them at all hazards a good education, and at and, as they were all aware, it was defeated by a an early age to make them members of the Temlarge majority, out of a House of some 600 members only sixty-three voted for Home Rule and of this number fifty-three were Irish votes. The other fifty, of the 103 members representing

Ireland in the English House of Commons, in-

cluding the brave O'Donoghue of the Glens—voting for Downing street in preference to College land, however, to control its own internal affairs; to make its own laws, and govern itself according to Irish ideas; and, sooner or latter, some altered condition of things would certainly reestablish at night at Gowan's Opera House, Ireland in her rights, Mr. Froude when in the States a few years ago, told them as soon as the movement as much to Irish disunion plate—humilitating, perhaps, to acknowledge; of the St. Patrick's Society, the Young mon's Shambut a candid recognition of its force, and a calmer rock Benevolent Association and other Societies reflection on its consequences, might not be en- | were to be seen, well dressed, and wearing the retirely unprofitable, in the regulations of their galia of their respective Societies, wending their conduct as a class, in this the land of their adoption. It might do for the individual who simed at shalled in procession previous to the march to St. a temporary popularity or who would bask for a Mary's Cathedral. Flags floated from St. Patrick's peal to their pride or their prejudices This he a large number of business establishments in hon-

tion of English, Scotch, French and Germans, to

of securing an independence; and it was only by close application and steady perseverance in the

prosecutions of a business pursuit or profession,

that any one could get along in this country or

anywhere else. Here freedom smiled alike on

peer and peasant all being on an equal footing in

the eye of the law and the constitution. Here all

were at liberty to follow the legal bent of their in-

clination and aspire to any office in the country

from that of town pound keeper to the position of first Minister of the crown. But notwithstanding

this being the fact of the case, they were unfor-

tunately treated, periodically, in Ontario, to a hu-

miliating cry about want of representation in Par-

liament, and want of sufficient numbers in Govern-

ment situations—as if this latter want should by

any means be regretted—and the individuals who

kept this damaging cry alive, loosely talked of the

Catholic vote, as of a thing of which they were the

sole proprietors, and at one time threatened it on

Sir John A. Macdonald and at another on Hon.

Alexander Mackenzie, with the view of obtaining better terms. No other vote in the country was

spoken of in the same way, and that the Catholic

vote should be so spoken of, periodically, and by individuals, too whom they had in no way constitut-

it, compared to their numbers and intelligence,

and Legislatures of the country to which they were

harmonize with, and compete with in their various pursuits and callings, and it was not in their interest as a class, to assume an exclusiveness of conduct, or to allow themselves to be put even seemingly in the occupancy of any position that would lead to the belief they had not an equal interest in the general welfare as any other component of our mixed population. The high handed and illiberal treatment of the Cathobers of this society, came the Emmet Society, of lics of New Brunswick, in the matter of the Separate Schools by the despotic majority in that Province, excepted, they had nothing reasonably to complain of in Canada. To all who were honest and sober and industriously inclined it afforded various ways of earning a competence,

The Saint Patrick's Total Abstinence Society,

and after Mass dispersed.
On arriving at the Church the crowd was immense, numbers had already obtained seats, among whom of course, the ladies largely predominated. The building was most artistically desorated with festoons and wreaths of evergreens, with the flags of the national Speleties, while St. Patrick was represented by a bronzed figure very richly attired. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, attended by about 30 of his clergy took his seat in the Epis-

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Father

ditably performed by the church; sup—ship and assistant priests at a banquet in the pres-ditably performed by the church; sup—ship and assistant priests at a banquet in the pres-of the country and their own interest should cer-persecutions for its sake. The prescher is an earn-tainly exist. (Cheers) The total population of the country and classes. tainly exist. (Cheers.) The total population of the Dominion, according to the last census, was about three millions and a half; of this the French numbered 1,082,940; the Irish, 846,414; the English, 706,369, and the Scotch, 559,946, all the other nationalities making up the balance of about 300,-000. This showed the Irish, in numbers, the second power in the Dominion, and if united their influence, politically, would be great; but they

were not united-were powerless in consequence

-and little respected by the powers that be. The fact was that the Scotch—the smaller component of the four great divisions—had the largest representation in Parliament, and played the most prominent part in publicaffairs, while the Irish, comparatively speaking, had little or no representation at all Those who sneered at everything Irish explained this anomaly by asserting that the Irish were an inferior race and not made of the stuff of which legislators were formed. This was detraction, however as it was too well known that of the great men in every department of public life that the world produced Ircland had furnished more than her full quota He referred to the competitive examinations to vice in England, and showed that a competition in which the young men of England, Ireland and Scot-land entered, out of some 180 places, the Irish competitors, educated in the Dublin Primary and Model Schools, carried away no less than 102 of those places. China to-day, was called the Irish paradise, because of the large number of Irishmen in the highe t and most responsible positions in the country; a recent writer on the subject remarks, that to be born in Ireland was a far more language. But why go to China for evidence of Irish superior ability-it abounded everywhere. part of Australia-all the important British dependencies—Bombay, Ceylon, India, Hong Kong, Lauban, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Vancouvers, Island and Canada, were all governed by Irishmen; (Cheers) and he believed, with the exception of change of position, they were all, or nearly all, governed by Irishmen vessel was Ireland's gifted son, the Earl of Dufferin, perpected by all parties alike for his great literary was not to lack of fitness or ability on the part of the Irish in Canada, to which they were to look for an explanation of their meagre representation in Parliament, but to a want of united political action be done by cultivating a better and more intimate relation between Irishmen of all denominations in Canada-by the establishment of a mutual confirespect, out of the political scrap book of their French and Scotch fellow-countrymen who through perance Society. They had only to reflect for a moment upon the fact that the youth of to-day were going to be the men of the future, and it was only such of them as were educated could hope to rise into any position of a representative character. Give them a good education at whatever cost, and being given to sobriety and industry they must Green. It was the unquestionable right of Ire- come to the surface in the future and make them-

selves felt. (Cheers).

After listening to addresses by some other gentlemen the assemblage then dispersed to meet again

KINGSTON.

as Eng- being fine, and although considerably colder than moment in the sunshine of their applause, to ap- | Hall the City Hall, the British American Hotel and never descended to and never would, preferring to our of the day. The assembly in front of the City address himself to their intelligence. In this land of their adoption, they had a mixed popula-stirring strains of St. Patrick's Day, the Marshals, Mesers T. Rigney and M. Welsh, proceeded to carry out the programme in arranging the different Societies in the place accorded to them in the procession, which was as follows:

UNION JACK.

BAND.

Spears-Father Burke Banner-Spears. Y. I. C. B. A .- Members two and two. Harps-President-Harps. Brothers' Boys two and two. Emmett Flag.

BAND

Spears-O'Connell Banner-Spears. Y. M. S. B. A.—Two and two. Harps—President—Harps.

Union Jack.

Portsmouth Society-Members two and two. Spears-St. Patrick's Banner-Spears. Father Burke Flag.

Members of Wolfe Island Society Two and two. St. Patrick's Banner-Bat. Axes. Harps—President—Harps. Battle Axes-Banner Cross-Battle Axes. Members of Kingston St. Patrick's Society-Two and two.

BAND.

Battle Axes-Sun Burst Banner-Battle Axes. Ex-officers and Ex-Committee. Committee. Officers.

Harps-President-Harps.

The procession having started it presented a very fine appearence, one of the best ever seen in King-ston. The magnificent banners of the different Societies looked remarkably well. The processionists were well dressed and with marked uniformity something in which those who participate in St Patrick's Day celebrations in Kingston are noted for. The line of march to the Cathedral was along

est and eloquent speaker.

After service the procession reformed in front of the Cathedral, after which it proceeded along Johnson street to Barrie street, along Barrie street to Princess street, along Princess to King street, along King street to Barrie street, along Barrie street to Johnson street, along Johnson street to Clergy street along Clergy street to Brock street, along Brock street to Wellington street, along Wellington street to Union street, along Union street, to Ontario street, thence to the City Hall.

The entire proceedings of the day were of a most satisfactory character. The celebration concluded by a concert in the City Hall in the evening.

TORONTO.

Notwithstanding that the morning was intensely cold, at an early hour the streets were thronged with the Irish citizens in their holiday attire, and displaying their beautiful regalia and green badges.

The place of rendezvous was the La Salle Hall, where the different societies formed about 9.30, and marched by way of Duke, Jarvis, Queen and Church Streets to the St. Michael's Cathedral, where Mass was celebrated. The entry into the Cathedral of the various societies was truly grand and inspiring.

After the different societies had taken up their position in the Cathedral, Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Dean Proulx, at the conclusion of which Rev. Father Shea read a Pastoral Letter of his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto on the Feast of St. Patrick.

At the conclusion of the Pastoral the different societies formed on Church and Shuter Streets. in the following order:

1st. Hibernian Benevolent Society with band and about one hundred members, bearing three beautiful banners, and marshalled by E. Dalton, Grand Marshal of the day, O. Cosgrove, J. O'Connor and D. Lynch.

2nd. Young Irishmen's band followed by carriage containing Father Shea, Chaplain of the association, Very Rev. Dean Proulz, J. L. Troy, Grand President, followed by officers in regalia, and about one hundred and fifty members headed by their magnificent new banner, and marshalled by J. Giancy, P. Mouldoon, J. Somers and J. Byan.

3rd. Young Irishmens' Catholic Association, branch No. 2, officers in regellia, about one hundred and fifty members headed by their superb banner, marshalled by J. Britton and P. Ready.

4th. Father Mathew Cadets, numbering about one hundered and seventy-five, and marshalled by Master Burns.

•5th. De La Salie band, Father Mathew Temperance Association, headed by carriage containing Rev. Father Rohleder and Rev. Bro. Arnold and numbering about one hundred and fifty members marshalled by J. Conley.

6th St. Patrick's Temperance Society with Union band and about seventy-five members. 7th St. Mary's Temperance Society numbering

about sixty members. 8th St. Francis De Sales Temperance society of

Brockton, about fifty members. 9th Father Mathew Temperance Societies of Thornhill and Markham, with band and about sixty

10th. Emerald Beneficial Association with band,

followed by carriage containing Very Rev. Father Rooney, V. G., and Dr. Cassidy, society numbering about seventy-five members, headed by their magnificent new banner, and marshalled by W. J. Coltins and J. Skelton, assistant.

11th. Sons of St. Patrick, branch No. 1, with band and about sixty members, marshalled by P. Herbert.

12th. Sons of St. Patrick, branch No. 2, headed by officers in regalia, about one hundred members and marshalled by Messrs. M. Christie, J. O'Brien, J. Curran and R. Kinsella.

After the different societies were thoroughly marshalled in order, the order to march was given by the Grand Marshall of the day, E. Dalton, and the vast procession moved up Church Street While passing the Palace each member uncovered his head and gave enthusiastic cheers for His Grace, who appeared at the door greeting the societies as they passed. The route of procession was continued on Church Street north to Gould, west on Gould to Yonge, south on Yonge to Queen, west on Queen to Bathurst, south on Bathurst to King, east on King to Power, north on Power to Queen, west on Queen to Sherbourne, south on Sherbourne, to Duke, west on Duke to the De La Salle Institute, where the vast assemblage were addressed by Mr.

COBOURG.

P. Boyle, and others,

A little after ten o'clock the order of procession having been formed in Victoria Hall, filed out on King Street, and the Chief Marshal, Mr. Thomas Hartnett, leading the procession, gave the order to move forward. Following the Chief Murshal was the Union Jack, supported on each side by members of the St. Patrick's Society with spears; then the fine Silver Cornet Band of the 40th Battalion the St. Patrick's Banner, supported with battle axes, &c.; members of the St. Patrick's Society, two and two, with foot-marshals; the O'Connell Banner, supported with battle-axes; the officers of the St. Patrick's Society; members of Catholic Temperance Societies from the neighboring towns of Port Hope, &c.; the St. Patrick's Society's Ladies' Banner, supported with battle-axes; members of the Sons of Erin Temperance Society, and members of the order of Cadets of Temperance in connection with Sons of Erin; the beautiful and costly banner of the Sons of Erin, supported with battle-axes; members of the Sons of Erin Society, two and two; the procession closing with bearers of harps and gilt crosses. On arriving at St. Michael's Church the procession filed into it in good order, the spacious edifice being soon filled to excess. High Mass was celebrated by the venerable and highly esteemed pastor, Rev. M. Timlin, who delivered a most elequent discourse. Divine service having been concluded; the procession was reformed in front of the Church, in the same order as that observed at starting, and proeeeded down William to King Street, down King to Division Street, up Division to Seminary, along Seminary to College, down College to King Street, and up to Victoria Hall, into which it filed in the usual order observed upon such occasions. The procession was larger in returning from Church than in going, as has always. been the case, and is considered to have been the most imposing one of toe gind that has ever taken place in Cobourg.

SHERBROOKE.

This day so dear to every Irishman in Canada whether native born or of Irish extraction—was enthusiastically observed by the Shorbrooke St. Patrick's Society. This association though young-for this is only its second celebration of the anniver-Another St. Petrick of Dayshas bear celebrated in other metropolis in other street in the Constitution and was never going to be bettered one with by demagatuse perpetually talking about the Cathollovite and placing it in the post-in of the wastering from the control of the cathollovite and placing to the Cathollovit sary of their Patron Saint, has become respectable.

Banner and members of St. Jean Baptiste Society,

with Dominion Flag.

The St. Patrick's Society, with Flag of a green ground, with the Harp, and usual motto.

The procession closed with the President, M. Connolly, Esq., the Mayor of Sherbrooke, John Griffith, Esq., and L.C.Belanger. Esq., who represented the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

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After traversing Factory and French Streets, the Procession reached the Church, which was soon filled to its full capacity by the members, and visitors who were anxious to witness the ceremonies and listen to the excellent music of the Choir and Organ. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dignan, who improved the occasion, by presenting the life and virtues of their Patron Saint as examples to be followed by them. His Lordship, the Bishop of Sherbrooke was present in his official robes, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Dufresno, V. G. and honor-ary Deacon and Sub Deacon, the Rev. Mr. Michaud Missionary at Ditton, and the Rev. Mr. E. Blan-chard, of Cookehire. After leaving the Church, the procession re-formed in its previous order, and after passing through Munnery, King and Wellington Streets, reached their rooms. Here, several excellent addresses were given by Mr. Connolly, the President, of the Society, by Mr. Stenson, by L. C. Belanger, Esq., by the mayor of Sherbrooke and by Mr. Bloudin. This terminated the proceedings.

CARD OF THANKS,

The Sisters of Our Lady of Charity, (Called the Good Shepherds) Ottawa, Ont., have much pleasure in returning their kindest and sincerest thanks to Rev. James McCormack P.P., of Brudenel and to his much devoted and charitable parishioners for their kind and amiable charity towards the Sisters: during their recent visit to that parish. Also to Rev. Telmont Dusare P.P. of Mount St. Patrick and to his kind parishioners for their liberal generosity and kind reception of the sisters.

Our last visit has been to the parish of St. Eugene Ont., the paster is the Rev. F. Towner who gaveus a kind reception also his parishioners deserve our warmest thanks for their liberal charity towards us,

We therefore wish and pray that every success may follow the labours of the kind fathers in the vineyard of Our Lord and may their good hearted people to whom we have appealed for a little charity to assist us and our many wants under which we are at present labouring, may those good people and their little ones never know what it is to want or to be hungry. We hope therefore that those cheerful doners will have their reward both here and hereafter. Jesus Christ himself says, that Even a glass of water given in His name shall not want its reward." And that if we deal generously with others for his sake, the same will be re-turned in great, large, and plentiful measures," For Ever thankful. The Sisters of the Good Shep-

herd. Ottawa, March 19th, 1875.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective ocalities, for the TRUE WITNESS :-

For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood-Mr. T. M'Govern.

Parish of Mount St. Patrick .- Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.

Ste. Brigide-Mr. W. Donnelly. Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John Mahoney.

Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth,—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin .-- Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.-Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc .- Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.-Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.-Mr. James Armstrong.

PRESENTATION.-The esteem in which Mr. T. J. Lynskey, who has resigned his position as Station Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at this place, is held by his fellow employees of the Company, was fully evidenced on Saturday night, when he was presented by them with a handsome and valuable gold hunting case lever watch, and an address engrossed on vellum. The company were afterwards entertained at an oyster supper. It is gratifying to record this fact, as showing that a gentleman who is so disposed can win the respect and esteem of those under his charge whilst not neglecting the interests of his employers. Mr. Lynskey has succeeded in this very difficult task, the Company having hadno servant more faithful, or who was in better odor at head-quarters, and the men having found in him one who was just, yet kind and considerate. He leaves Belleville we know with great regret, and the wishes of many will be that he may find in his future home as warm friends and as pleasant a situation as he leaves here. We learn that Mr. Lynskey will depart for Hamilton on or about the 18th.—Belleville Intelligencer of 19 inst,

Large Funeral .- The funeral of Mr. Crowe, recently a Post Office clerk, was largely attended on Sunday from his residence in Griffintown to the Catholic Cemetery.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened an office at Laprairie Junction, Que.

A London despatch announces the death, on Monday night, of the Count de Jarnac, the French Ambassador at the English Court after a short illness General Sir Charles Yorke has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London in place of Field Marshal Gomm, deceased.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lombardy, J O'M, \$2; Point, St Charles, J McI, 1; Mrs C, 4; Summerstown, R P, 2; Port Lambton, J O'L, 2; Newboro, J H, 2; Lochiel, Rev A McD, 2; Sweetsburgh, PB, 2; Alexandria, Miss C McD, 4; St Eugene, Rev PM, 4; Milford, Mrs MO, 2; Wyoming, Rev JS, 2; St Simon, Rev F MF, 2; Shamrock, JH, 1.50; Frampton, PC, 3; St Cyprian,

Per P. O.D., Goderich—Self, 2; J. McC, 2.
Per L. M., Seaforth—J. K., 2; M. M., 1; T. M., 1.
Per F. B., Alderville—Self, 2; T. McM, 2.
Per P. H., Osceola—M. M., 1.25. Per F S.B, St Anicet-P B, 1.

Per D S, Malcolm-Belf, 2; J M, 2. Per E McG, Danville-Castlebar, J McN, 2. Per D A C, Alexandria—A McK, 2; A C, 1; G CB, 2; D McG, 2; J McD, 2; P McD, 1; J C, 1; A S McD, 2; L McG, 1.

Died. On 19th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Micheal Crowe, aged 21 years.

i and J. Harsemple, a distance but IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER anithon

THE TRUE WIENESSIAMD CATHOLICICHRONICHE WINAVROHIZE, 1875.T

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ERANOE, melt sal dila far

Panis, March 18—In the Assembly to-day a mo-tion to adjourn on March 20th until May 5th was adopted and provision was made for the appointment of a permanent Committee of twenty-five deputies to sit during the recens. A motion that the Senate hold its session in Vessilles was debated. M. Brisson, Radical member for the department of Seine, made strong appeal for [restoration of Paris to its position as the Capital of France, but the motion was adopted by vote of 371 year to 312 nays.

PARIS, March 19—The Ministers stated at a meeting of the Bureaux to day that the question of dissolution was a subject solely for the discussion of the Assembly, but that it would be dangerous to foreign and domestic relations to fix the date long before the event

IRISH OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH ARYX .- A. COTTESpondent of the Dublin Evening Post writes from Paris:—The army is organizing steadily, and some promotions among the officers show that men of talent are obtaining the rank their merit alone won for them. Among the new colonels is one of the soldiers of the Irish Brigade, a scion of a noble family that already gave France two marshals.— Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien has been promoted colonel of the 12th Chasseurs. A finer specimen of a soldier and a gentleman does not exist in the Lieutenant-Colonels MacDermott, French army. Lieutenant-Colonels MacDermott, Sweeny and O'Neil are amongst the officers whose services ensure them also preferment before long.

SPAIN.

Spain has applied to Germany for the extradition of Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, on the ground of offences against the common law of

ITALY.

A confidential exchange of views in regard to the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX is taking place between Germany and Italy.

PRISONS IN ITALY .- Every person who is admit ted to visit the prisons in Rome, or other parts of Italy, has been struck with the crowded state of these institutions. In Rome, since 1870, it has been found almost impossible to accommodate, with any regard to classification or distinction of criminals, the numbers of persons incarcerated either for the purpose of being brought up for trial or for the purpose of undergoing sentence. The same room often contains at the same time men convicted of atrocious crimes, and men probably innocent, who have been arrested on slight grounds, and young persons not yet hardened in guilt, who ought not to be kept in the same apartment with old and incorrigible offenders. The number of those now confined in Italian prisons is enormous when compared with the same class of persons in France or England. The detenuti or prisoners in France are 10,000 and in England 29,000. Italy has nearly as many as England and France put together. According to the report on the Budget brought up by the Deputy Di Rudini, Mais has 31,000 persons in prison, who cost the State tweats eight millions annually. This is a proof, doubtless, of the good behaviour which, according to Mr. Gladstone, prevails in the well-ordered Kingsom of Italy. Two-thirds of the prison population are, according to the evidence of Pissavini (in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 10th of February), "in the flower of their age," between 21 and 30 years old. This shows that the modern policy called Liberal, and not that of the former Governments, is to be held responsible for much of this enormous increase of immorality and crime.—Tablet.

NUMS SUFFERING FROM HUNGES. - The Osservatore Romano, of Feb. 16, speaks of three Convents in Rome, whose nuns are now in want of food. Of one Convent it says: "The Sisters now remain destitute of everything, even to an article of necessity." In the case of another Convent it quotes a passage from a letter written by one of the nuns, who says: "Take compassion on the unhappy situation to which this religious family is reduced, being brought to such misory through the scantiness of the pensions assigned to us, and through the dearness of provisions, as to be obliged to beg for broken bread."

OVATIONS TO GARIBALDI .- A correspondent of the Paris Univers writes that on the first day "some English fools (sic) [probably some French fools also] wanted to kiss Garibaldi's cloak, as they were not able to kiss his hands; and some patriots, not being able to kiss anything at all of his person or his clothes, threw themselves with much affection on the cushions of the carriage on which the 'hero' had sat. These pious and patriotic frenzies were appeased by degrees,"

SWITZERLAND.

The Catholic Church at Berne, constructed, like Notre Dame at Geneva, to a great extent by foreign Catholic subscribers, and used by Catholic EmBassies and Legations resident in that town, has been forcibly seized by the authorities and handed over to the new schismatics.

GERMANY.

THE NEW ECCLESIASTICAL BULL.—BERLIN, March 16. -In the Lower House of the Prussian Dietto-day, a debate was openened on the first reading of a new coclesiastical bill. Dr. Falck minister of public worship, in a speech explaining the necessity for fresh legislation on the relations of State with Church dwelt especially on the fact that the Pope had authorized Austrian Bishops to obey laws similar to those he denounced in Prussia. The State was not afraid of the Encyclical, but considered the matter seriously and would not permit itself to be treated with scorn by the Church.

March, 18 .- The main clauses of the bill withdrawing state grants from Catholic Bishops were passed by overwhelming majorities. An Ultramontane member amid loud protests read the Papal Encyclical. Prince Bismarck took part in the discussion. He insisted that it was the imperative duty of the State not to pay fomenters of insurrection

A special telegram from Berlin to the London Times says, in a recent despatch to the German Minister at Rome, Prince Bismarck suggests that all States with a certain number of Catholic inhabitants enter into an agreement to repel papal interference with politics.

March 19 .- In the Landing all the clauses of the Ecclesiastical Bill were adopted, and the Bill passed its second reading.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times states that in addition to the test oath contemplated for all Catholics entering the Civil Service, measures will be taken to force the Catholic Bishops to declare "whether they recognize the Pope's Encyclical calling upon the people of this country to rebel against the laws." No answer, or an unsatisfactory answer is likely to be attended with immediate conse-

Quences.

EFFECT OF THE FALOX LAWS ON PTOTESTANTISM.—The Morning Post has given a very interesting article on the demoralizing effect of these laws on the Protestant population of Germany, Figure 1 the Protestant and Liberal organs, which have no eject in exag-grating such facts, and which for the most part are favourable to Prince Blamarck; the Morning Post records that it is the general conviction that Protestantism must crumble to pieces in Germany if the present laws are to continue. The President, of the Evangelical Consistory of Bradenburgh has not imagined that those are excusable who through fear the many be believed that the exceptional secondred besitated to publish the fact that, since the coming obey man rather than God but appeared to the deliberate and systematic villator force; in October last of the fringalidating are the sacrilegious men who date to take possession of the sacrilegious men who date to take possession in the sacrilegious men who date to take possession of the sacrilegious men who date to take possession in the sacrilegious men who date to take possession of the deliberate and sacrilegious men who date to take possession of the sacrilegious men who date to take possession of the sacrilegious men who date to take possession of the deliberate and take to take the sacrilegious men who take to take possession of the deliberate and take to take the sacrilegious men who take take to take the sacrilegious men wh Evangelical Consistory of Bradenburgh has not

and in some districts by 72 and 90 per cent. In regard of visit itions of the sick, "in Frankfort on the gard of visit itions of the sick," in Frankfort on the commit similar ortimes by usurping an Ecclestastical Coder, Christian ministers were called in only in the cases of 14 persons in 100 deceased; in Potadam, only in 12 cases in 100; while in Berlin burdles were attended by clergymen in only a single case in 100. We exhort the pious faithful not to assist at attended by clergymen in only a single case in 100. We exhort the pious faithful not to assist at any Mass celebrated by those men, nor to participate in the administration of any Sacrament by them, unter 100 Geistliche zugzogen werden. Marriages in the administration of any Sacrament by them, have been less affected by the laws, in consequence parhaps of the natural delicacy of women, which is ayers from secular, marriages. Still, in Frankfort and Potadam, the number of marriages by the clergy-versace have afforded Us great consolation under and Potsdam, the number of marriages by the clergy-men subsequent to the civil registration, were only about 75 per cent. while in Berlin only 19 marriages in 100 affected any kind of religious ceremony. "The civil interment of French Atheists," says the Morning Post, "have come to be the rule of what were the Christian populations of Protestant Germany. The separation between people and clergy has cercertainly been dexterously widened in order to produce such results." of virgo an

The Editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, a Liberal paper, not at all given to Romanism, quite the reverse, has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for three months for publishing in his paper a translation of an article-"A Week of Kulturkampf"-which appeared in the London Speciator of 25th September last. This is the second German editor who has unfortunately suffered for translating the same article, which purported to he and was, nothing more or less than a resume of facts.

Complaints are made by the North German Gazette of the great number of desertions which are taking place in the newly-annexed provinces, and which it attributes to secret French agitations. The describers are said to be conveyed to Oran, where they are impressed into the French service.

ENCYCLICAL OF HIS HOLINESS TO THE PRESSIAN EPISCO-PATE.

To Our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of Prussia.

Pics PP. IX. Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolical Benediction.

Remembering as We do, the stipulations concluded between this Apsotolic Sec and the Prussian Government, in the twenty-first year of the present century, for the benefit and welfare of the Catholic cause We should never have thought possible that, which has actually and most lamentably come to pass in your country, Venerable Brethren. To that repose and peace which the Church of God was enjoying amongst you there has succeeded a grevious and unlooked for tempest. But the other day there were proclaimed Laws militating against the rights of the Church, and inflicting, by their operation, severe punishments on many of her faithful and conscientious servants, both amongst the clergy and laity. To those laws there have since been added others, tending to the total overthrow of the Church's Divine Constitution and the destruction of the sacred rights of the Episcopate.

For these laws attribute to lay magistrates the power of depriving the Bishops and other Ecclesiastical authorities of their dignity and of their Episcopal jurisdiction.

These laws have, morever, placed numerous and enormous difficulties in the way of those called to exercise lawful authority pending the absence of the pastors who rule the flocks. These laws empower the Chapters of the Metropolitan Churches contrary to the Canon Law to elect vicars capitular at the time when the see is not vacant. To mention no other points, do not these laws authorize even the mayors of towns to appoint in the place of Bishops men who are not even Catholics, and to conter upon such men Ecclesiastical property, destined for the support of the clergy and of the churches. Unhappily you, Venerable Brethren, know but too well the mischief, the vexations, and evil treatment occasioned by these laws themselves and by the manner of their execution. We say no more on the subject, because We are unwilling to augment the grief of you all by reminding you of these sad events.

But We are unable to keep silence on the subject of the evils that have afflicted the dioceses of Posen and Gnesen and Paderborn. Our Venerable Brethren, Micislas, Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, and Conrad Bishop of Paderborn, are still most unjustly eclared te have forfeited their Sees, and are deprived of their Episcopal authority; their Dioceses too remain bereft of the blessed direction of their excellent pastors, and are overwhelmed with distress and trouble. It is true indeed that when We remember the words of Our Lord, We ought rather to congratulate than to pity those two Venerable Brethren just named:-"Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil for the Son of Man's sake." (St. Luke vi. 22.)

Those Venerable Brethren have not been terrified at the imminent danger nor at the punishments with which they were threatened; not only have they defended the Church's rights, and caused her precepts to be respected, but they in common with the other pastors of your country have held it an honour to receive an unjust judgment, and to allow themselves to be punished with penalties appropriate only to criminals. Thereby they have afforded the most brilliant example of virtue, and have given edification to the whole Church.

Although We owe to them rather Our loudest praises than tears of pity, nevertheless the lowering of the Episcopal dignity, the blows struck at the liberty and at the rights of the Church, the persecutions inflicted on the Bishops above named and on all their colleagues, that in virtue of Our Apostolic power given to Us by God, We should raise Our voice in denunciation of those laws and against the bad actions which they have done, and which they are causing to be done; and that We should defend against impleus violence with all energy and the Divine Authority the liberty of the Church now

trodden under foot. In fulfilment of the duty of this Apostolic See We do publicly declare by this present Encyclical, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AS ALSO TO THE WHOLE CATHOLIC WORLD THAT THESE LAWS ARE NUM, because they are utterly opposed to the Divine Constitution of the Church. For it is not to the men of power of this world that the Lord has made subject the Bishops of His Church in all that concerns His sacred service, but to Peter, to whom He committed His sheep and lambs (St. John, xxi. 16, 17.) Therefore no temporal power, however exalted; has the right to despoil of their Episcopal dignity those who have been appointed by the Holy Ghost to govern the Church. (Acts of the Apostles, xx. 28.)

To this sad state of things must be added the folowing fact, which is unworthy of a noble nation, and which, as we may well expect, will be, even by non-Catholics, who are yet impartial observers of

These laws are excessively harsh, and threaten with the severest punishments those who disobey them. They have the armed force on their side, and they place peaceable and inoffensive citizens in the unhappy and pitiable situation of men who are, oppressed by irresistible power, merely because their conscience bids them to resist these laws. One would say that such laws are made for slaves constrained to obey by terror, not for free citizens, of whom may rightly be expected a reasonable obedi-

ence." From what We have now said, it must not be imagined that those are excusable who through rear. It may be believed that the exceptional scoundrel

legious persons, and all who shall in time to come commit similar orimes by usurping an Ecclesiastical mission, shall in virtue of the Canon Law be smitten de facto and de jure, with the greater excommunication. We exhort the pious faithful not to assist at any Mars celebrated by those men, nor to participate in the administration.

verance have afforded Us great consolation under Our sorrow: The rest of the clergy and the faithful have imitated you, Venerable Brethren, in the painful conflict in which you are engaged. So great has been their firmness in safe-guarding Catholic rights and duties, so praiseworthy has been the conduct of each one, that they have drawn upon themselves: the eves of all men even of those who are most remote, and have won their admiration. How could it be otherwise ? "As great as is the misfortune of soldiers who have lost their commander, so great is the glory of that Bishop who sets an example to his brethren in the faith."

Alas that We are unable to afford you some alleviations in your troubles! But renewing and affirm-ing once more Our protest against all that is being done contrary to the Constitution of God's Church and to her rights, protesting also against the violence so unjustly resorted to in your regard, We assure you that Our cousnel and Our instructions suited to the circumstances shall never be denied

Let those who are your enemies know that you commit no offence against royal authority, and do nothing to its prejudice, when you refuse to render to Casar that which is God's, for it is written, "We ought to obey God rather man."

Let them know that every one of you is resolved to pay tribute to Casar, and to obey him in all things appertaining to the civil Government, and that not by constraint, but for your conscience's sake. Therefore be of good cheer; go on as you have hitherto done, fulfilling all your duties and great shall be your reward; because you shall have exercised patience, and been unwearied in suffering for the name of Jesus Christ.

Look unto Him who hath gone before you in tribulation far greater even than those which you have endured, and who was made subject to the pain of death—"an ignominious and cruel death in order that those who believe in Him might learn to shun the favors of this world, and not to be dismayed at its terrors; to love tribulations for the love of the truth, and to fear and fly from the allurements of the earth."

He it is who has placed you in the front of the battle, and He will grant to you the strength that you need for the conflict. In Him We place all our hopes; let Us submit to His will and implore His mercy. You see that what He foretold is already come to pass. "Then trust in Him. He will give you all that He has promised. 'In the world ye shall have tribulations, but I have over-

come the world.' With taith in that victory to come We humbly pray the Holy Ghost to grant you His peace and grace. In token of Our especial favor We grant you with all Our heart, and to the whole of your clergy, and all the faithful under your charge, Our Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 5th day of February, in the year 1875, and of Our Pontificate the 29th. Pres PP, IX.

TRANSMISSION OF THE ENCYCLICAL. - In reference to the Encyclical to the German Episcopate just published by the Holy See and printed in the Merkur, of Westphalia, and reproduced by the Germania, of Berlin, the last-named newspaper contains the following note:-"The Encyclical was not forwarded to the Prussian Bishops through the usual channel, that is through the Nuncio Apostolic at Munich, nor through the Prussian post-office; it not having been thought expedient to entrust to the latter mode of transmission a document of such extreme importance. Under the present emergency the Holy Father had recourse to a special person. charged with the mission of a courier extraordinary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND .- Yesterday a third all engaged to employers by Mr. Banks: A fourth large party is being organized for the 26th. for whom special trains and steamer will run.-Cork paper 6th inst.

TENANT RIGHT IN ENGLAND .- The Standard SRYS We cannot imagine that the Government will give its sanction to any scheme whereby the right of farmers and landlords to make their own bargains shall be a abrogated or curtailed.

The Telegraph says it will be a curious illustration of Virgil's famous couplet, sis vos non nobis, if the accesion of the country party to power should result in the establishment of tenant right in England. Yet after Mr. Disraeli's language yesterday this result appears not improbable.

ANOTHER PHASE OF PROTESTANTISM .- "It appears from an article in the Edinburgh Courant that a number of the ministers and laymen of the Established Church of Scotland are desirous of so far conforming to the practice of the Christian Church generally as to obscrve Christmas, Good Friday and Baster. The Courant protests against such an innovation as contrary to the spirit of Presbyterianism, which recognizes no feast but 'the Sabbath.' and says that they who wish for it ought to leave the Kirk."-Pall Mall Gaz:tle.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT. - Mr. Distaeli, savs London correspondent, seems to be attempting to show that he is not dead yet. He has thrown great warmth, unnecessary heat, I may say, into two or three of his speeches lately, apparently for the very purpose of manifesting his youthfulness. "Age with stenling stops' has, however, begun to tell even on his power of utterance. He sometimes finds it hard to get out words, and in the full flow of a fine sentence will stumble over a word. He is plucky, however, and makes up for physical deficiencies by spurring his energies to the utmost.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE TENANT. FARMERS. - A deputation from the Farmers' Club had an interview with the prime minister, on Tuesday, to urge upon him the necessity of government legislation, for the purpose of securing to tenant farmers compensation for unexhausted improvements arising from the investment of their capital in the soil. The deputation also suggested that the notice to quit should be extended to two years. In his reply Mr. Disraeli touched upon these points, but as the government bill upon the subject of Tenant Right would be before the country in a few days, refrained from giving an expression of opinion one way or the

INCREASE OF GAMELING.—Even in the more moderate houses there has of late years been a marked and depiorable increase both in the scale and engrossing passion of play. The stakes are higher, and the occupation of the tables is more continuous and unbroken. Some recent scandals; in the highest society have disclosed in a painful manner the result of the temptations, to which desperate men corresion of the canker may have penetrated some branches of society more deeply; than is supposed.

wary, and the considerations by which he attempts to, soothe his conscience, necessarily destroy that delicacy of honor the loss; of which places him on the edge of a perilous decline.—Saturday Review. (3)

UNITED STATES

Archbishop McCloskey, of New York who it seems, is to have the honour of being the first American Cardinal, is a native of Brooklyn, in which place he was born in the year 1810. After receiving a liberal education he prepared for the priesthood, and was ordained in January, 1834, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Ten year's latter he was consecrated by Fisher Hubert Prick and Pichan Pi atter he was conscerated by Bishop Hughes as Bishop of Axieren, and coadjutor of the officiating prelate At the death of the latter Dr. McCloskey, succeeded in 1884 as Archbishop of New York. The Archbishop is described as of a well formed erect figure; his countenance strongly expressive of intelligence and benevolence. His eloquence is of the tender religious type, uttered with fervent sincerity, in language of simplicity and elegance.

Maria Monk's daughter is likely to receive rather rough treatment in Court. She sued the N. Y. Sun for damages to her literary character, alleged to be sustained by reason of its criticism of her notorious work, reviewed by us some months ago. The answer sets up the truth of the words complained of, alleges that they constitute a fair criticism, and further avers that at the time of their publication, and prior thereto, the general character and reputation of the plaintiff were bad. Her counsel moved to strike out the latter part of the answer, on the ground that the damages complained of, was to her literary character, and that her general character was not in question. The Court denied the motion, so that if the case is put to trial, the Sun will tell the world who Maria Monk's Daugh-

ter is.—Western Catholic Times, March 6th.
THE LIBELLERS "BETEACT."—The people of Milwaukee in general, and a great many who were especially interested, were somewhat surprised on learning that the editors of the Christian Statesman, in their issue of last week, had published an article which they were pleased to style "a retractation," and that the suits against said editors had been withdrawn. On inquiring into the matter we learned that the report was true, and in looking over the current issue of the Statesman, we found the following article stowed away on the "scrap" page, immediately preceding several advertisements :-

" In the Christian Statesman of May 1st, 1873, we published an article from a correspondent reflecting upon the character of the Convent of Notre Dame of this city. We had such confidence in the writer, and the statements were of such a nature that we thought the public should be made acquainted with them. We therefore endorsed them in an editorial. Several Catholic gentlemen whom we highly esteem called at once upon us, and we proposed a conference to inquire into the matter and publish the result to the satisfaction of both parties. A prominent priest, who had been a subscriber to the Statesman for several years, asked the privilege of answering the article which we most readily granted. In the meantime other parties, citizens of Milwaukee, and friends of the Convent commenced suits against us, which have been continued unil now. We regret this form of antagonism, and while we are firmly attached to our principles we wish to advocate truth and be fair minded and liberal, even with those directly apposed to us. We have always been ready to meet our Catholic friends in argument, and when shown to be in error are willing to acknowledge it. With these views and feeling, we accepted the kindly offices of a leading Catholic gentleman favoring us with a personal interview with the Lady Superior of the Convent, and on her declaring that she and the Sisters associated with her, and the pupils, connected with the Convent, were willing to testify under oath that the statements in that paper and also in the is sue of the 14th, were untrue, we most readily retract them and deeply regret their publication."

"HAUSER & STOREY." -Catholie Vindicator.

How Mike Derwin Saved the Child. None of your Jim Bludsoes of fiction, but a hero of real flesh and blood is Mike Dervin, fireman of engine No 72, on the New Jersey Midland Railway. Just this side of Patterson, between Dundee Lake and Rochelle Park, there is a long, straight stretch of road traversing a clearing in which, since the railroad came, have sprung up numerous cabins and cottages. As Mike's engine, drawing the noonday train was passing this point recently, Engineer Healy sighted an object, which he at first took to be a dog squatted on the track some distance ahead. No passenger train ever stepped for a dog, and Healy kept on; but presently he looked again; and there-it wasn't a dog-it was a little child about three years old, playing all unconscious of danger, directly in the locomotive's path. "Down brakes," sounded Healy in an instant. "Down brakes," again sounded the warning whistle, and the passengers behind all wondered what was in the way. Still on though with a slackened speed, went the hissing monster, bearing down remorselessly upon its prey. The child mean-while, seeing it coming, had rison and was inno-cently todding toward it, enger, apparently, to throw itself into the very jaws of death. Then it was that gallant Like Dervin came to the rescue. Quick as thought he shot through the window, out along the side of the locomotive, down upon the cowcatcher, and there holding on firmly with his left hand, stretched out his right hand ready to grasp the little one from its impending fate, That was a terrible moment of suspense, but the denouement came quickly. Seizing the child with a vicelike grip, he lifted it from the track and pulled it upon the pilot. Saved? Yes. No—for the clothing by which he had selzed it gave way; the little one, in less time than it takes to tell it, fell from his hand, struck the cowcatcher, was thrown off to one side, and rolling down the embankment, struck with but little force, and was picked up a moment after with nothing more serious than a bruised face to tell of the danger it had passed. Mike, as modest as he had been brave, meanwhile quietly got back into his place on the engine, and his train went on

About thirty miles above Wilmington, North Carolina, lived three fellows, named respectively, Batham, Stone and Grey, on the banks of the North East River. They came down to Wilmington in a small row boat, and made it fast to the wharf. They had a time of it in the city, but for fear; they would be dry before getting home, they procured a jug of whiskey, and after dark; of a black night too, they embarked in their boat, expecting to reach home in the morning. They rowed away with all the energy that three half-tipsy fellows could muster, keeping up their spirits in the darkness by pouring the spirits down: At break of day they thought they must be near home, and seeing through the dim. gray of the morning a house on the river side Stone said:

But such chivalry should not go unacknowledged,

and we therefore give Mike Dervin's name to the

world as that of a hero truly deserving of fame.-

N.Y. York Commercial Advertiser.

"Well, Barbam, we have got to your place at last." went away yesterday, but I'll go ashore and look about, and see where we are, if you'll hold her to."

BREAKPART FORS'S COOOL GRAYERUL AND COMPOSE me. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutriwhich govern the operations of the fine proper-tion and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of wall-selected cocca, Mr. Epps 1 has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bevour oreakness salies with a deficatery mayoured beyorage which may save us many heavy doctors bills."

— Util Service Gazette. Made simply with Bolling
Water or Milk: Sold by Grocers in Packets only,
labelled..." James Epps & O. Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town; London."
MARUFACTURE OF COOOL. "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Mesers. James Epps & Co. manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London " See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

The Green Grass Grows in the meadow, go spread over it a thin layer of Bearine, and the tiny blades, will shoot upwards, and, grow far more luxuriantly than before. Try the same experiment upon your hair and the effect is still more marked; the hair grows vigorous and seems to find in Bearine all the ingredients to support its life.

To Housekeepers.—The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality of Burnett's Flavoring Edracts. They are entirely free from the peisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive. Meats, Soups, etc., may be greatly improved by Burnett's Extract of Celery.

LIMERICK. - INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN O'GRADY, a native of Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, who left Montreal, Canada, in September, 1874, with an intention of going to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his Aunt, Mrs. Marrin, 1821 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; or his parent, D. J. O'GRADY, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, Ireland. American papers will please copy.

WANTED-TWO TEACHERS at St. Columban County Two Mountains, for Elementery Schools. Apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec. Tres.

INFORMATION WANTED of JAMES CANIREY. of Killmacthomas, Parish of Ballylanheen, Co. Waterford; when last heard of was living near Montreal, Canada; his sister would be glad to hear from him. Address—Mrs. Bridger Hanway No. 1 Foundry Place, Albany, N.Y.

WANTED-A First Class ORGANIST (gentleman) for St. James' Church, Carthage, Jeff. County, N.Y.

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STATED AND VINDICATED:

WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE QUESTION OF CIVIL ALLEGIANCE

BY THE

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN WALSH, D.D.,

Bishop of London, Ont.

For sale by Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., DAWson Bros., J. T. HENDERSON, BATTLE BROS., and the TRUE WITNESS Office. Price, 25 cents.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMP-TION, all remodles having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a prepartion of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irrita-tion of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & CO, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this Balsan, for curing Consumption, Coucus, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, &c.

It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or muous; changes the secretions and purifies the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole

It is introduced to the suffering public, after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases have been fully tested. The formula from which it is prepared is referred to by the leading medical journals as being equal to any prescription that can be made up for such diseases by the medical faculty.— The Balsam is consequently recommended by physicians everywhere.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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A Gem worth Reading . A Diamond worth Seeing A Gem with leading — I hamond with Seeing SAVE YOUR EYES.

RESTORE your SIGHT.

THROW I WAY YOUR SPECIALES.

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ANATOMY of the BYE
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	Flour Extra Superfine	,\$3.4 0;/	Ð \$3.48
	Superior Extra	3. 5.00° €	5.10
ť	Rate Superline	4.75.0	20 1 4.80
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	Strong Bakers	4.00 %	D 4.75
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. :	Ostmeal per bushel of 200 lbs	0.80 /	0.00
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	Potatoes, per bus	0 00	0 00

Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 22

Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 25

large rolls..... 0 20

tub dairy 0 22

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THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(Brüth Whig.) FLOUR—XXX per bbl	Q+-0		
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FLOUR—XXX per bbl	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British t	Y ALG.)
Family" 100 " 2.50 to 2.80 Ex Fancy 100 " 0.00 to 9.00 GRAIN—Barley per bushel 1.00 to 0.06 Rye " 0.65 to 0.65 Peas " 0.76 to 0.77 Oats " 0.90 to 0.90 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 5.00 to 5.50 " live " 0.00 to 0.00 " per lb. on market 0.10 to 0.12 Mutton " 0.07 to 0.09 Veal " 0.00 to 0.00 Ham " in store 0.17 to 0.18 Racon " 0.15 to 0.15 Pork 9.00 to 10.50 HIDES—No 1 untrimmed 5.00 to 6.00 " 2 " 3.00 to 4.00 Lambskins, 0.50 to 1.50 Calf Skins 9.10 to 0.12 Dekin Skins 9.10 to 0.12 Dekin Skins 0.30 to 0.50 Tallow 0.04 to 0.07 FOULTRY—Turkeys, each 1.00 to 1.50 Greese " 0.75 to 0.80 Ducks per pair 0.50 to 0.75 Flowls per pair 0.50 to 0.75 Greese, home made 0.11 to 0.24 Hay per ton 7.00 to 9.00 Straw " 4.00 to 4.50	From XXX ner bbl	.5,75 to	0.20
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Wontreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

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D. BARRY, B. C. L..

ADVOCATE,

16 St. James STREET MONTREAL January 30, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of GEORGE L. GEEN, the younger, and WILLIAM GEEN, as well individually as having been Co-partners under the name and firm of GEEN and BROTHER, Shoe Manu-

Insolvents.

24-1

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are hereby notified to meet at the place of business of said late firm, Number Four, Dollard Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the Fifth day of April next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

And a Meeting of Creditors is hereby called to meet at the same place, on the said day and date, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and approving a sale of the entire estate and effects, in one lot, in terms of sec-

tion forty-one of said Act.

JAMES RIDDELL, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 16th March, 1875. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS

THERETO. In the matter of Dame JANE THEODORA WISE-MAN, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique and Trader, wife of Edward Spalding,

of the same place, Trader, duly separated from her said husband as to property, an Insolvent. A first and final Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. RIDDELL & EVANS, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, until Monday, the Fifth day of April next, after which dividend will be paid. JAMES RIDDELL,

Assignee. Montreal, 18th March, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GEORGE CHAPMAN, DAVID TORRANCE FRASER and CHARLES DAVID TYLEE, all of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there as copartners, under the style and firm of CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE, Merchants and Traders,

Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Insolvents have deposited in my Office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority of the said Creditors of the Insolvents representing three-fourths in value of their liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no objection to said Deed of Composition and Discharge be made to me in writing by a Creditor or Creditors, within three juridical days after the last

> JAMES RIDDELL, Assignee.

Montreal, 18th March, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969.

and said Act.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of DUNCAN BELL,

Insolvent. The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his Creditors, and on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 4th March, 1875. DUNCAN BELL, ABBOTT, TÁIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTT. his Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, District of Montreal.

MARY ANN MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN EMERSON, of the same place, Fruit-dealer, and duly authorized to ester in justice for the purpose of this action, Plainliff:

The said JOHN EMERSON,

Defendant.

The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action (en separation de corps et de biens) of separation from bed and board against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1874.

MONK, BUTLER & CRUICKSHANK, Attorneys for Plaintiff

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ROBERT DAWES, of Montreal,

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of

Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignee. Montreal. 11th March, 1875.

No. 97 St. James Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEREC,

District of Montreal.) In the matter of MARGUERITE DESMARAIS. William Boll I de Insolvent.

On Saturday the seventeenth day of April next, A.D

Attaining and Laurent and Laur

JONES & TOOMEY,

TITTELD PAINTERS, I R. HAVE REMOVED TO 28 (E) JOHN STREET (Gorner of Notre Dame Street,)

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lent for fixed periods of over three very best description, it offers the best of security to

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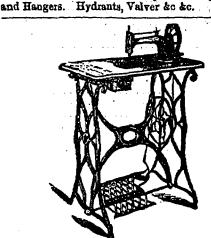
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COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT

AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum fo

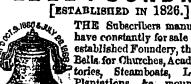
Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Couglis, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete colution all the Toric Execution. solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bow-cls. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and ral Whatever. Ruch scrious sickness and suffering is preventoff by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the PHI with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ayer's PHIs, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar conting makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable, Although scarching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation. serious sickness and

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Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these Philaraphilis enraise. Pills rapidly cure:-

Pills rapidly cure:

For Dyspepsies or Andigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite; they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Hillous Headuche, Sick Headache, Sundice or Green Sick Headache, Jundice or Green Sickness, Esticus Colic and Billous Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

-LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF Mepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; somei ames the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul, der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. 3 The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a pain. ful sensation of having left undone some-thing which ought to have been done. A elight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits re low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough totry it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier.

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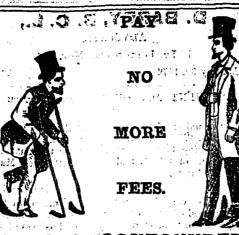
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for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the canson to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really consciention physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

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Mesers. Davins & Bolton: Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Bheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it stivisable to do so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

Messrs. Davins & Bolron: Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumat ism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Law. rence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Dia mond Rheumatic Cure."

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Morrana, 18th June, 1874. DEVINE & BOLTON: Gentlemen-Having been one of the many man tyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I com-menced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rhenmatism.

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street. FURTHER PROOF.

TORONTO, March 39, 1874. Dear Sir-After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpassed all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to

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127 Sumach Street. This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and consolentious physician in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are sayed to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptiòns.

This hedicine is for sale at all druggists through out the Province. If it happens that your Druggist he not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON.

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Myles I Po Nervous Sufferers.

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m three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December and 20th of March. Defaulters after me week from the first of a term will not be lowed attend the College.

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Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Bearding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such s place has been selected, combining advantages rarely

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank-now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care.

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established No student will be retained whose manners and

merals are not satisfactory; students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon day in September, and ends in the beginning of

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PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Insecuction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammas Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes) History (Ancient and Modern); Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philoso phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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

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1st Class, "6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.
No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. Iness or dismissal.

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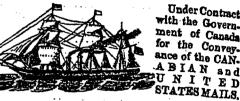
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