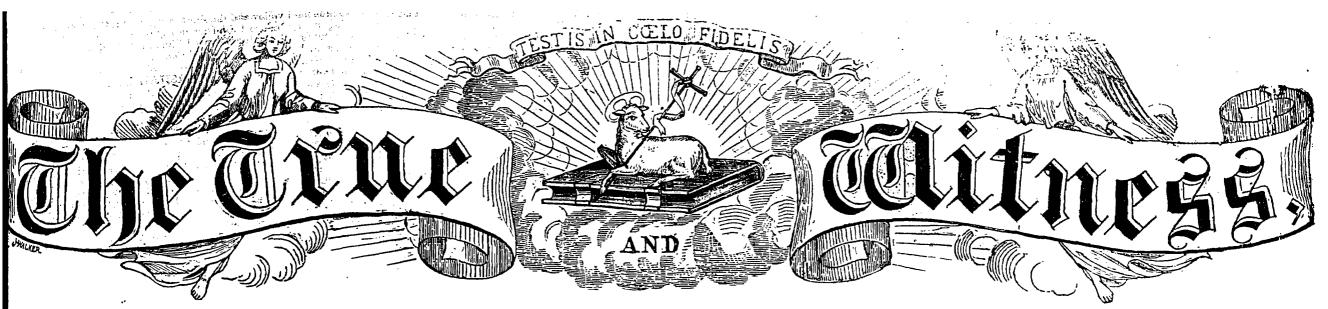
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### CHRONICLE CATHOLIC

# VOL XXVI

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

# NO. 43.

# ACENTS for the DOMINION. CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

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New York Tublet,	Weekly	\$3	00
New Jork Judice,	"	3	00
" " Catholic Review,	"	3	20
" " Cathour Metters,	44	2	50
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#### THE OLD HOUSE.

In silent grandeur, calm and fair The stately building stands, And tells of freedom murdered there By base and ruthless hands ; Sad memories of its vanished pride Still baunts its empty bails, And ghosts of great men seem to glide Around its storied walls.

For Ireland's right no voice resounds Beneath its roof to day, No patriot heart impulsive bounds

To wipe her wrongs away. Where Curran's wit flashed bright and bold Now broods a dismal gloom : Where Grattan's glorious thunder rolled Is silent as the tomb.

But not for aye this gloom shall last,

ed to communicate to her friend, thinking she bring to him the beloved of his coul ; and yet, as he her own line of conduct. She took no notice of his might deem it advisable to adopt some further dwelt upon the last rays of sunshine, he felt loath agitation, lest she might attract the attention of the too well aware of what a nature is her devotion to mean although she scarcely have what mean to part with them for ever to think that he should be assersby : she feared that bossibly the earl might her lord; it would be mockery in me to bid her

presenting one more private petition to the king. regret that he should never again see its western ing him with them, immediately returned in search To this end, she appointed Mr. M'Kenzie, an old beams gild the square turrets of the White Tower. friend of her lord's, and, through her sister, Lady At moments he felt life was worth one desperate Seaforth, a connection of her own, to await her, on effort; but more frequently he hoped, that when the following evening, at her lodging. She felt secure of his filendly support in any emergency. She her scheme was impracticable, to release him from also applied to the Duchess of Buccleugh; who his vow, and to allow him to meet his fate with promised, if Lady Nithsdale called upon her to do dignity and resignation. so, she would be in readiness to accompany her to court.

She passed what remained of that evening, and the early part of the following morning, in completing every arrangement in case of either contingency. Even had not these manifold cares occupied her time, she could scarcely have trusted herself with her husband. Constant, incessant business was absolutely necessary to her. If she had sat are ever regarded with a certain awe, as Mrs. Mor-down to think, to calculate the chances, it would gan experienced when looking on him of whom have been impossible to her to preserve the selfcommand so indispensable to the success of her undertaking.

It was not till towards the afternoon of this try. ing day, the 23rd, that she desired Amy to request Mrs. Mills would favor her with her company for a few moments.

The compassionate Mrs. Mills instantly obeyed her summons, though almost dreading to find herself in the presence of one whose grief she feared to witness. But Lady Nithsdale was perfectly calm and collected. After thanking her for her constant kindness and hospitality, she at once entered upon the subject ; and telling her, that having had such experience of the goodness of her heart, she did not doubt but she would continue to prove herself the kind friend she had ever found her; and that she would not refuge to accompany her that day to the Tower, in order, that, as she was not personally known to the guards and those in attendance, her lord might the more easily pass for her. She then detailed to her the whole plan of escape, and urged that, as this was the very evening preceding the execution, there was no time for doubt and hesita-tion. She told her all other hope was now at an Reprieves had been despatched for the Lords end. Wintonn, Widdrington, and 'Nairne; but at the same time orders had been given for the execution, the next morning, of Lord Derwentwater, Lord Kenmure, and of her husband! She spoke with a firm voice ; and such was her excited state of hope and resolution, that the words which struck through Amy's heart, which made Mrs. Mills shrink and tremble, seemed as if they were to her but a matter of business.

Mrs. Mills, all agitated and confused, promised to assist to the hest of her ability, and Lady Niths. comes." dale instantly overwhelmed her with thangs ; and having despatched Walter Elliot to Mrs. Morgan, to request she also would instantly visit her, she then occupied herself in ascertaining from Amy company: the more freely also, as, having been Evans the exact situation of the house where they | told by her that the imprisoned lords were likely to were to meet, when she should have succeeded in obtain their liberty, they were not so strictly on be done, she must not yet relax. placing her husband beyond the precincts of the the watch as they had hitherto been. All in the Tower. Mrs. Morgan delayed not to wait on the countess, who found little difficulty in gaining her consent to any plan which might serve one whom she had quickly learned to love with all the warmth of her enthusiastic heart. Indeed, both she and Mrs.

She came, and all was turmoil and confusion within his bosom. He was pledged to obey her. Indeed, there was no time for argument or remonstrance. She would have listened to none.

Those who stand upon the threshold of the grave -those to whom in a few hours the mysteries of a future existence may all be unfolded, seem as it were a link between the living and the dead, and she had heard so much-on him for whom, though unknown, she had felt so keenly-on the stranger for whom she was now incurring, what might prove to herself, no inconsiderable peril.

That pensive countenance, that noble brow, those lofty features, all spoke a soul within, which might well justify his wife's devotion; and she felt that such a creature must not perish. She repented not of her consent; but gladly, willingly, incurred the present risk.

When the change in her dress was effected, Lady Nithsdale conducted her back to the staircase ; begging her, in the hearing of the guards, to lose no time in sending her maid to dress her, and express-ing the greatest fear lest, if she did not come immediately, she should be too late to present the last petition that night.

She presently afterward descended the stairs to meet Mrs. Mills, who, according to their previous arrangement, concealed her face with her handkerchief, as if in tears. When the door was closed, she made her take off her own hood, and put on that which Mrs. Morgan had left for her ; and then bidding her assume a more cheerful countenance (in order that when her lord appeared in her dress he night the more easily personate the lady who had entered weeping and atilicted), she took her by the uand, and led her ont of the earl's chamber. In passing through the next room, she soid, with all the concern imaginable,-

"My dear Mrs. Catharine, go in all haste, and now I send me my waiting-maid. She certainly cannot death. reflect how late it is. I am to present my petition to-night; and if I let slip this opportunity, I am undone, for to-morrow will be too late; hasten her as much as possible, for I shall be on thorns till she suit of her. She reached the outer gates at last-

The guards, to whom the countess's liberality the preceeding day had endeared her, disturbed her | and drove her to own lodging. outer room, who were chiefly the guards' wives and daughters, seemed to compassionate her exceedingly; and the sentinel himself opened the door for them. There was nothing in the appearance of the fair and florid Mrs. Mills which could excite the slightest suspicion. Having seen her safe out, Lady Nithsdale returned to finish dressing her lord She had prepared false hair of a fair color, the more to resemble Mrs Mills, whose hair was inclined to be flaxen. She colored his dark eyebrows with light paint; and she also painted his face with red and white, for there was no time to shave dark beard. She dressed him in some of her own petticoats, and in the hood Mrs. Mills had worn As the evening had by this time closed in, and she feared that the light of candles might betray them, she hastened him from the apartment. She led him by the hand, while he held his handkerchief to his eyes; and being dressed in the same dress, and his hair and complexion Mills, he easily passed for the weeping young lady whose affliction at having parted for the last time from a dear filend might very naturally be even more overwhelming than when she entered a short time before. Lady Nithsdale spoke to him in the most piteous tone of voice, bitterly bewailing the negligence of her maid Evans, who had ruined her by her delay. Yet, while she spoke, it almost went against her to accuse of negligence the devoted Amy ! Still ad-"My dear Mrs. Betty, for the love of God run her. quickly, and bring her with you. You know my lodging, and if ever you made despatch in your life, do it at present. I am almost distracted with this disappointment" The guards opened the door. She was permitted to pass with one friend at a time: they had not kept an exact account of the number who had entered, satisfied that all was right while she was accompanied by only one female, and one also whom they believed to have seen so lately enter the chamber within. She went down with him, still conjuring him to make all possible haste. As soon as he had cleared the door, she made him walk before, lest the sentinel should take notice of his walk; and she still continued to press him to gan! She is, and has been from the first, a true and make despatch. At the bottom of the last outer such and watched; and she therefore now desired step she met the faithful Amy Evans, and into her hands she committed him. She had before engaged Mr. Mills to be in readiness before the Tower to conduct him to a place of safety, which at that period might be the more easily effected, as instead of a clear and open space without the walls, the purlieus were choked with mean habitations, with close and narrow alleys The gates were no sooner passed, than they found themselves in the throng of the most dense and busy part of the London population; but Mr. Mills had looked upon the affair as so very unlikely to succeed, and his astonishment threw him into such a consternation when he actually beheld them Amy Evans perceived his confusion, and with

answer would next morning be formally announced watched the waning light. He was impatient for that presence of mind which had so justly entitled | weak and helpless; I cannot preach resignation .to the public, but that, meanwhile, she had hasten- the shades of evening, which he trusted would her to her lady's confidence, instantly decided on mensures, although she scarcely knew what mea-sures to recommend. In consequence of this information, Lady Niths-dale resolved, as a last resource, in the event of her scheme proving unsuccessful, to prepare for still measures to neutralize the measure in splendor, and shed its brilliancy on all scheme proving unsuccessful, to prepare for still measures to neutralize the measure in splendor, and shed its brilliancy on all scheme proving unsuccessful, to prepare for still measures that glorious luminary fullilits in the should perceive wavering and uncertainity in those to whom he was confided. She therefore took him to some friends of her own, from his prison windows, he now thought with in the she the certain she might rely; and leavof Mr. Mills.

Meanwhile, the Lady Nithsdale had in safety regained her lord's apartment. As she passed, all sympathized in her distress, and pitied her for the disappointment she had met with.

She closed the door, and then kept up a conversaticn as if her lord had been really present. She answered her own questions in his voice, nearly as she could imitate. She walked up and down the room, as though they had been conversing together, till at length she imagined the earl and Amy must

have thoroughly cleared themselves of the guards. During all this time she had not allowed herself once to pause or reflect. She had contemplated nothing but success-she had not permitted herself to anticipate failure-she had not suffered her mind to glance towards the fatal morrow. Still calm and collected, she now calculated that she might with safety depart herself. She neglected no possible precaution : she opened the door, and standing half within it, so that those without might not have an opportunity of commanding a view of the interior, she bade her lord a formal farewell for the night, saying, "That something more than usual must have occurred to make Evans negligent on this important occasion, who had always been so punctual in the smallest tritles;"-she added, "there was no remedy; but that she should go in person: that if the Tower was still open when she finished her business, she would return that night; but bade him be assured she would be with him as early in the morning as she could gain admittance, and, as she flattered herself, should bring him favorable news,"

Then, before she shut the door, she pulled through the string of the latch, so that it could only be opened from within; she closed it with some force, to make sure that it was well fastened; and as she passed she told the servant he need not carry candles to his master till his lord sent for them, as he desired to finish some prayers.

She descended the stairs ; she found herself in the open air : for a moment all seemed to reel around her : she scarcely dared trust her selses that he was really free. She trembled as she passed on. She thought each sight, each sound, might be that he had been discovered, overtaken and that they were now leading him back to captivity and certain

She feared to excite suspicion by looking too eagerly and curiously about her, and yet she fancied every moment she heard hurrying footsteps in purshe passed them ! There were several coaches on the stand ; she called one, she threw herself into it,

It was all true ! He was free ! She had saved

Alas ! alas !" she continued, wringing her hands, "I know too well what must be her feelings : I am be patient, to tell her time will temper her despair. I know it will not : I could but feed her grief | It must be some stronger, firmer mind than mine that dare face such agony as hers !"

Even while she spoke, the servants, who had not understood the order to deny their mistress, and who were accustomed at all hours to admit Lady Nithsdale, entered the apartment to inform her grace that the countess was below.

"What shall I do?" exclaimed the duchess in lismay.

"Go to her, dear Christian," answered the duke ; "though you may not be able to inspire her with firmness to bear such affliction, your sympathy must soothe."

"Oh, that is true! Yes, I will go to her, poor soul! Assuredly, I would rather die than be un-kind; and have I not promised she should always find a friend in Christian Montrose ? But if you knew how fearful her grief is when she is so resolutely calm, you would not wonder that I should shrink from seeing her under her present circumstances.

The duchess, slowly, hesitatingly descended, and fearfully entered the apartment where Lady Nithsdale awaited her.

Instead of the harrowing image of despair which the duchess had pictured to herself, she saw the countess with glowing cheeks and a countenance brilliant with joy, who rushed into her arms in her ecstacy of delight. The duchess stood ap-palled. She apprehended that her cousin's troubles had indeed uncettled her reason, and that it was the light of madness which flashed from her eye.— She shrank in fear and amazement.

"He is safe!" exclaimed the countess. "My husband is in freedom !- he is restored to me !"

" My gentle cousin, my sweet Winifred ! Alas ! you are not well; be seated, and let me entreat you to compose yourself !" " You do not rejoice with me !" she cried, seizing

both the duchess's hands. "Why do you not congratulate me? I am the happiest creature in the whole world !" she exclaimed, bursting into a flood of tears. The duchess's alarm increased every mo-ment. "I tell you, Christian, he is out of prison ! -he has escaped them all !-he is, I trust, safe from all discovery. Oh ! Heaven has been very merciful to mel" she continued, bowing her head with a meek fervor, which somewhat reassured her friend, and made her hope the countess's words were not the hallucinations of a maniac.

By degrees she became more composed, and gave some account how her lord's escape had been effected : then indeed, did the duchess mingle tears of joy with hers, and smile to think how she had misconstrued her friend's expression of happiness.

When they had sufficiently recovered themselves to converse with some composure, the duchess informed Lady Nithsdale that the king was so much incensed against her for attempting to force her petition upon him, that she advised her to keep herself as closely concealed as possible. She told her she would herself go to court that evening, that she might the better judge how the intelli gence of the Earl of Nithsdale's evasion was there received : and the friends once more parted. The countess, as before, had discharged her chair, and now procured another, in which she proceeded to the house at which she had appointed to meet Amy Evans. The duchess repaired to St. James's, where she found the king much irritated, and declared that such a thing could not have been effected without a conspiracy; he that night despatched two persons to the Tower to ascertain that the other prisoners were well secured ; and on all sides the duchess heard different surmises as to the mode in which the earl's evasion could have been accomplished,-Some threw the blame in one, some in another quarter :--- none glanced at the true mode. The duchess alone was acquainted with the coun-tess's part in it; and if she had not still felt a deep auxiety for the ultimate fate of such dear friends. she could almost have smiled at the confident asservations, the contradictory reports, the consequential hints, which were either loudly spoken or mystoriously whispered in all directions. \*

This air of death remain, A glory radiant as the past Shall fill its halls again. High o'er it's porch, in upper air, The eye of faith can see The eye of faith can see This promise glowing bright and clear— T. D. S. " IT WAS, AND YET SHALL BE." -Nation.

# WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

## A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

BY LADY DACRE ..

CHAPTER XXIII. Methinks my soul is roused to her last work, Methinks my soul is roused to not spare. Has much to do, and little time to spare. DRYDEX.

The Countess of Nithsdale had quitted her husand. She wound her solitary way through the dreary purliens which had become only too familiar but never did the difficulties of her undertaking apsentries so innumerable, the guards so alert, the way so long, the walls so lofty, the moat so broad 1 The coach stopped at the Tower. Lady Niths-While his consent was to be gained, all else dale had permission to introduce but one person at dressing the earl, she continued eemed easy; but now the dangers rose up in fearful array before her !

But this was not the time to waver. Where could abe look for support but to her own unshrinking oul? Amy she knew, considered her plan impracicable. To no one else had she imparted it.

During the short time which intervened before she reached her home, she had recovered her confident reliance on the protection of Providence, and on the strength which that Providence would voucisate to her; and with a firm countenance she I have not seen you !" informed Amy that her lord's consent was obtained She disengaged herself from him. aformed Amy that her lord's consent was obtained hat every difficulty was smoothing itself before her, and that they had but to go on and prosper.

"Thank Heaven that my lord has consented," answored Amy ; " but dearest madam, is this in truth the only hope now left? Here is a packet which arrived even now from the Duchess of Montrose. Who knows but it may contain good news ?" With trembling hands the countess tore it open ; but Amy saw with a glance that there was no hope administered by its contents. "No worse news, I

trust, madam ?" "No worse than I expected ; but read it yourself, good Amy. I have no voice, nor eyesight," as she Rushed off a tear, " nor strength. All the strength possess must be reserved for to-morrow."

The duchess's letter told her that the petition tom the lords had received a no more favorable reply from the king than " that on this, and on all safety of his people." The duchess added, that this with a strange and mixed sensation that he had

Mills were so taken by surprise, the case was so pressing, the plan to be so instantly carried into execution, that there was no time for indecision or reflection. They must either doom the Earl of Nithsdale to certain death on the morrow, and his wife to utter despair ; or they must lend themselves to the scheme so wearily, so judiciously, so discreetly contrived.

Lady Nithsdale begged Mrs. Morgan, who was of a peculiarly slender make, to put under her own ridinghood that which she had prepared for Mrs. Mills, who was to leave hers in the prison for the earl.

She then hurried them both into the coach ; and repeating her directions, enforcing her counsels, she being made somewhat to resemble those of Mrs. allowed no pause in the conversation, during which they might have leisure to reflect and to repent.

In their hurry and their astonishment, they to her. She had gained the long wished for cor-thought not of the possible consequence, but sub-sent; she had extracted a vow, a solemn vow, from mitted to obey Lady Nithsdale in all things, who her lord, and she feared not that he would break it; guided them with the overawing mastery which, at the moment of trial, the stronger mind invariably pear so appaling as at the present moment; the exercises over those of a more feeble and yielding temperament.

The conch stopped at the Tower. Lady Nithsa time; and leaving Mrs. Mills in the carriage, she took Mrs. Morgan with her.

She had not seen her husband since the preceding night, and this was the eve of execution! If she failed, the morrow would see her a widow! But she hurried Mrs. Morgan along,-she almost pushed her into the aparment.

Lord Nithsdale rushed to his wife, and pressed her to his bosom. "Oh, Winifred !" he exclaimed, half reproachfully ; "this long, long, weary day, and

"I must not look on you," she said ; "I must not listen to you—I must not think—we must now act ; and not a word must be uttered that is not to the faithful friend; and now, dear Mrs. Morgan, we must lose no time in speech or compliment."

Mrs. Morgan took off the hood, and soon disencumbered herself of the dress which had been put on over her own.

Lord Nithsdale meanwhile stood by, passive, but miserable. The long morning had appeared to him interminable. The early February twilight had seemed as if it never would arrive. He still looked upon this day as his last on earth ; and his feelings, though not his reason, were almost disposed to murmur at his wife for not being with him during the few remaining hours which they might pass together. other occasions, he would do what he thought most He had to remind himself that she was tolling in consistent with the dignity of his crown and the his service, not to feel abandoned by her. It was that he was bewildered and quite out of himself.

him! The joy seemed too great for endurance-her heart felt bursting ! But there was still much to

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

And all extremes how linked ! Do we not weep For joy ? and laugh, ay, laugh for anguish ?-A hideous laugh, that tells of sorrow more Than tears and sighs. MS, Play.

When Lady Nithsdale arrived at her lodging, she found poor Mr. M'Kenzie in waiting to accompany her to present her last hopeless petition, had the attempt, in the success of which she had so confidently, and, as it proved, so justly relied, proved ineffectual

She told him, with exultation, there was no need now of any petition, as her husband was safe out of the Tower and out of the hands of his enemies, as she supposed : although, she added with truth, she knew not where he was.

It was also necessary to inform the Duchess of Buccleugh that she should not require her good offices that evening, but at the same time she was unwilling to spread the news of her lord's escape. She had discharged the coach which had conveyed her from the Tower; but, sending for a sedan chair, she resolved to go immediately to the Duchess of Buccleugh's. She inquired if she was at home ; and being answered in the affirmative, and that she was in expectation of the countess's arrival, but was at that moment engaged with another duchess,\* Lady Nithsdale declined going up-stairs, but desired to be shown into a chamber below, begging at the same time that the duchess's maid might be sent

She was glad to escape being questioned by the duchess herself, and bade the maid acquaint her grace that her only reason for not waiting upon her was her having been informed she was engaged with company. She charged the maid with her most sincere thanks for her grace's kind offer of accompanying her to court, but desired her to say, she might spare herself any further trouble, as it was judged more advisable to present one general petition in the name of all : still, she should never be unmindful of her particular obligation to her grace, which she hoped soon to acknowledge in person.

She had dismissed the chair which brought her to the Duchess of Buccleugh's, lest she should be purone of the servants to call another, in which she proceeded to the Duchess of Montrose's.

Upon hearing of Lady Nithsdale's arrival, the duchess was seized with such a panic,-she so dreaded the notion of witnessing her despair,-that she suddenly quitted the apartment, and hastened to deny herself. Her husband, seeing her abruptly break from her company, anxiously followed to in-

quire the cause of her evident agitation. "I cannot see her," she exclaimed ; "I could not bear to behold my poor cousin of Nithsdale's anguish. I have no power to save her, and I have not courage to contemplate the agony I cannot alleviate. Oh! make some excuse for me! I am

\* These details are from Lady Nithsdale's letter.

Indeed, it has been a singular circumstance that an event of considerable importance, and one of such recent occurrence, should, for many years have been enveloped in such mystery !

Meanwhile, Lady Nithsdale had been the first to reach the appointed spot; but Amy Evans soon Joined her. She told her how, after having placed the earl in temporary security, she had returned in search of Mr. Mills; how she had traced him to his own home, which he had regained when he recovered from his astonishment; and how they had then removed her lord to the house of a poor woman, directly opposite the guard-house. They imagined that, having changed the disguise in which he had made his escape, all means of tracing him would become difficult; and that the last place which would be searched would be one so near the Tower itself.

The poor woman had but a single small room tospare, up one pair of stairs, which was almost destitute of furniture. Guided by Amy, the countess. hastened to this humble abode; and there she had the inexpressible happiness of finding herself reunited to her husband.

There are moments of agony too intense to bear. description ; there are also moments of bliss which bafile the power of language to paint. And if it is sometimes a relief to think the woes that excite our sympathies too acutely are fictitious, woes there ought to be pleasure in reflecting that the happiness which these two devoted spirits then ebjoyed was real :- that this is no fiction, but a plain and. simple narrative of what has actually occurred. (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

# THE WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

7 Y + 4

2

"You took me, William, when a girl, unto your home and heart,

To bear in all your after-fate a fond and faithful part :

And tell me have I ever tried that duty to forego, Or pined? there was no joy for me when you were sunk in woe!

No, I would rather share your tear than any other's glee, For though you're nothing to the world, you're ALL

THE WORLD TO ME. You make a palace of my shed, this rough hewn bench a throne ;

There's sunlight for me in your smiles, and music in your tone.

I look upon you when you sleep my eyes with tears grow dim ;

I cry, 'Oh Father of the poor, look down from Heaven on him!

Behold him toil from day to day, exhausting

strength and soul; Ob, look with mercy on him, Lord, for thou can'st

make him whole!" And when at last relieving sleep has on my cyclids

smiled. How oft are they forbade to close in slumber by our

child? I take the little murmurer that spoils my span of

And feel it is a part of thee I lull upon my breast There's only one return I crave, I may not need it

long. And it may soothe thee when I'm where the wretched feel no wrong;

I ask not for a kinder tone, for thou wert ever

kind, I ask not for less frugal fare, my fare I do not

mind : I ask not for attire more gay-if such as I have

got Suffice to make me fair to thee, for more I murmur

not. But I would ask some share of smiles which you to

others show, Of knowledge which you prize so much might I not something know?

Subtract from meetings amongst men, each eve an hour for me,

Make me companion of your soul, as I may safely be.

If you will read, I'll sit and work ; then think when you're away,

Less tedious I shall find the time, dear William, of your stay.

A meet companion soon I'll be for e'en your studious houre.

And teacher of those little ones you call your cottage flowers ;

And if we be not rich and great, we may be wise and kind,

And as my heart can warm your heart, so may my mind your mind."

#### WHY I AM A CATHOLIC. FIRST REASON.

I want a Church that is one in doctrine, one in worship, one in government-for Christ says :

"There shall be one fold and one shepherd."-John x, 16 .- " That they may be one, as thou, Father, art in mc, and I in thee.—John xvii, 20, 21,—and St. Paul," There is one body and one spirit as you are called in one hope of your own calling : one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism."-Eph. iv, 4.5.

In Protestant sects there is no one article of faith received by some as a truth not rejected by some other as an impicty; for example, Baptism, the Trinity, Incarnation, these and other fundamental doctrines.

They are one only in their protestation against the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever ; for " Jesus Christ yesterday, and to-day, and the same forever. -Ileb. xiii, 8.

#### Hence I am a Catholic. SECOND REASON.

I want a Church that is holy ; reason demands it, scripture teaches it. Christ loved the Church and gave Himself for it, at He might sanctify and cleanse it,

DOCTORS OF THE CHURCH. In eighteen centuries this title has only been conferred upon seventeen of the host of learned writers whom the church records among her canonized saints. The last of these was St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, Bishop of St. Agatha, in the kingdom of Naples, and founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, and of the clois-tered nuns of the same name, who, by a decree of Plus IX, of the 22nd of March, 1871, was placed in the same rank in the Church's Liturgy. This act of the Holy See had been solicited by no less than eight hundred and three Bielops, that is, by a large, majority of the episcopate of all countries, and by twenty-five generals of religious orders, besides theological faculties and chapters. Nothing could, more forcibly prove how widespread has become the influence and how, great the reputation for sanctity and learning of St. Alphonsus during the eighty-nine years that have elapsed since his death The following is a list of the Church's Doctors, arranged according to the date of their death : St. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers. 367.

373.

St. Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria. St. Basil, Archbishop of Cæsarca. 380. St. Gregory Nazianzen, Patriarch of Constan-389. tinople.

St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan. 397.

nople.

St. Jerome, Priest. 320.

530. St. Peter Chrysologus, Archbishop of Ra-450.

460. St. Leo, Pope.

604.

St. Peter Damian, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia. 1072.

1109. St. Bernard, Abbot of Citeaux. 1153.

1274. St. Bonaventure, Cardinal Archbishop of

1787, St. Alphonsus de Liguori, Bishop of St. Agatha.

It will be seen from this list, that of all the great canonized writers who have appeared within the last six hundred years only St. Alphonsus has as yet received the title of Doctor.

DISTINGUISHED CONVERTS TO THE CHURCH SINCE THE REFORMA-TION

Marshal Turenne, of Frauce, (1611-1675), born a Calvinist. John Walker author of a pronouncing Diction-

ary. Werner, a great German Dramatist, who became

not only a convert, but a priest.

Mother Seton (Mrs. Elizabeth Seton, 1774), was born in New York, and was a daughter of Dr. Richard Bayley. She joined the Catholic Church in 1805, and founded the well known and widely esteemed house of the Sisters of Charity at St. Joseph's Emmittsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of that Order in the United States. This was in the year 1809 She died in 1821. Her grandson is Monsignor Seton. D D.

Queen Christins of Sweden, born in 1626, and ascended the throne of that Lutheran country in 1644, but resigned the crown in 1654, and died in Rome in 1689.

Cardinal Duperron, born at St. Lo, France, in 1556, and a Calvinist, was converted in 1575, and died in 1618.

Frederick William Faber (1814-1863) was born in Yorkshire, and was ordained a minister of the Established Church of England in 1836, and joined the Catholic Church in the year 1845. He was one of the large number of English converts, disciples of Drs. Newman and Pusey, who entered the Church in that and the few following years. In the year 1848, he joined the Oratory of St. Philip de Neri, and became Superior of the London Oratory at Brompton, where he remained till the time of his death 1863. His works are beautiful, numerous and very popular. The chief of them are "All for Jesus," "Growth in Hollness," "Spiritual Confer-ences," "Bethelehem," "The Blessed Sacrament," "Creator and Creature" and "The Precious Blood." He was also an equisite poet, and his hymns are sung all over the English speaking world. He was

this world. But thou hast triamphed over us. We sylvania Militia to subdue that Insurrection ; memcommanded thee to scatter ashes on the heads of thy living sons-to night, because the universal world acknowledges thy supreme dominion, I have forced to thy feet this multitude of thy mortal enemies. Thou walkest over the asp and the basilisk. Thou treadest on the lion and dragon. Living Pontiff of God, the dead salute thee," And im-mediately stood erect ten among the corpses and skeletons to offer their late but fatal homage before the sovereign majesty of the reigning Pontiff. The first who came said, " I am the skeleton, of Vincenzo Gioberti, who died October 26th, 1852, a priest. I extolled thee with the object of alterward casting thee down, God conquered my pride. Thy friends unmasked me. Thy enemics allowed me to finish my days in a foroign land. " Pius IX., thou hast conquered me" The second came forward, and, striking his broad forehead, said, ""I am the skeleton of Camillo Cav-

our, who died June 6th, 1861. I imagined one day that I had overcome thee, and I laughed at the Papal power.' I was mistaken! The tomb opened under my feet before I could with eager hands attempt the gates of the capital of the world. Mastai, thy star is not on the wane like mine. Thou still livest, and my family is already extinct, and my 'Free Church in a free State' is already become a ghost in my own sepulchre."

The third came forward in an agitated manner, as a man who had lost his right intellect, saying, " I am the skeleton of Luigi Farini, physician and minister. Intoxicated with my success I forgot thee, my former sovereign, and cried, 'I have conquered; Italy is made l' But immediately my brain became disordered. I died June 2d, 1866. Pope! he is mad indeed who would fight with thee." The fourth came, and still pointing a revolver to his head, "I am the skeleton of the Keeper of the Seals, Cassinis, Minister of Grace to the others, and of Justice to myself. I judged myself on that day.

. . Oh, what a fatal day! Italy raised her first monument to a suicide, when I was placed on a column of infamy. Vicar of the betrayed Jesus of Nazareth, thou art still terrible to the new Judas" The fifth advanced, and in prophetic attitude, with a fierce expression exclaimed, "I am the mumified corpse of Guiseppi Mazzini, the hater of the Papacy, the divinity of the populace, the creator of modern Italy. The anathema of Rome brought on me the avoidance of all, and the incredible ingratitude of those whom I had redeemed. A fugitive and in desolation, I finished my life the 10th of March, 1872, near a little chapel in Pisa, under the eyes of disguised police who counted my last sighs. My friends turned into spies against me. My letters were tampered with. Pontiff of the Ro-

man Church ! thy excommunication is the fire which devours me."

The sixth came forward, and covering his face with a purple band, said, "Know that I am the corpse of the Emperor Napoleon the Third. The shadow of the last soldier whom I took from Rome, slain at Sedan, divested me of my sword and drove me from France to England. Alone, helpless, and abandoned by all, even by Italy 'my daughter,' I died January 9th, 1873. Ab, my France ! mv empire! Holy Father, what vengeance of God fell upon thy devoted son,'"

The eighth advanced, and covering with his red shirt of Garibaldinism his mutilated limbs, cried, "Priest thou hast conquered! Thou mayst well rejoice over the vengeance that has overtaken him who bombarded Rome. I felt disgusted with the ingratitude of Italy. I became a merchant. I euded my life December 16th, 1873, in a wood desolated by the plague, far from my native land, without any sepulchre but a ditch of foreign soil, afterwards violated by man-eaters and hyenas. Thou seest the remains of the body of Ninio Bixio. Priest! let those beware who touch thee !"

The ninth came, and foaming with blood and poison, screamed, "Behold the thirteen stabs. I am the corpse of Raffaele Sonzogno, the friend of Renan, the enemy of Christ. I wished to cast the Cross into the Cloaca Maxima, but an assassin from the sewers, on the evening of February 6th, 1875, plunged into my deicidical heart a certain mysteridagger. Galilean, thou hast conquered."

The tenth came forward, and with downcast look, as a man who is watching on each side for enemics, said, "I am the corpse of Maurizio Quadrio. I hated thee for more than seventy years. I died in Rome February 16th, 1875. I did not wish the cross upon the tomb, but only the notice of my age, birth and death. Fool! who did not perceive that the date of civil year is a worldly profession of faith in the birth of that very Christ whom I denied! Oh! Pope, I know but too late that the world and its dates are thine because they are of God; that God is patient, because He is Eternal; that thou dost not fea-, because thou art of God. The dead salute thee. . Mortui te salutant." And immediately from beneath the cupola of the divine Michael Angelo, was raised in angelic concert the "Tu sei Pietro e sopra questa Pietra edifechero la mia Chiesa,

now recognize thes against our wills as Vicar of ber of the Council of Censors for deciding upon God-of the living and the dead -Yesterday Christ the revision, necessary in the State Constitution, aud member of the Convention to frame a State Constitution ; superintendent of military stores in Philadelphia after the War; a member and President of the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick ; and a member of Congress from December- 2nd, 1793, to March 3rd, 1795. Though the author of " Lives of eminent Philadelphians now deceased," says he served two terms, yet, as his name only appears, once on the list the statement, is no doubt erroneous.

General Irvine resided in Philadelphia until 1804 when he died in the 63rd year of his age. Two dates are given for his death, July 30th and August and any second s 22 nd.

## GEN. EDWARD HAND.

in f

One of Washington's right-hand supporters, was born in Ireland, and early took sides with the colonists. In 1777, he was sent against the Indians on the frontier of Pennsylvania, and on June 17th he held a council with them at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg. During that and the following year he was engaged in the campaigns in New Jersey, and in every action was distinguished for his bravery. In October, 1778, be succeeded Gen. Stark in command at Albany, N. Y., and made an expedition against the Five Nation Indiane, who were finally subdued by General Sullivan.

He was one of the authors of the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790, and in 1798, when war was declared against France, Washington recommended Hand for reappointment as Adjutant General. He resided in Lancaster, Pa., during the latter part of his life and died in that city in 1803. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Cincinnati.

#### THOMAS FITZSIMMONS

Was a native of Ireland and a Catholic. He was a member of the shipping firm of George Meade & Co. Before the Revolution he organized a Volunteer Company, and it served in the War. He contributed £5,000 to the Bank to supply the army in 1780, and was one of its Directors. He was a man of great influence and exsited character, and rendered great service in founding the commercial and financial systems of the country. He gave much valuable information to Congress on questions of commerce, exchange, etc. He was counselor and adviser of Franklin, Hamilton and Jefferson, He was a member of the convention to adopt a Constitution for Pennsylvania, and he represented Philadelphia in Congress from 1789 to 1795.

He was an original member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and its Vice President. He was one of the signers of the address of the Roman Cath olics to Gen. Washington on his election to the Presidency. He died in 1824. A profile likeness of this distinguished Irish Catholic will be placed on the Centennial Fountain.-I. C. B. U. Journal.

#### FONTENOY.

• • • Louis in person had laid seige to Tourney, Marshal Saxe was the actual commander, and had under him 70,000 men. The Duke of Cumberland advanced at the head of 55,000 men, chiefly English and Dutch, to relieve the town. At the Duke's approach, Saxe and the King advanced a few miles from Tourney with 45,000 men, leaving 18,000 to continue the seige, and 7,000 to guard the Scheld. Same posted his army along a range of slopes thus : His centre was on the village of Fontenoy, his left stretched off through the wood of Barri, his right reached to the town of St. Antoine, close to Scheld. He fortified his right and centre by the villages of Fontenoy, and St. Antoine, and redoubts near them. His extreme left was also strengthened by a redoubt in the wood of Barri, but his left centre, between that wood and the village of Fontenoy, was not guarded by anything save slight lines. Cumberland, had the Dutch under Waldeck, on his left, and twice they attemped to carry St. Antoine, but were repelled with heavy loss. The same fate attended the English in the centre, who thrice forced their way to Fontenoy, but returned fewer and sadder men. Ingolnsby was then ordered to attack the wood of Barri with Cumberland's right. He did so, and broke into the although he informed Mr. Ford there was but little wood, when the artillery of the redoubt suddenly difficulty in establishing that fact. Mr. Ford states opened upon him, which assisted by a constant fire from the French tirailleurs (light infantry), drove them back. The Duke resolved to make one great and final effort. He selected his best regiments, veteran English corps, and formed them into a single column of 6,000 men. At its head were six cannons, and as many more on the flanks, which did good service. Lord John Hay commanded this great mass. Everything being now ready, the column advanced slowly and evenly, as if on the parade ground. It mounted the slope of Saxe's position, and pressed on between the wood of Barri and the village of on between the wood of Barri and the village of Fontenoy. In doing so it was exposed to a cruel fire of artillery and sharpshooters; but it stood the storm and got behind Fontenoy. The moment the object of the column was seen, the French troops were hurried in upon them. The cavalry charged, but the English hardly paused to offer the raised bayonet, and then poured in a fatal fire. They disdained to rush at the picked infantry of France. On they went till within a short distance, and then throw in their balls with great precision, the officers actually laying their canes along the muskets, to make the men fire low. Mass after mais of infantry broken, and on went the column, reduced, but still apparently invincible. Duc Richelieu had four cannon burried to the front, and they literally battered the head of the column, while the household cavalry surrounded them, and, in repeated charges, wore down their strength ; but these French were fearful sufferers. Louis was about to leave the field. In this juncture Saxe ordered up his last reservethe Irish Brigade. It consisted that day of the regiments of Clare, Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Roth, and Buckley, with Fitzjames's horse. O'Brien (Lord Clare) was in command. Aided by the French regiments of Normandy and Vaisseany, they were ordered to charge upon the flank of the English with fixed bayonets, without firing. Upon the approach of this fine body of men, the English were halted on the slope of a hill, and up that slope the brigade rushed rapidly and in fine order. "They were led to immediate action, add the stimulating cry of 'Cuimhnigidh ar Luimneac ugas ar fheile an Sacsanach,\* was re-echoed from man to man. The fortune of the field was no longer doubtful, and victory, the most decisive, crowned the arms of France." The English were weary with a long day's fighting, cut up by cannon, charge and musketry, and dispirited by the appearance of the Brigade-fresh, and consisting of young men in high spirits and discipline-still they gave their fire well and fatally. But they were literally stunned by the shout and shattered by the charge. They broke before the Irish bayonets, and tumbled down the far side of the hill, disorganized, hopeless and falling by hundreds. The Irish troops did not pursue them far ; the French cavalry and light troops pressed on till the relics of the column were succored by some English cavalry, and got within the batteries of their camp. The victory was bloody and complete. Louis is said to have ridden down to the Irish bivouac and personally thanked them; and George II.; on hearing it, uttered that memorable imprecation on the Penal Code : " Cursed be the laws which deprives me of such subjects." The one English

volley and the short struggle on the crest of the bill, cost the Irish dearly ; one fourth of the officers including Colonel Dillon, were killed, and one third of the men,- Irish Citizen.

#### MARSHAL NEY.

WAS HE REALLY EXECUTED, OR DID HE EFCAPE TO AMERICA ?

Although more than sixty years have elapsed since the death of Marshal Ney, the bravest of the brave" of Napoleon's officers, your correspondent has been placed in possession of a remarkable account which leads to the impression that this remarkable personage died and now sleeps beneath American soil. In proof of this declaration we cite a lengthy statement made by Col. Thomas F. Houa lengthy, statement, and creditable citizen residing ston, a well-known and creditable citizen residing near Houstonia, published in the Sedalia Democrat and corroborated in a late number of the Southern Home, by Mr. W. O. Sherrill of Newton, N. C. Ac. cording to his statement.

#### PETER STUART NEY,

as he was known in North and South Carolina and Virginia-landed at Charlestown, January 7, 1816. In January, 1830, he became his pupil, and so conin January, 1980, is seens. A portion of this time the boarded in his father's family. He was nearly six feet in height, muscular, weighing 200 pounds and about sixty years of age. He showed the military training in his step and bearing. His head was quite bald, showing scar on one side, which he said was cut by a sword in battle. He was an ex. cellent scholar, and taught school more for the pleasure of imparting knowledge than for pecuniary compensation. His leisure hours were passed in reading and writing, and occasionally he furnish. ed letters for the National Intellingencer, Washington City, and the Carolina Watchman, at Salisbury, N.C. He slept from four to six hours in twenty-four, a habit contracted in the army He was a great ad. mirer of Napoleon, and spoke of him with the greatest admiration. At the death of Napoleon's son-in 1834 or 1835-he was greatly agitated, burning a number of papers, throwing his watch on the floor, and dismissing school. Fears were entertained he would commit suicide. Previous to this event he had expressed a determination to return to France, but never afterward. He was very reticent, and rarely spoke of his connection with the French army, excepting when his tongue was loosened with an extra glass of brandy. On one occasion, when in a stupor from drink, he was placed across a horse. This aroused him, and his first expression was, "What | Put the Duke of Eichingen on a horse like a sack ! Let me down." He related

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS SUPPOSED EXECUTION. The soldiers detailed to fire belonged to his command ; that as he walked by them he whispered to fire high. His old command was to "aim low, at the heart." He gave the command fire, then fell, was pronounced dead, and his body given to his friends. He shipped from Bordeaux, France, as a seaman, in December, 1815, landing in Charleston. Colonel Houston now has a Latin grammar pub. lished in 1818, once the property of his old preceptor, in which are many autographs of Mr. Ney, almost identical with those under his engraving as given in the " Life of Napoleon and his Marshals," He also has and is using the spectacles worn by Ney. The following stanza is in Ney's handwriting with the note. "As written in a letter to I. E. Poellintz, 5th of May, 1828, from Abbeville, Va."

Oblivion is the common lot

Gf common men-they die forgot : He who would live in memory warm, Must do much good or do much harm, Fame lifts her voice above on high For those who fill the public eye ; Down in the brief ephemeral tide, Sinks overy manikin beside.

NEY DIED IN ROWAN COUNTY, N.C., In November, 1846. John Ford was his administrator. He left a large book of stenographic manuscript, supposed to be a biography of himself. This was given into the hands of Mr. Pinney Miles, a member of the New York Historical Society in 1847 with the understanding that he was to unravel the mystery as to whether P. S. Ney, was Marshal Ney. It seems that Mr. Miles never fulfilled his promise, that while Ney was on his deathbed he would often exclaim, "Ob, my country ! If I could only die in France. The following original poem was written by Mr. Ney in Colonel Houston's sister's album after the death of Bonaparte's son, when he had abandoned all hope of returning to France, or of seeing the Bonaparte family restored to the throne :

407. St. John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constanti-St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo.

venna.

St. Gregory, Pope.

St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville. 636.

St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.

St. Thomas Aquinas, O.P. 1274.

Albano.

that He might present to Himselfa glorious Church not having spot or wrinkle."-Ephes, v., 26, 27. Protestant Communions teach an unholy doctrine : for instance, that God is the author of sin; that man has no free will to avoid it; that by faith alone without good works, man is justified and saved.

The Catholic Church is holy in doctrine ; for she teaches what Christ and His Apostles taught. She is holy in the means of sanctification : her seven sacraments, her sacrifice and her liturgy. She is holy in her fruits : her saints, her miracles-her practices attest it ; nor do the vices of a few unworthy children impeach it. She has the Divine testimony of holiness continued up to the present day.

Hence I am a Catholic.

#### THIRD REASON.

I want a Church that is Universal or Catholic for the true faith must not be confined to one little corner of the earth or restricted to a few years of time. Scripture say: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."-Mark. xvi, 15.

The names of the Protestant sects indicate that they have not a Catholic but protesting faith ; I can point out their human founders, I can tell when and where they began, I can indicate their limits, and show that their fruits were positively bad from the beginning. The Catholic Church has subsisted in all ages

and nations, universal in name, in numbers, in places, in times for it is the original church from which all Christian sects have separated. It is the most numerous body of Uhristians diffused whereever Christianity prevails visibly since the time of the Apostles.

Hence I am a Catholic.

#### FOURTH REASON.

I want a Church that is apostolic and of Divine origin, not a human institution ; for Christ said to his Apostles : "Go teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghest, and, lol I am with you all days, even unto the end of the world." Matt. xviii

Since the apostles were to dic, and the Church was to live till the end of the world, there must be an uninterrupted series of successors to the doctrine, the orders and the missions of the apostles. 

"As the Father hath sent me, I send you." Matt. **XX.** 21.

"How can they preach unless they are sent."

Rom. x, 5. The Protestant Churches do not claim Apostolic succession and possess only human authority together with human founders-they trace their origin to Luther, Calvin, &c., 300 years ago or less.

The Catholic Church alone claims and possesses the authority of an Apostolic foundation and uninterrupted succession from the time of Christ. The conversion of nations and her other Apostolic labors prove that she is an Apostolic, and the only Apostolic Church.

Hence I am a Catholic Church.

Therefore I am proud to profess that "I believe. in the One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church"therefore, I call myself a Roman Catholio,-Catholic Sentinel. all a start of the second

South Barry n én el anti againte en l'artista de la ser

a most holy pricet and religious.

Adelaide Anne Proctor (1827-1864). Miss Proctor was born in London. She was the daughter of Bryan Proctor, better known as Barry Cornwall. She wrote a number of beautiful Poems, known and admired wherever the Euglish language is spoken, and from the time of her conversion devoted herself to works of charity.

Hon. and Rev. George Spencer (Father Ignatius), born in 1799, and joined the Catholic Church in 1830. He was the pioneer of the great movement into the Catholic Church that has taken place of late years in England, his conversion taking place in 1830. He was the brother of Earl Althorne and uncle of Earl Spencer, and resigned an income of £15,000 a year to become a poor missionary. He was an intimate friend of Father Mathew the great Irish Apostle of Temperance. He died in 1854.

Augustus Welby Pugin, the restorer of Gothic architecture in modern times, and the real designer of the Palace of Westminster, where the English Houses of Parliament assemble, died in 1852.

The Lord Abbot of Mount St. Bernard's Cistercian Abbey of Lulworth, England, the Right Rev. Bernard Palmer, was converted to the Catholic faith in 1806 consecrated in 1849 the first Abbot in England since the Reformation. He died in 1852. Hon. and Rev. Charles Reignald Pakenbam (Father Paul) bora 1821, son of the Earl of Longford, nephew of the Duke of Wellington. He entered the Catholic Church in 1850 and became & Passionist Father and devoted himself to missionary work in Dublin, dying in 1857.

#### THE FATE OF SACRILEGE.

AN HISTORICAL VISION-PIO NONO AND HIS ENEMIES.

It was the night of Ach-Wednesday, March 1 1876. Christian Rome was immersed in the terrible

meditation of death, and half-pagan Rome was still amusing itself in theatres, balls and suppers. In the immense piazza of the Vatican reigned black silence; the Obelisk of the Cross of Jesus

Christ was seen pointing pyramid-like towards a sky devoid of stars. All of a sudden the graves were shaken with an earthquake, and the dead arose, and a long procession of skeletons and corpses. illumined by the funeral lights of the gas, was seen slowly advancing toward the Vatican. Arrived at the Obelisk, all were arrested by an invisible and mysterious force. The chief Pontiff of the holy Catholic Church, the venerable and most Holy Father Pope Pius IX, appeared for the first time, after five years, five months and nine days' imprisonment, on the threshold of the chief temple of the world.

He was seated upon a throne of oriental granite, as a sovereign waiting for the homage of his defeated and humiliated enemies. At the great priest who sat in glittering majesty in the portico of St. Peter's, between the two great statues of Constantine and Charlemagne, and who appeared as a vision of heaven, this procession of the dead prostrated ihemselves on the earth, and one alone, who still appeared living among the many dead, began, with raised face, as follows : "Pontiff, these whom you see were baptized men, who, during your reign, have died in enmity with the Catholic Church. Many of us hated in thee the Divine Person of Him | town of Erie : commissioner at the time of the

e le porte d'inferno non prevarrunno giammai!" But . . . . repeated the joyous echo from the Vatican ! . . . and the vision disappear-ed —Illustrated Monitor.

#### THE IRISH IN PHILADELPHIA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

When Lord Mountjoy told the British Parliament, " You lost America by the Irish," he uttered a truth, inasmuch as the attitude of the Irish in America was strongly against the English government. Had this not been so, perhaps the opposition to England might not have been sustained until the aid of the French was given to the struggling colonists. The Irish, irrespective of religious differences, were opponents of the oppression of England, and it is to recall the memories and services of many of the prominent Irishmen of that eventful period that we give these sketches. This month we give

#### GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE.

Gen. William Irvine, of the Revolutionary War, deservedly ranks as one of the foremost officers in the struggle for 'American Independence, and honors alike America, the land of his adoption and of his brave acts, and Ireland the land of his birth, He was born in Ireland in 1741, and received an education designed, to fit him for the practice of medicine. During the French and Indian War he served as surgeon on board a British ship of war. On removing to America, he settled at Carlisle, Pa., as a physician.

In 1774 be was elected a member of the First Provincial Convention, that met at Philadelphia, and took an active part in its deliberations. As hostilities progressed he, on January 9th, 1770, received authority from the Continental Congress to raise a regiment. It was known as the Sixth of the Pennsylvania line. He served with General Wayne in Canada, and was captured at Three Rivers, June Sth, 1776, by the British under General Frazer. when General Wm. Thompson, General Irvine and 200 men were captured, and 25 killed. He was sent to Quebec, and on May 6tb, 1778, was exchanged. He was then given command of the Second Pennsylvania Brigade, and held this position until December 6th, 1778, when he succeeded Col. John Gibson in the Western Department, where he continued in defense of the north-western frontier against the Indians and the British.

General Livine served as a member of Congress during the Confederacy; member of the Board for the settlement of the accounts of the States with the United States ; commissioner for laying out the who, through St. Peter, made thee the prince of Whiskey Insurrection, and General in the Penn.

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•Remember Limerick and British faith.

"GONE WITH THEIR GLORIES, GONE." Though I of the chosen the choicest.

To fame gave her loftiest tone, Thou I, mong the brave was the bravest. My plume and my baton are gone !

My eagle that mounted to conquest Hath stooped from this altitude high.

A pray to a vulture the foulest, No more to visit the sky,

One sigh to the hopes that have perished, One tear to the wreck of the past,

One look upon all I have cherished, One lingering look-'tis the last

And now from remembrance I banish The glories which shone in my train,

Oh! vanish to deep memories vanish, Return not to sting me again. May 23, 1838.

P. S. NEY. The foregoing is a brief synopsis from Colonel Houston's statement in support of the theory that Marshal Ney escaped execution and died in North Carolina. Ney's reason-if this fact were admitted -for not publicly making himself known, was the belief that it would criminate his supposed executioners, thus placing their lives in jeopardy.

VINDEX.

# PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATH-OLICS IN EUROPE.

We invite, says the Evangelical Messenger, the thoughtful attention of the readers of the Messenger to the omnious figures contained in the following statistics. We publish it with a satisfaction which the Messenger cannot feel :- Austria, Hungary, year of enumeration 1869-Number of Protestants, 3,509;-013; Roman Catholics, 23,954,233. Proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants, 87 22 per cent. Belgium, 1870-Protestants, 15,120; Homan Catholics, 5,069,105. Per cent, 99 71. Denmark, 1870-Protestant, 1,774,239; Roman Catholics 1,857. Per cent, 0.104. France 1872-Protestrats, 511,621; Roman Catholics 35,497,235. Per cent, 98 57. Germany 1871-Protestants 25,581,709, Roman Catho-lics 14,867.091. Per cent, 36 75. Great Britain and Ireland-Estimated Protestants 26,100,000, Roman Catholics 5,520,000. Per cent 17 45. Greece 1870 -Protestants 6,522, Roman Catholics 6,013. Per cent 49 56. Italy 1871-Protestants 39,489, Roman Catbolics 26,624,600. Per cent 99 85. Nether-lands 1869-Protestants 2,193,281, Roman Catholics 1,313,084. Per cent 37.44. Portugal-Estimated Protestants, 500, Roman Catholics 3,994,600. Per cent 99 98. Russia in Europe, 1867-Protestants 2,565,345, Roman Catholics 7,209,464. Per cent 73.75. Spain—Estimated Protestants 20,000, Roman Catholics 16,710,000. Per cent 99.86. Sweden and Norway 1871—Protestants 5,903,587. Roman Catholics 889, Per cent 0.015. Switzerland 1870-Protestants 1,566,347, Roman Uatholics; 1,084,369. Per cen 40.09. Turkey in Europe-Estimated Protestants 25,000, Roman Catholics 640,000. Per cent 96.24.

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this county. Another attempt to raise the rents

to an unjustifiable extent is being made. The war

rgret to say, by a landlady, Mrs. Brennan, of Drom-

in. The property on which she has determined to

raise the rents is situated at Dromin, within a mile

of Dunleer, and is held by nine tenants. The land

is, as we have stated already, let to nine tenants,

who are at present, and have been for years, paying

higher rents than the tenants living on the sur-

rounding properties, although the land held by

Mrs. Brennan's tenants is, if not worse, certainly

not better, than that held by their neighbors. One

would imagine that under such circumstances she

would be satisfied with the profits she is at present

deriving out of the property, but such is not

the case. She has, we are informed, actually

demanded that her rent-roll should be increased

twenty-five per cent. The tenants are as honest,

industrious, and economical as any of their class in

the country, and although they have held their

farms for several years at the present rent, they

frequently had some difficulty in " making both

ends meet." 'To increase their rents to the extent

proposed by Mrs Brennan would result in their

ruin. Three of Mrs. Brennan's tenants held their

farms under a lease that expired a few months ago,

the last life in the lease being that of Ma James

Stokes, whose death resulted from injuries sustained

by him at the Dunleer railway station last January.

He left a wife and a young and helpless family to

mourn his untimely end. The sympathy for his be-

reaved widow and her orphan children was wide-

spread and sincere. The lease of her little holding,

as well as the lease of two other tenants, expired

at the death of her husband. One would imagine

that even if Mrs Brennan felt herself justified in

raising the rents on the other tenants, she would

at least spare Mrs. Stokes and her helpless family.

She as well as her neighbors, is soon made aware

of the fact that Mrs. Brennan will insist on her

right to demand any increase of rent she may think

proper, no matter now unwarranted or exorbitant

the increase may be. She declared the amount of

rent that should be paid to her in future, and when

some of the tenants declined to accede to her de-

mand, they were informed that they would hear

from her solicitor in a few days. In other words,

that unless they accepted the terms offered by her

they might be prepared for eviction. There is one

of the tenants-Mr. Patrick Taaffe-whose case is

a peculiarly hard one The extent of land held by

him under Mrs. Brennan is something about an

acre, and for which he paid six pounds per year,

On this piece of ground there was a small house in

which the spirit and grocery business had been

carried on. A few years ago this house was taken

down by order of the grand jury, in order that a

sharp angle in the road might be removed. At

that time Mr. Taaffe erected on the opposite side of

the road a new house, to which he transferred his

business. The cost of this house and some new

offices is estimated at upwards of a thousand pounds

These buildings were all erected with the knowl-

edge, consent and approbation of the late Mr.

Brennau, the then landlord, who actually drew up

the plan of the house, laid the foundation stone,

and superintended the work until it was completed

The buildings wher finished met his unqualified

approbation. The erection of these buildings cest

Mr. Taaffe about ten times as much as Mr. Bren-

nan paid for the fee-simple of the ground on which

they stand. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Brennan

had the modesty to ask him to pay twenty instead

of six pounds a year for this acre of land ! His rept

is to be increased in proportion to the amount of

money invested by him in improving the property

GREAT BRITAIN.

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 9, 1876. WE OF BUILD AND BUILDEN BOUND

Nation.

C. H. B. Wandesforde, Esq., of Castlecomer, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

John Cotter Wood; of Sidney Place, Cork, Esq.; John Cotter Wood, of Slunley Flace, Cork, Esq.; and Herbert Webb Gilman, of Clonteadmore House, Coachford, Esq., have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork.

The interesting ceremony of reception took The interesting ceremony of reception took place in the beautiful chapel of the tresentation Convent, Kilkenny. The lady who was clothed with religious habit is Miss Victoria Bolger, in religion Sister Mary Peter.

The Irish Registrar General's return shows that during the year 1874 there were four and a quarter millions of bog and waste land in Ireland, being less by nearly sixty thousand acres than in the previous year.

THE REPRESENTATION OF CORK -A CONSERVATIVE SLIPS IN.-LONDON, May 26, 1876 .- The Post says telegrams were received in the House of Commons last night, annourcing that, in consequence of divisions among the nationalists, Mr. Goulding, Conservative, has been elected to the House from Cork.

DEAD PATRIOTS -The clay of Connaught has hardly yet mingled with the dust of George Henry Moore, the ideal of eloquence and of chivalry; the Mourae Mountains of the North throw their shadows over the graves of the Protestant patriots and friends, Martin and Mitchel, and Munster now takes to her bosom forever Joseph Ronayne, one of the best of her many worthy children. What a study there is in these patriot graves of holy Ireland!-Irish Citizen.

INTERESTING RELICS .- On Monday, May 8, says the Connaught Telegraph, while the contractors for the crection of the French Hill Monument were engaged excavating for a foundation, they came upon the skull, one hand and foot of one of the French soldiers who are buried on the spot. The texture of the cloth of the uniform could be detected, but on being touched it crumbled into dust. A few buttons were also found, which are in a good state of preservation. The skull and bones were reverently returned to their last resting-place.

A large deputation of Irish lawyers and members of Parliament have waited upon Lord Cairns, to complain of the provision of the English Judicature Bill under which defendants residents in Ireland have been served with writs in Ireland, and compelled to answer claims in the English courts. The Lord Chancellor admitted that the writs of this nature complained of ought not to be issued, and promised to consult with the Judges, with a view of having a rule fixed which would exclude in future the practice in question.

REDUCTION OF INTEMPERANCE .--- In the course of his address to the grand jury at Bandon quarter sessions, a few days since, the chairman, Mr. Ferguson, said :-- " Were it not for the maddening compounds taken in public houses by our peasantry, I would have the great satisfaction of presenting you with a blank sheet, and congratulating you on such a state of things. It is very satisfactory to me to state, and it must be to you to hear, that, from the information I have received from those in authority, the habit of intemperance in this division has been reduced by more than one-half."

The Registrar-General's abstract of the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths registered in Ire-land in 1875 has just been issued. During the year 1875 there were 138,382 births and 98,243 deaths in this country. 51,462 persons emigrated, and it would thus appear that there has been a decrease of 11,323 in the population, which was estimated in the middle of the year at 5,309,497. . The number of marrisges registered amounted to 24,254, being equal to one in 219, or 457 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The new Catholic Church built on the sea shore between Bettystown and Laytown, county Meath, is now nearly completed, and receiving the roof. Only a few weeks ago the announcement was made that the Rev Thovas Allau, Adm, St, Mary's, Drogheda, was about undertaking its erection when, by his zealous perseverance, it is now almost completed. It will supply a want long felt by the residents and

visitors in the fashionable watering places of Laytown and Bettystown. The materials for the root were supplied by the Drogheda Slate and Saw Mills Company. The church will be open for Divine service this summer. In the death of Mr. Ronayne, the member for Cork, the Irish party in House of Commous have lost one of the most sterlingly honest and respectable representatives which any constituency in the United Kingdom has ever been fortunate to possess. In the House of Commons no member was more generally respected than the splendid looking whitehaire lold man who succeeded John Francis Maguire in the representation of the city of Cork, and indeed there are few who were more feared on account of outspokenness and general independence. In private society no more amiable and admirable man ever existed .- London Universe. On the 6th ult., the Office and High Mass for the repose of the soul of the Rev. P. Black, P. P., was celebrated in the ancient church of St. Margaret's, county Dublin. About thirty clergymen were present. Rev. Mr. Anderson was celebrant. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen pronounced the absolution, and spoke in feeling terms of the loss sustained by the death of Father Black. The remains were enclosed in a suit of coffins, the outer one being of superbly polished oak, and the inner of lead. As the coffin was lowered to its resting place, near the front railings, Rev. Canon Keogh pronounced in solemn form the final benediction. Deceased was in the 73d year of his age and in the 48th of his sacred ministry. His sudden death cast a gloom over the parish, and has been a source of such sorrow as cannot be easily removed. The contest between the Great Southern and Western Railway Company and the Cork Corporation and Harbor Board, before the Committee of the House of Commons, terminated on the 12th ult. in a compromise highly advantageous to the city. The company are to be allowed to close Hargreave street and add the ground to their property, and in exchange for this concession they agree that a quay eighty feet in, depth shall be constructed a'ong the foreshore purchased by them f.om the Cork Steamship Company, from the end of Penrose's quay to. Water street, which is to be made a public thoroughfare. The company are to have a preferential right to the use of five hundred feet of the quay for landing goods, but, subject to this privilege the quay is ot belong to the public. They also under-take to open a new street forty feet in width along the front of the terminus to the Lower Road. DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN .- A remarkable Irishman, Michael Donovan, Professor of Chemistry, has lately passed away from amongst us at a ripe age. Years ago his name was well known, and accredited in scientific circles as that of a man of deep and unwearying research, ahead of his time in more subjects than one, and devoted to the interest of science with an enthusiasm that approached romance. For a long time before his death, he had retired into private life, having given up the active pursuit of his profession, not with the design of passing the rest of his days in idleness, but rather of devoting them unhindered to the special studies in which he was an adept. As early as 1813 Mr. Donovan obtained a premium from the Royal Irish Academy for the best essay on "The effects of the discovery of galvanism, both as regards the theory. of chemistry and as an experimental agent." The substance of this essay was incorporated in a work the bill, but denies the grievance ; the other plan

1875 the aged student produced, a remarkable paper on the comparable self-acting hygrometer.

FUNERAL OF MR. RONAYNE .- The funeral of Mr. Ronayne, senior member for the city of Cork, excited great public interest. The cofin lay in state in the pro-cathedral, Queenstown, where a solemn Requiem Mass we acclebrated by the Bishop of Cloyne. The funeral procession started at half past nine for Cork, a distance of fourteen miles. The pall-bearers included Dr. Denis Downing Mulcahy, C. J. Kickham and J. F. O'Brien. The pall was mide of green and black interwoven ; the bearers wore sashes of a similar description. A in the present instance has been commenced, we considerable number of persons followed the remains to Cork, but when they reached the borough boundary, about two miles outside the city, the cor-tege became of immense proportions. There it was met by the mayor and nearly all the members of the corporation. Bishop Delany, of Cork, with about fifty of the clergymen of his diocese, and the Bishop of Cloyne, with several of his priests, walked immediately in front of the coffin, wearing white scarfs and hatbands, tied with black crape. Business an hour before the juneral was entirely suspended. Dense masses of reople occupied the pavements, in some places to such an extent that the passage of the procession was impeded. The interment took place in the family burial place, St. Joseph's Cemetery.

In the course of his speech acknowledging the vote of thanks passed to him by the Cork Young Men's Society at the conclusion of a recent lecture on the Catacombs of Rome, Rev. Father Anderdon, S.J., spoke in warm terms of his attachment to Ireland, his regret at ever leaving it, and gave the following illustration of the difference he found between residing in Ireland and in England :- On my first arrival in London (said he), not being able to take my quarters immediately in the Archbishop's house, I was obliged to look out for lodgings, in London,-a desolate sort of employment. At last I found a very respectable lodgings and a very grim and prim old landlady. "Well," I said, walk-ing through the rooms, "I think these will do me; I'll take them." The old landlady coughed, and looked very grimly, with an air of suspicion at my Roman collar. Then she said, "Yes, sir-ahem 1 Yes, sir. But where's your reference ?" After that I wrote to a friend of mine and sold, "Now I can put into precise formula the difference a Catholic priest finds between the reception given him in Ireland and that which awaits him on his first appearance in an English household. In Ireland, when he enters, the woman of the house exclaims, "Oh ! here's his reverence !" But in England 'tis, "Oh ! but where's your reference ?"

A correspondent writing to the Castlebar Telegraph of the 13th ultimo, says :-- " Michael O'Malley, born at Sloggar. within a mile or so of Westport, is now in his hundred and thirteenth year. His father, Patrick O'Malley, had a family of sixteen, all at taining the age of maturity-ten males and six females — but none of them living to an old age. He held the farm of land known as Cullen from the late Sir Neal O'Donel, containing 1,250 acres-a man through life in good and respectable circumstances. The present Michael O'Malley, as a cattle dealer, had recourse to vasious parts of the country, but finally settled down and got married to a woman named Kate O'Brien, of the city of Limerick. He lived there with his wife and family -eightsons and four daughters-till about eight years ago. His wife and all his children having died, he returned to his native county, and is now a wauderer thrown upon the world. He was thirty-three years old the year of the French invasion. He joined the Rebellion, and took part with the French under General Humbert, at Killala, together with his three brothers, Peter, Tom, and Owen. He marched from Killala to Castlebar, under the immediate command of brave Blake, of Garracloon, and fought under him at the battle of Carrickacat and Ballinamuck, He escaped and betook himself to the mountains for years, until all about the Rebellion had been forgotten, or at least calmed down, and then left his native county." He goes on further to advise that a subscription be commenced for the relief of this patriot centenarian who is residing at present in Swiuford, in very destitute circumstances.

LETTER FROM MR. BUTT .- Mr. Butt being unable attend the funeral of the late Mr. Bonavne, M.P. for Cork sent the following letter to Alderman Nagle :--

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. published by Mr. Donovan in 1816; and as late as admits the grievance, but condemns the bill. The erent French prisons and his wanderings through result is the same in both cases-nothing is done. the country is most interesting. This mode of meeting the Irish claims may seem

very clever to some of the "statesmen" of England, but in reality it goes to prove the case of Ireland against them, and to build upan argument for Home Charles Young, a Peninsular veterap, who had died at the age of 108, was interred recently in Echo Bank Cemetery, Edinburgh. He was borne at Coldstream in 1763. He entered the Scots Fusilier Rule which will be morally irresistible .- Dublin Guards, and in the engagements at Corunna, Talavera, Baiossa, Salamanca, and Vittoria. At Barossa RENT-BAISING AGAIN .- The following are extracts he was wounded. The deceased leaves a large from the article in the Dundalk Democrat :-" We number of descendants, and his eldest daughter, have not even yet seen the end of the land war in who is still alive, is eighty years of age.

> A boy ten years of age, son of Mr. Heep, landlord of the Queen's Cross, Leamington, had been severe-ly bitten by two large rats. He had been put to bed, and while asleep was attacked by two rats and severely bitten over the right eye and in other places about the face. The pain caused by the wounds awoke him, and, shaking off the rats, he came down stairs in his nightdress covered with blood. The rats were supposed to have come from a neighbouring sewer.

> PRINCE DISRAELI .- The London correspondent of the Nottingham Journal writes :- " Mr. Disraeli has declined to accept the suggestion that he should make the Queen and himself infallible. He is said to have a better suggestion in store. As an admirer of Prince Bismarck, he desired to be, like the German statesman, the father of a line of emperors, and having created the imperial title, he has only one more object to live for. He has no chance of winning a Sedan. But he may be made a Prince ; and Prince Disraeli is among the possibilities of the future. With his new title, he will, of course, betake himself to the Upper House,"

> It is recorded that a gentleman residing in one of the largest towns in England, whose face exceded the ordinary dimensions, was waited on by a barber every day for twenty-one years without coming to a settlement. The barber, thinking it about time to settle, presented his bill, in which he charged a penny a day, amounting in all to £311 Gs. 9d. The gentleman, supposing too much charged, refused to pay the amount, but agreed to a proposal of the barber to pay at the rate of £200 an acre. The premises were accordingly measured, and the result was that the shaving bill was increased to £73 8s. 8d.

News has been received in England from Col. Gordon on the Upper Nile down to the 10th of February. He had then just returned from the frontier of Kaba Rega's kingdom-Baker's old enemy. The chief took flight on the approach of Gordon's small force, and the English officer was able to plant a garrison at Urondogani and at Magungo, taking formal possession of both lakes-the Victoria and Albert-in the name of the Khedive. Gordon expected soon to have a steamer and two sailing vessels afloat on Albert Nyanza, but he would be unable to embark himself, as he intended to descend the Nile to Cairo in the autumn.

# UNITED STATES.

A. T. STEWART'S WILL-NEW YORK, June 1.-Jamss Bailey filed a petition with the Sheriff asking that the will of the late A. T. Stewart be set aside, claiming that he, Bailey, and several others are, as relations, entitled to a share in Stewart's property. The matter is to be heard June the 15th.

The G. Jury of Luzerne Co., Pa., found true bills against the following ex-county officials :- Ex-County Commissioner R Gersbacher, who with his collengues, A. J. Williams and N. Selbert, was arrested recently and charged with defrauding the country of about \$20,000, three bills charging embezzlement and six charging extortion; against ex-County Commissioner Andrew J. Williams, four bills charging extortion ; against ex-County Commissioner N. Selbert, two bills charging extortion; against ex-County Treasurer James Courtwright, who was arrested last week, and is charged with defrauding the county and State of \$12,000 or more, three bills for embezzlement. A rigid examination of the accounts of county officials is to be made by the new Board of Auditors. H. C. Jones, a clerk to the ex. Trensurer, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the robbries. Startling development are promised.

CHARLES O'CONOR-HIS CHARACTER VINDICATED AND ills Reputation Sustained-On Saturday evening, May 20th, the jury selected by the Sub-Committee of the Bar Association to decide whether the CANADA.

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Rafting has commenced at several points on the Ottawa, and in some places driving has begun.

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Gananoque Village Council has passed a by-law mposing a tax of \$20 on tracsient traders. This protection is necessary, as the gypsies would undersell the whole populace in horses and tinware.

The loan of four millions about to be issued from the Province of Quebec is to be negotiated by a syndicate of three Canadian banks at par. The money is for the construction of the North Shore Railway.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. - His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, in the most handsome manner, has placed the Regiopolis College at the disposal of the Trustees of the Collegiste Institute until the 1st July .---Kiugston News.

Some of the mills on the Upper Ottawa has re-sumed operations. Most of the Chaudiere mills, are in consequence out of employment.

The subscription list for the urgent relief of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec, has been headed as follows :- Mayor Murphy, \$100 ; the Archbishop of Quebec, \$100; the Seminary of Quebec, \$200; Georgo O'Kill Stuart, \$100 ; A. P. Caron, \$50 ; L. Lesage, \$25.

The high water has drowned nearly all of the marsh on the Great Cataraqui leading to Kingston, altering the appearance of the river, and not for the better either. It is, however, a new thing to acknowledge the picturesqueness of a marsh

Sr. Jons, N.B., June 1.-Exports sent from St. John to Europe for the five months ending yesterday, 56,000,000 superficial feet, against 27,000,000 in the same period last year. There is a large falling off in imports. The Customs duties show a falling off of \$24,000, as compared with last year.

Inland Revenue returns for Ottawa for May show the amount collected on account of excise \$5,381,-23. The smallness of the amount is due to the fact of a great quantity of liquors having been taken out of bond during the recent session of Parliament, in anticipation of a change of tariff. The amount of Customs duties collected at Ottawa during May was \$101,511.62.

The Council of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association have agreed to a retrenchment of the Provincial Exhibition expenses, chiefly in the salaries of officers, printing, and by the discontinu-ance of the catalogue, complimentary tickets and unches on the grounds to officers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- There is an exrellent appearance of a good hay crop, and a wonderful change has taken place in the apperance of things generally within the past few days. The senson is backward, as everybody knows, but the seed already sown is doing well. It is astonishing what a great improvement has taken place in the appearance of vegetation during the past few days. -Kingston Whiy.

LUMBER TRADE-An Oltawa report says :-- A large sale of sawn lumber was made during the past week, about half a million feet having been disposed of for cash, at prices averaging nearly onefourth less than was obtained about two years ago for the same quality of lumber. Messrs. Gilmour & Co. have contracted for all the deals they can manufacture this season, and are also purchasing in the Quebec market for the same purpose.

THE CAYUGA MUNDERERS. - The Hamilton Times says :-- A friend from Cayuga informs us that the escape of the Youngs was effected by the younger prisoner, lames W. Young, making a key of his brace buckles and unlocking his shackles. When the jailer went in to fasten the windows for the night, Jas. W. Young knocked him senseless, took the keys from him and opened the door of the other prisoner's cell and both made their escape through the back door without being seen by the jailor's family. At last accounts the murderers were still at large.

The Irish Canadian says :- 274,000 Catholics in Ontario are all but excluded from the halls of legislation, whereas 172,000 Protestants are guaranteed a representation from twelve constituencies, while Ottawa in the Lower Province, though containing a population Protestant to the extent of but 34 per cent., has been guaranteed by the liberality of Catholics a Protestant representation. South Renfrew in the Upper Province, though containing a population Catholic to the extent of 45 per cent., does not break the rule of the Protestant " liberality" which acts as an almost absolute exclusion of all Catholics in Ontario from the Canadian Parliament. LUMBER NEWS .- The Ottawn Citizen SRys : - A slight improvement is reported in the lumber market this week. The demand is greater, and from all accounts prices have advanced. A New York firm have closed during the week with several parties at the Chaudiere for 5,800,000 feet at an advanced figure, and it is probable that some further lots will be closed for early next week .----The improvement is attributed to the fact of the mills being shut down and the uncertainty of their resuming operations at an early day, as well as to the arrangements made by most of the mill men at the Chaudiere to cut nothing but deals during the season. Go WEST, YOUNG MAN .- By all means leave your comfortable homes in Canada and go weat. It will teach you to appreciate them. John M. Martin left Seaforth for California last March. He stopped at Virginia City, meeting so many destitute and heartless men coming east from his expected Eldorado. And now he writes :- "From twenty to forty carpenters apply daily to my employer for work and canuot get it. It is really distressing to hear these men, most of them dead broke and thousands of miles from homes and friends, pleading for work. Only about one in one hundred can get a job."-Yes, go West!-Kingston Whig. STATE OF TRADE .- The Mail's weekly review says: 'The business of the week-or rather of the five days ending last night-has been more active than previously, and the tendency of the prices of flour and most sorts of grain has been upwards. Shipment continues to be carried on actively, the decrease in the stock of wheat last week being about 114,000 bushels. Reports from the country are very promising. The fall wheat generally is said to look fairly well, but the latences of the spring, has checked the planting of spring, and caused barley to be substituted for it to a considerable extent. Holders have been rather more inclined to sell than they were last week, in consequence of firmer prices ruling ; but very many have still manifested a disposition to hold on to their grain in hopes of a still further advance. TORONTO, June 1 .--- The Telegram has the following special this evening from London, Eug. : "'Historicus,' Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P., in a letter to the Times of this morning, supports the opinion of the Government as to Imperial legislation over riding Dominion legislation. He says the word 'exclusive,' in the Dominion Act applies only between the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Times replies, and ably controverts Historicus' on all points. It says the Dominion Act gave Canada a constitution similar to that of the United Kingdom—the adpremacy of the Grown was maintained ; that the House of Parliament abandoned colonial legislation, and the colonial legislature was empowered to make laws for the colony, just as the legislature at home. It says Canada set the example ; it proscribed unseaworthy ships and regulated deck cargoes before England ventured to grapple with the question."

" London, May 9th, 1876. "My DEAR NAGLE,-I do not know to whom I should write as having the arrangements of the interment of my dear and valued triend, Joseph Ronayne. I therefore trouble you with this letter. Nothing but the urgent pressure of parliamentary duty could prevent me from having the melancholy satisfaction of following to the grave all that remains of one of the truest-hearted sons that has ever owned allegiance to our country. I cannot trust myself to speak all that I have lost in him as a personal friend. When I remember how we took counsel together in all national concerns, how fondly and affectionately he sympathised with me in every difficulty, whether private or public, I can scarcely realise to myself that I am never more to have the inestimable benefit of that counsel-the inestimable privilege of that sympathy. It would be to me some mournful alleviation of the sorrow with which I mourn his loss if I could see him laid in that grave, from which I believe, and know, he will wake to the Resurrection of the Just. But I feel that if at this moment his spirit were to speak to me, it would be to tell me to remain where I can do even the poorest service to the cause of our country. It is this, and this only, that prevents me from joining in the tribute to his memory, which will be paid by the thousands of his countrymen who will follow the sad procession which will lay the noble and true-hearted Joseph Bonayne in his ISAAO BUTT" grave .--- Yours ever sincerely,

The Standard, the leading Tory organ, is good enough to admit that the flome Rule members are able sometimes to make out a good case for some of the measures they bring before parliament-and that are always defeated there. In a recent issue, referring to Mr. Meldon's bill for the better regis-tration of voters in Ireland, says :--"The Home Rule members are undoubtedly acting within their right inurging upon the House on every available occasion what they consider defects in the institutions of Ireland, and although they ) ave failed to carry the remedies they themselves proposed, they have on several occasions succeeded in convincing fairminded opponents that they were not without grounds in their complaints. For example, we are inclined to think that few people who attended the debate on yesterday can doubt that the Irish registration law is not satisfactory. It is not right, for instance, that a person should be disqualified simply because he does not attend a revision court to substantiate his claim." Here is an admission that " on several occasions" they have fairly proved their-ouse-for that is what the cautions and qualified simply because he does not attend a revision court to substantiate his claim." Here is an admission that "on several occasions" they have fairly proved their case-for that is what the cautious and qualified words of the Standard really amount to. But what have they gained thereby? No legislative remedies for the evils complained of. The excuse of the Tory organ in the present case is as follows :--- But while we admit the force of an argument for a reform, we do not think that Mr. Meldon's bill is the measure which ought to be passed." This is a double-harrelled system of dealing with Irish measures. Two ways are adopted for destroying them. One plan does not fault the

The Queen has contributed fifty gaineas for the relatives of the victims of the Aberdeen ferry accident.

At Glasgow, Thomas Barr, a book canvasser, was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law.

In England the death rate of men is higher among liquor sellers than among any other class except hackney coachmen.

Lady Burdett Coutts has become actively interested in the temperance reform movement in Eugland The testimonial fund for Capt. Webb, who swam across the English Channel, has reached about \$20,

000 The master masons of Greenock are making arrangements for the importation of German workmen to take the places of the Scotch masons now on strike.

The Government have offered a rewared of a £100 for information which will lead to the conviction of the sender of the explosive box to Mr. Larkin, of of Clerkenwell.

Mr. George Cruikshank is a well presevered octogenarian. He is 84 years of age, and is still able to attend public dinners and make speeches, though he never drinks anything but water.

Three of the Redemptorist Fathers from Kinnoull Perth, viz, Fathers Johnson, Macdonald, and Perazo, are engaged in giving a mission to the Catholics of Kilmarnock and neighborhood.

A youth in the service of the General Post Office as a letter carrier has been fined £10, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, at the Thames Police Court, for loitering, and thereby delaying the delivery of letters.

A vessel which has been driven ashore on the Caithness coast brings bad news from the Iceland fishing grounds. Six French crews are known to be lost, and fears are entertained that the entire fishing fleet has been destroyed.

THE BLACKBURN MURDER .- The interest taken in all the details of the murder of Emily Holland has scarcely diminished. The shop where the deed was perpetrated has been re-let at an advanced rent, and money pours in for the wife of the murderer. The town council will neither pay the doctors nor the an alytictal chemist.

Another Indian mutineer of 1857 has been brought to justice. He was a trooper in the First Bombay Cavalry, and was concerned in the mutiny at Naserabad in June of that year. He has been tried by court martial and convicted and sentenced to fifteen years tranportation.

An Act of BRAVERY .--- Whilst a number of cadets from the Royal Naval College Greenwich, were pursuing their studies at Crossness outfall, a boy fell from the outer pier, and was rapidly drifting with the strong current, and would have been lost but for William Maunsell, navigating Heutenant, who, mercly throwing off his overcoat he plunged overboard and reached the lad only just in time to save his life.

Another great hero; says the Army and Navy Ga zette of a recent date, dird lately at Christchurchwe allude to Admiral Vernon Jackson-at the age of eighty-nine years, who, we believe, was the ori-ginal of Marryat's capital character of O'Brien in gratifying to know that these defections are becom-British seaman. The story of his escape from diff. | churches, and particularly of schools.

charges and insinuations made against Mr. Charles O'Conor by Mrs. Catherine Sinclair Forrest and others, were founded upon facts, met at the residence of ex-Governor John A. Dix. The Jury had listened to the evidence given at the hearing of the case in Chickering Hall, and had held a secret session after the close of that hearing and previous to the meeting on Saturday evening. The jury was composed of the Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Union Theological Seminary, Howard Potter, Judge J. K. Porter, Wilson G. Hunt and ex-Gov. John A. Dix, No one of them is a member of the Bar Association The evidence taken at Chickering Hall was again carefully weighed. The decision was unanimous, and a report or verdict was written and signed by the entire committee, and forwarded to the subcommittee of the Bar Association on Saturday evening last fully exonerating Mr. Charles O'Conor from each, every and all of the charges made against him. As a matter of etiquette, the text of the report, which is very brief, covering the only six pages of legal cap, will not be made public until the regular meeting of the Ear Association early next month.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA AND THE EXHIBITION .- It is peculiarly appropriate says the Catholic Standard, Philadelphia, that the Catholics should erect a memorial to the founders of their civil and religious rights in Philadelphia, as in 1776 this city was the only place in the United States where Mass was publicly celebrated. The Catholic religion is very old also in Philadelphia, thanks to the liberal policy of Penn and the early Friends. As long ago as 1729, there was a Catholic chapel in Philadelphia, when Miss McGauley, an Irish lady, brought over a coloney as tenants, and settled on the road leading from Frankfort to New-town. Penn complained that it was a subject of offence against him in Eugland that be suffered the scandal of the Mass in his province, but he made no effort to stop it, to his honor, he it recorded. Flourishing as the Catholic religion is in this city and in Pennsylvania, it is no doubt also true that if there had been no falling away from the faith that the numerous Catholic population would be still more edited by a band of clergy who "know where they speak," says on this subject :-- "Reliable statistics could not be obtained, but if we look at the comparatively small number of priests and of Church accommodation in the larger cities, (particularly, it might say, from 1729 to 1829 !) at the country districts where priests are rarely seen; at the migratory nature of many of our people which keens some of them too poor, as they say, to go to Church and prevents strong religious influence from being brought to bear upon them; at the large number who retain the name of Catholic when they have no claim upon the Church ; at the countless family names that were known in the old country to be purely ; Catholic but are not so here ; at the mixed marriages and their consequences; at the system of secular education at the baneful influence of secret organizations; at the spoils made by proselytising societies, and by other, local and general causes, we feel confident that a strong-far too strong-case can easily be Peter Simple. Admiral Jackson was the type of a ing less numerous, owing to the multiplication of

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### .CAX AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

Witness.

JOHN GILLIES,

The True

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# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, June, 9 1876.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1876.

Friday, 9-Of the Octave. Ember Day. Fast. Saturday, 10-Of the Octave. Ember Day. Fast. Sunday, 11-TBINITY SUNDAY. Monday, 12-St. John of St. Facunda, Confessor Tuesday, 13-St. Anthony of Padua, Confessor. Wednesday, 14-St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Thursday, 15-Conpus Cunisti. Holyday of Obli-

gation.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

It is officially announced that the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz committed suicide on Sunday morning, by opening the veins of his arm with a pair of scissors The Times correspondent at Paris says :--- "The physicians of the British and other embassies at Constantinople testify that the late Sultan committed suicide by cutting the arteries of both arms with a pair of scissors. He died at the Tcheragar Palace at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and was buried in the tomb of Mahomed the Second on Sunday evening. One telegram received in Paris asserts that the Sultan stabbed himself with a dagger in the region of the heart. It is generally remarked in Paris as strange that Abdul Aziz, who had always shown himself so feeble, should have suddenly displayed so much energy, and, at the same time, that his death was of so little importance to any one that it seemed repugnant to attribute it to assassination.

The Standard's Vienna Correspondent says a letter from Constantinople asserts that Vice Admiral Drummond, commanding the British fleet in the Mediterranean, has undertaken an inspection of the fortifications of the Dardanelles at the request of the Porte. The Governments of Austria, Russia and France have instructed their representatives at Belgrade to counsel the new Cabinet to exercise moderation. A Herald special telegram from London says the Prince and Princess of Roumania and Prince Milan of Servia. which latter State refused to pay the last two instalments of tribute claimed by the Porte propose to issue a joint declaration of independence, owing to the irregular accession of the Sultan to the throne. The Prince of Montenegro is only awaiting the action of the other Slavonic Provinces. In Servia the schools and colleges are being closed. - Further despatches from Berlin to the Times state that the declaration of the Official Gazette that the insurgents are determined to immediately fall upon the Turks with the whole Servian race, must be considered as authentic, M. Wesselitzki, the Russian agent in Herzegovina, having published an address, handing the military and diplomatic direction of the insurgent affairs over to the Prince of Montenegro. The Servian troops are ranged ou the frontier and ready to act at a moments notice. The Central staff has gone to Alixinats near the Turkish camp at Nish. The principal Servian force, how over, is stationed at Losnitza, where pontoon bridges are being constructed preparatory to crossing the Drina into Bosnia. Various fortified camps have been established along the frontier. The Russian General Tiserinayoff, who has assumed command of the Servian forces, in his official capacity, handed the Servian Government \$25,000 as a donation from the Schwonic sections of Russia. Bulgaria is also being set on fire by hosts of well armed volunteers which are arriving from Russia. The recent reform firman of Abdul Aziz has been specially withdrawn in some places. Special envoys have been sent to Morocco and Tunis to ask for assistance. A crisis is unavoidable unless Russia retracts. Russia is unprepared for the present contingency and is slow to decide. There is a feeling in Berlin that we are on the eve of momentous changes, and every hour may bring important news. The Berlin Telegraphic Agency asserts that England had concluded an alliance with Turkey, and guaranteed the later's integrity. The Russian Telegraphic Agency declares that the new Sultan will be recognized on all hands without protest as soon as his accession is officially announced. The Porte is drawing up a very liberal -constitution in seven clauses, which will soon be promulgated. The correspondent of the Times says: -The Ministerial North German Gazette gives us to understand that, owing to the antagonism betwcen Russia and England, all Europe is plunged into a most critical condition. In Spain the Bill suppressing the fueroes has been introduced into the Senate; it provides that all Spaniards shall be liable to military conscription and taxation alike, with these exceptions : persons in the Basque provinces who supported Alphonso during the late war, are exempted from conscription for ten years, and those who suffered persecution for the Alphonsist cause are exempted from payment of taxes for the same term. Gen Quesada has ordered the state of siege in the province of Santander to be extended. Several suspected Carlists have been expelled from Biscay. An unusal event took place on Sunday at St. John's Catholic Church, St. Louis, Mo., the occasion being the ordination of 17 priests, 10 of whom were students who left Germany because they would not submit to Bismarck's policy towards the Catholic Church.

FANATICISM. the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, calculated as | if the published lists can be relied on-allow their they were to engender bitter religious strife, have pockets to be picked in this manner. These love called forth severe comments, not only from the Catholic, but from the Protestant press as well .--In a late issue the Montreal Witness, in answer to have worn the fetters of the tyrant, as graphically some strictures on this subject, has a long articlo headed "Ecclesiastical Peace and Good Will," which, if it does not deal .with facts, and fails to point out a single disability or genuine grievance of which the Protestant population in this Province can complain, at all events gives evidence of that concentrated essence of bigotry which cannot fail to gratily its most ignorant and fanatical patrons. It would be difficult for the father of lics, were he himself to undertake the editorial management of the "only religious daily," instead of merely inspiring the writer, to put into an equal number of lines more untruth than is to be found in the

article in question. Any intelligent man would be disgusted with the general system of vituperation unknown to our friends of the daily press. Your indulged in by the Daily Witness in dealing with | dollar is wanted now to obtain justice for the opthe Catholic Church and its Hierarchy in this Prothe Catholic Charlen and its interactory in this is at the difficult. The Rev. Father Tabaret, one of the most means those words—"which shall be shed for many units its interactory in the difficult. The Rev. Father Tabaret, one of the most means those words—"which shall be shed for many units its is at the life remission of singli's Do these shed for many units to show cause, its only reply is a rehash of the brilliant noon-day of an open Bible, or again to retime-honored slanders which pass current with a lieve the Protestant minority in this priest-ridden certain class of its readers. Making an attempt to province, from certain disabilities not mentioned, conjure up a cause, the Witness propounds its complaint as follows :---

"They (the Protestants) are brought face to face with Roman intolerance daily. They see the simple dictum of the Bishop throwing industrious men out of employment because of their religious belicf; buyers are forbidden to deal with certain traders because the latter are obnoxious to the hierarchy; honest men are refused the civil right of burial because they belong to certain societies or read the Wüness, and any one not an ecclesiastic who reads that unholy paper without special permission is not only excommunicated from the Church, but his fellows are not allowed to communicate with him, or deal with him; Protestant ministers are stoned; converts to Protestantism are assculted and beaten almost to death ; Pretestants are forced to pay taxes to support those who in this manner oppress them, and the courts are as a general thing so under ecclesiastical control that redress is impossible. This is the state of affairs in Quebec."

To the first two charges we answer, as will any honest Protestant in the land-Bosh. As to the charge "that honest men are refused the civil right of burial because they belong to certain societies," we say-Positively untrue. The right of civil burial has never been refused to any one; but we should like to know why any Protestant should complain if the Catholic Church refuses to a disobedient member of her communion who has lived and died at enmity with her as a member of a condemned society, the rights of ecclesiastical burial in ground consecrated by her holy rites. On the other hand, the proprietors of the Witness are the only Protestants, we suspect, who can complain, if a Bishop of the Catholic Church forbids his flock to read that journal. We have never heard that the Catholic Hierarchy have sought in any way to interfere with Protestant burials either civil or religious, and certainly no Bishop over dreamt of controlling the Protestant readers of the Witness .---Protestant Ministers," we are told. "are stoned! and Protestant converts assaulted and beaten almost to death." This is news for us. We considered this a very peaceable community, but the Witness thinks differently. The apostate Chiniquy is the only person whose preaching has been in any way interfered with for a great many years. We only wonder that the vile creature was allowed so much iberty, not to preach the Gospel as he professes to understand it, but to insult every Catholic mother wife and daughter in his filthy outpouring about the had occasion to meet him frequently, and believes confessional and blasphemously outrage the Holy Sacrament of the altar, as the Witness reported him to have done at Russell Hall and even in the case of this wretch the Catholic priesthood intervened and counselled the people not to manifest their indignation by any violence. Happily that advice was followed and apart from a few broken panes in a Suburban Chapel no one was assaulted at all not to say beaten almost to death. What the taxes are that Protestants are forced to pay to the Catholic Church we are at a loss to know. The Protestant taxes go to support Protestant Schools in this Catholic Province and we wish we could say the same of Catholic contributions in the Province of New Brunswick. Our courts are stated to be controlled by ecclesiastical influence, this foul slander is in keeping with the balance of the article. We are not prepared now to discuss the propriety of Courts of law interfering between the pastor and parishioner. but the fact is there, patent to all men that the Civil Tribunals of this Province both the Court of Review and the Court of Queen's Bench, have asserted their supremacy in all mattes affecting the rights, liberties and privileges of the subject of all denominations over pricet as well as layman and this within very few months. Truth however is of no account in the calculations of the Witness. Keep alive bigotry fan the flame of fanaticism, foster a spirit of hatred against Catholicity, lic and slander against the priesthood, represent the Catholic majority as overbearing and instil into the minds of the minority that they are being overridden and oppressed, this is the little game our only religious daily is playing and the Rev. Doctor Taylor et hoc genus omne arc its willing coadjutors. In view of these facts we are not surprised that even Protestant journalists feel bound to enter a protest against a system so pregnant with evil results in any community where it is allowed to take root.

acknowledged every week, and it is astonishing what a number of workingmen and servant girls-Ireland not wisely but too well, and fall an easy prey to the sharpers with big-sounding names, who told in the histories of their prison experience, and who are ready to shed the last drop of their blood remarks of our contemporaries, bitter and sarcastic as they are, on this latest phase of American Fenianism, meet with our hearty approval, and we deeply regret that between knaves and fools on the other side of the line patriotism' is fast becoming a word of reproach.

But this skirmishing business is not monopolized by New York and the United States. Here in our Canadian cities funds for guerilla purposes are in circulation, and filibustering expeditions have alpressed Oka Indians, now to bring French Canaand we venture to assert not mentionable. It is skirmishers go on a picnic excursion to Oka, or parted. patrol the streets of Ottawa, as an escort to the apostle of the "Truth as it is in-....," or unlawfully assemble in Quebec and demolish public property, they enjoy an immunity from adverse criticism which, considering the keenness of secular journalism in detecting comparatively trifling abuses abroad, is, to say the least, extraordinary. The projected skirmishing of the Fenian Brotherhood which has drawn out such scathing articles, is ridiculous and chimerical-a mere catch-penny, but this active skirmishing of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and Protestant Defence Association is menacing to the peace and prosperity of the country, and calls for the prompt and unruali. fied denunciation of every honest and patriotic citizen. It is plain that if Protestants, misled by such men as Galt, and excited by Clendinnengs and Chiniquys, persist in taking the law in their own hands, trouble will ensue, and the Constitution or the skirmishers will have to lie under. What say you gentlemen of the press ?

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. McA .- Most of the information you ask for was furnished on our third page last week. The fellow is hardly worth notice. He is not a priest and never was a member of any religious community. He first came to Canada with a companion named Hughes about five years ago, when they were admitted to an educational institution in Ottawa as assistant teachers. But a short time afterwards they were both kicked out for misconduct ; Hughes left for parts unknown, and his chum took to lecturing in favor of the Church, using the most insulting and filthy language in reference to Protestants The late Bishop Guigues, seeing that the Church might well exclaim "save me from my friends," forbade him to lecture on religious subjects, and warned his people against him. Driven from Ottawa, he went to Perth, and thence to I oronto where he was convicted for an unnatural crime and thrown inte prison. Finding himselfat large again he returns to the stump, this time we perceive as "a brand snatched from the burning." The writer he is insane. In any case don't mind him. It will be interesting though to watch how he will fare with Protestants, and whether they will take him, notwithstanding his antecedents, under the r protection, or, as a Catholic Bishop did when he ventured to insult them-send him adrift. EXHIBITION OF CHURCH ORNA MENTS, SACRED VESTMENTS, ETC. The annual exhibition given by the " Society of the Tabernacle" of sacred vessels, church ornaments, and sacred vestments, etc., will take place at the rocms of the Congregation Notre Dame, St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June, instant, commencing at three p.m. each day. The benediction and consecration of the sacred articles will be performed by his Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal on the first day of the exhibition. All are invited to attend. The articles distributed are contributed by the members of the Society, who pay an annual fee of fifty cents, and they are destined for gratuitous distribution among poor clergymen and needy parishes, where without the assistance of this society the Divine services would be performed in a manner unworthy of the Majesty of Our Lord. In looking over the names of the members of this most worthy society, we regret that there are very few of our countrymen inscribed in its ranks; on making this remark we were told that it was not much known among the Englishspeaking Catholics of this country, we regret this, and we hope that our friends will go and see the exhibition, become members of the society, and make known to their friends its useful and eminently praiseworthy objects.

DOTTAWA UNIVERSITY. Amongst the many excellent institutions where the Catholic youth of the Dominion, are enabled to raceive thorough training in the higher branches of education, we believe the Ottaws College occupies an enviable position in the foremost rank. We are fully aware that a number of our English-speaking Catholic friends frequently complains that the education in some of our colleges is too exclusively. for the freedom of their oppressed country. The French. Whether this be true or not of certain institutions in this Province, it certainly is not so as regards the Ottawa University. In another column the curriculm of studies will be found, and we direct to it the attention of our patrons. We have good reason to know that the system of education in this establishment is one that has been adopted after years of mature study and experience, and is particularly adapted to the requirements of the country. Systems that are suitable to older communities are not suitable in Canada, and this the New." ready set out, unnoticed by, though certainly not oblate Fathers seem to have thoroughly realized. A good sound practical education is what is wanted here, to fit young men to compete successfully in the straggle which is every day becoming more distinguished scholars in the Dominion is at the the remission of sins'? Do these words mean nohead of this institution, and in recommending the Ottawa University to our friends we feel satisfied that we are endorsing an establishment where the ever done (as He commanded) in commemoration of Ald. Clendenning that plays O'Donovan Rossa in morals of the youth will be properly guarded, their one case. C. Chiniquy in other, and Sir A.T. Galt, physical wants carefully attended to, and an educa. with great success in another. And whether the tion thorough practical and classical will be im-

## ALTAR DEDICATION AT PICTON.

On Sunday (May 28th) a beautiful new Altan made by Mr. Michael Gormley of Trenton, and decorated by Mr. Bichardson of Napanee for the Rev. John Brennan, P.P. of Picton, was dedicated with all due solemnity. The altar proper is a massive plinth, supported in front on six pillars, and at the back by a collonade containing five niches for statues. The reredos consists of six arches-three on each side of the tabernacleabove which is a handsome oil painting of St. Gregory, the patron Saint of the Church. Above al! this is a handsome entablature supported on eight pillars. The decorations are in Mr. Richardson's best style, and add exceedingly to the beauty of the whole; in fact they have so transformed the church that few would recognize it.

The following is the dedicatory sermon delivered by the Rev. Father Brettargh on the occasion :--

"This is my body which shall be delivered for you ; this do for a commemoration of Me."-I Cor : 11-24.

"Drink ye all of this; for this is my blood of the new testament which shall be shed for many unto remission of sins."-Mat. XXVI. 27.

As we are assembled to day, my dearly Beloved Brethren, to use for the first time and to dedicate to the service of God this truly beautiful altar, which the zeal of your good Pastor has provided for your church, it would appear a duty incumbent upon me to speak a few words to you on "Altars" and "Sacrifices.'

An Altar presupposes a Priest-and both Altar. and Priest presuppose a Sacrifice or Victim. A Priest is a Priest (as St. Paul says) because he offers "gifts and sacrifice ;" and an Altar is an Altar because "gifts and sacrifices" are offered thereon. Take away the victim the Priest becomes a mere layman; and the altar (however beautiful) a worthless and unmeaning heap of boards. You have your altar and your Priesthood-where is your victim? Your question is alleady answered in the words of my text. "This is my body, which shall be delivered for you, this do in commemoration of me." "Drink ye all of this for this is my blood of the new testament,

which shall be shed for many unto remission of sins." If we look back in the order of time to the day of the patriarchs and to the dispensation of the Old Law, we cannot but be struck by the number and variety of the Sacrifices offered to Aluighty God. 1. Abel offered the firstlings of his flocks-and God (the Scripture tells us) was well pleased. 2. Noah's first act on leaving the Ark was to offer a whole burnt offering from the animals around him, and his offering arose (as the Scripture says) as "an odor of sweetness" 3. Abraham after having received a com-mand from God to go out from the bosom of his family and his father's house into a foreign land, erected an altar and invoked God's name. Nay ! if God himself had not supplied the victim, this good patriarch had sacrificed his own son. 4. Melchisedeck, a Priest of the Most High," offered bread and wine which he afterwards gave to Abraham and his soldiers on their return victorious over the five kings who had been in league against Sodom. 5. Isaac and Jacob erected altars and offered viotims.

mo intrinsic merit and could make no expiation. It was only when offered in faith in the Redeemer to come; --it was only through the future offering on Calvary--it was only through the cross and death of Jesus Christ, that they could become ac. ceptable to God in atonement for sin. And then ir. deed they were all powerful, through the blood shed on Oalvary the blood of bulls and of goats became of infinite value; the incense burnt on the altar-the candles burnt on the candlestick with seven branches became a sacrifice of doubly sweet odor. Through the victim of Calvary the Jewish Priesthood became a true Priesthood-the Jewish altar a true altarnot a mere senseless structure of stone or of wcod. These Jewish sacrifices (then) as offered in adora. tion to God were absolute sacrifices-as offered in atonement for sin, they were only commemorative. As the first they were pleasing to God according to the dispositions of the efferer; as the second they were infinitely pleasing because offered through the death and passion of his divine Son an infinite victim.

"But" you will say, "this is all very true as far as the Sacrifices of the Old Law are concerned. but we have no proof that Sacrifices exist under the

What? No proof! Then what, I ask, do those words of Jesus Christ mean, "This is my body which shall be delivered for you ;" " or stronger still in the Protestant text, "which is now delivered for you"? What means those words " Do this in commemoration of me"? What thing ? or if they mean anything at all do they not plainly mean, that Christ's body was delivered by Christ for us, s.e., a sacrifice for us; and that when-Him, or his death, it was a renewal of that sacrifice, which he offered. That as the Sacrifices of the Old Law were commemorative of the future Sacrifice of the Cross, and as such received their efficacy, so the Sacrifice of the Catholic Church commonly called the Mass, were to be commemorative of that same to them past sacrifice of Calvary and as such were to receive their tremendous efficacy? For look at the passage and its context and the occasion. Jesus Christ is seated at supper. He has already set out on his journey to the Cross for this his last supper is perfectly connected within the order of event, and cannot be disjoined from his death. Taking bread at that last supper and giving it to his disciples he says, "This is my body which is delivered for you" Taking wine he says, "this is my blood which is shed for many unto remission of sin." Is not this sacrifice? a body delivered for men-blood shed for many -unto the remission of sin. He is using the very phraseology of the Sacrificers ! delivered for you-shed for many. This is the language of the altar (and as such well understood by his Jewish hearers)-this is the language of the Priesthood-this is the language of Sacrifice. And after using this language of the Sacrificers-what does he add? "Do this in commemoration of Me." Here again more language of the altar, Do this-do what I have done, what has he done? delivered his body for us-i.e. offered his bedy a sacrifice soon to be immolated on the cross. Do this then he says, offer this body of mine as a commemoration-(that is in after years :) and as the Jewish sacrifices have hitherto been commemorations of Me and my death in all past time, 10 let your Sacrifices be commemorative of me and my death for all ages to come. Do you call this no proof of Sacrifice? You admit that the death on Calvary was a sacrifice-the shedding of blood for the remission of sins ; you admit, that the words at the Last Supper his talking of shedding his blood are nothing but the merest nonsense unless taken in connection with the death on the Cross-for how was his blood shed except on the Cross ? Fou admit that at that last supper he said, " Do this in commemoration of Me," ie., shed this blood as I have shed it. How then can you deny, that we have a Sacrifice ? Either we " do this"-or we do not " do this." If we do not do this then are we recreat to Jesus Christ-then are we disobedient and disloyal to Him, who was the Son of God ;- then are we rebels and traitors to the Christian religion. If we do "do this," then we do what he did; und as He offered sacrifice so also do we ;-and our sacrifice is a true sacrifice as his was; and our priesthood is a true priesthood as his was ; and our alter is a true altar, not a mere heap of boards.

#### OBJECTION.

CONFIRMATION IN QUEBEC .--- On Sunday week His Grace the Archdishop of Quebec administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 259 children in St. Saveur's Church. On last Friday Mgr. Fabre. Condjutor Bishop of Montreal, Confirmed 388 chil- communicate with faithful, chivalrous, bold and dren in St. Roch's Church, Quebec.

#### SKIRMISHING.

The daily press of this and other cities has brought under public notice a huge New York swindle, advertised in, and commended by the Irish World, and "run" by Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the notorious. It is called the "Skirmishing Fund," and has for object the equipment of a band of franc-tireurs, or sharp-shooters, to keep blazing away at the British lion until such time as the Grand Army of the Irish Republic will be ready to advance on the enemy. All who love old Ireland, all good men and true who desire to see her as she ought to be, great, glorious and free, are invited to | daring Bossa, inclosing currency. Remittances are | trol.

#### "THE MAYFLOWER."

Some time ago we copied from the columns of the Manflower, a Protestant journal whose respectability we had never heard impugned, an article on the apostate Chiniquy. The Daily Witness retorted by stating that the Mayflower is a notoriously immoral paper. The Editor of that journal, having seen this charge, has forwarded us a communication which we insert, and to which we beg to call the attention of the Editor of the Witness.

Mr. F. C. Lawlor, No. 11 Papineau Square, is hereby authorized to collect and solicit subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS, in this city. As Mr. Lawlor is an old resident of Montreal we bespeak for him from our friends a kindly reception.

It will probably be our duty next week to call the attention of the Hon. Minister of Education for Ontario to the sectarian character of an unsectarian institution-a Collegiate Institute-under his con-

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6. The holy man lob (that illustrious patriarch, who God declares had no equal) offered saciifices for each of his children "lest they should have sinned."

And as with the Patriarchs-so also with the Gentiles-every where sacrifices. Sacrifices to this idol-sacrifices to that idol-sacrifices to the other. Sacrifices to false Gods it is true-but still everywhere sacrifices. Nor do these Gentile sacrificesthese sacrifices to false Gods-weaken our argument in favour of sacrifice as a necessary act of all adora tion and worship. On the contrary they strengthen it; since they establish the universal feeling of mankind in favour of sacrifice as a mode of adoring God. These Gentiles wandering further and further from the civilization of the Patriarchs and the worship of the true God, yet carried along with them that innate feeling learnt from the law of nature and revealed to the Patriarchs, that Sacrifice is the truest and highest expression of worship.

But this was under the natural law-before God had revealed his will to man in any systematic and connected form. Under the Mosaic law-when God revealed his will, in the minutest particularswe are overwhelmed with sacrifices-holocausts-expiatory-pacific. The blood of oxen, of sheep, of goats, of doves; offerings of oil, of wine, of incense, of wax, of fruits, of grain, of cakes; every-thing offered to God to acknowledge him the Great man. The scape goat, carrying out into the wilderness all the sins of the people, was a sacrifice. The loaves of propitiation placed by the officiating priest of the week every Sabbath upon the golden table (luelve loaves one for each tribe) were weekly sacrifices offered to God by the twelve tribes of Israel, 'The seven candles which burnt perpetually in the golden candlestick with seven branches-the incense burnt on the altar of perfumes-both were sacrifices.

And yet, beautiful and highly expressive of devothey (of themselves) had not, could not have any virtue. goats should take away sins." (Heb X, 4) In themof adoration-emphatic declarations of the sovereign

But, you will say your sacrifice is only a myslic sacrifice.

I know not, I care not, whether it is mystic (r non-mystic. It is the same sacrifice which Christ offered, nothing more nothing less. Do this-he said -what is this this, whatever he did he told his priest to do, what ever sacrifice he offered-he told us to offer. Whatever power he had to offer sacrifice that same power he gave to us; whatever that "this" we this " this" is.

But does not Jesus Christ command us to adere "in spirit and in truth." "God" (said he to the Samaritan woman,) "is a Spirit and they that adore Him must adore Him in Spirit and in Truth." Does not this do away with sacrifices?

What! is it impossible then to adore God in spirit and truth by sacrifices? Can Szcrifices and Spirit and Truth never go together? Did not Abel adore "in spirit and truth," when he offered that sacrifice with which God was well pleased? Did not Noah worship "in spirit and in truth," when ic offered that holocaust which smelt as anodor of sweetness before God? Did not Abraham adore God " in spirit and in truth," when he prepared word and the sacrificial knife where withal to sacrifice his own son ? Did not Melchisedeck that " Priest of the Most High," adore "in spirit and in truth," when he offered bread and wine? Did not that holy man Job-who had no compeer-adore " in spirit and in truth," when he offered sacrifice for his children "lest they should have sinned ?"

My brethren! I know of only one other text of Scripture (viz, search the Scriptures) which has been as often dishonestly quoted as these words of Our Divine Saviour to the Samaritan woman, " adore in spirit and in truth." I know of none, which shew more evidently the dishonesty of the practice of quoting isolated passages from Scripture without reference to the context or to the occasion on which they were used.

The Samaritan woman acknowledged Our Saviour as a prophet; and as such, she sought from him a decision on the much disputed question, which divided the Jews and Samaritans. Our fathers (she says) worshipped on this " mountain (Garizim); but you say, Jerusalem is the " place where men must adore ;" now the words worshipped and adore here evidently mean sacrifice, since although both Samaritans and Jews adered God daily at home, as a Lord and master; and to render him propitious to matter of fact, they shorified only (the one) on mount Garizim, the other at Jerusalem. Her question then must in substance have been whether is Garizim or Jerusalem the right place for sacrifice? And what is our Lord's reply ? Does he correct her id ea of morifice? Does he tell her that henceforth all sacrifices have to be abolished? No! he tells her that the hour cometh, when neither Garizim no Jerusalem shall be the proper place for sacrifice. To interpret his words otherwise is to accuse Him of a cruel enigmatical answer to the woman, who had given him water to drink ! is to accuse Him of tion as these Jowish sacrifices undoubtedly were, giving a stone when asked for a loaf; is to accuse the Saviour of the world of seeking this poor It was " not possible that the blood of bulls and of woman's damnation by allowing her to take an erroncons idea from his words, rather than give her selves, they had no intrinsic merit and could make no that light which he came to spread. No! my brethexplation. They were undoubtedly apt expressions ren, for one would rather believe with the Catholic church of all ages, that he takes her own words out power of God-humble acknowledgments' that He of her mouth, and using them as she understood was the sole Creator and Lord of all things; and them, tells her plainly that the time will come, as such must have been very powerful and very ac-ceptable before God. But of themselves they had to both those of Garizim and Jerusalem will be used

na se su transmissione de la service de

ೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾಮಕ ಅಥಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಶೇಷ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸಂಗ್ರೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೇಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದಿಂದ ಸಂ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷ್ಠಿ ಸೇವರಿ ಸಂಸಂಸಂಸಂಸಂಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೇಷ್ಠಿಯನ್ನು ಸೇವರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗಿ ಮ ಕ್ರಿಟ್ಟ್ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸಾಹಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಸಂಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಸಂಸಂಸಂಸಹಕಾಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಸಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ. ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಸಂಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಸ ಕ್ರಿಟ್ಟ್ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸಾಹಾರಿಗಳು

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JUNE 9, 1876.

# in the world : rather than believe with the Protestant world, that he gave this poor woman an enigmatical. answer, and left her in her former ignorance. That the words "in spirit and in truth" cannot

be meant to exclude sacrifice is evident from the fact (to which I-have already alluded), that all good men had already always worshipped "in spirit and in truth," (else how could they have been good men?) and that therefore if Jesus Christ intended these words to mean what our adversaries would have them mean, He the great Teacher was teaching this poor woman nothing new, but was only announcing for the future world, what had already taken place in it a thousand times in the past. The interpretation of our adversaries is faulty on three grounds, 1st, it is obliged to assume that Christ led the Samaritan. woman on from the universally received idea of worship by sacrifice to another idea not only essentially inferior to her own, but destructive of it; 2nd, that he acted dishonestly with her in not giving her notice, that he was using her word "worship" in another meaning to the one she attached to it, and 3rd it has also to assume (what can never prove), that an external sacrifice, such as Catholics hold, cannot be adoration in spirit and in truth." Let our adversaries pause e'er they make such rash assumptions!

But why, my Catholic brethren, do I speak to you thus? you know that your altar, your priesthood and your victim have come down to you through more than 1800 years. You know from the accusations of the enemies of our holy religion so early even in apostolic times, that Catholics were accused of sacrificing little infants because they offered in the Mass the Lamb that was slain for mankind. You know that we have to this day the different Liturgies or exact forms of prayer used in the ancient church at the sacrifice of the Mass. Let them show you, how the Catholics of the first centuries understood the Mass. Everywhere they speak of sacrifice, altars, pricsts.

In the Liturgy of St. John of Jerusulem the priest was directed to pray thus, we offer to thee, O God, this redoutable and unbloody sacrifice. 2nd In the Liturgy of Constantinople (first called of the Apostles) we find this prayer, "Receive us, O Lord, at thy allar according to thy great mercy, that we may be worthy to offer to Thee this reasonable and unbloody sacrifice for our sins and for the ignorances of the people." "And again, we offer to Thee, O God, this reasonable and unbloody sacrifice and entreat thee to change the bread into the precious body of Christ, and the wine into his precious blood." 3rd In the Liturgy of Alexandria, composed by the Evangelist St. Mark, (and also called of St. Cyril) this was the preparatory prayer, " By the power of the Holy Ghost, render us worthy to offer up to thee this sacrifice of enediction." And towards the end of the Muss the priest made this act | and benevolent deeds. of faith identifying the Mass he was then offering with the sacrifice of Calvary. "I believe and I will believe to the last breath of my life that this is the life giving body of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ which he assumed of the Virgin Mary: Ee bore a good testimony before Pontius Pilate and of his own accord delivered himself up to the death on the cross for us all." 4th In the Syriac Liturgy (called that of St. James the Apostle,) which is the God to-day for having enabled us to discharge faith-must common and most ancient of all the Liturgies, fully our reciprocal duties. But if, by our shortthe following is the preparatory prayer. " O God, who in thy mercy didst accept the sacrifice of the ancient just, accept also our sacrifice and favourably listen to our prayers." And the decon prayes thus "Bless us again and again, by this holy oblation, by this propiliatory sacrifice." And addressing the peo-ple he tells them, "Bow down your heads before the God of mercy, before his propiliatory allar, before the Body and Blood of our Saviour." 5th And our own English Liturgy of the Mass said by the Anglo Saxon priests in England 300 years ago, what did it teach? Taking the bread and wine in his hands the Anglo Saxon priest prayed thus, " In compliance with the command of our Saviour, we offer to thee, O God, this bread and this chalice, giving thee thanks for allowing us to exercise the priesthood in thy presence. We beseech thee to accept these offerings made in honor of Christ, and to send down on this sacrifice the Holy Ghost that the bread may become the Body, and the wine the Blood of Christ." And after the words consecration he prayed " We offer to thy Supreme Majesty this pure Host, this sentatives living of the good old guard of Priests holy Host, this spotless Host." (Every where who, under the guidance of the first Bishop of the allar, priest, oblation, sacrifice [] What! we have no proof of a sacrifice in the New Law! With the plain words of Jesus Christ, " This is my lody which is delivered for you-this is my blood which is shed for many—with the whole of the ancient Liturgies speaking the same language— the language of the altar, the language of priesthood, the language of the sacrificer, the language of Jesus Christ bimself when he instituted that sacrifice-with all these ancient liturgies shewing (as they do shew) what was the faith of the Catholics in the very earliest ages of the church-with all these ancient Liturgies shewing (as they do shew) that Jerusalem, Alexandria, Rome, Spain, Englaud, and all the wortern world understood Jesus Christ to have established a sacrifice-do you tell us we have no proof? What kind of proof would you ask? The words of Christ understoorl by the whole Christian world of the first four conturies as instituting a sacrifice-the Catholics of the whole world in those ages accepting that sacrifice and assisting at it, often at the greatest risk to their lives-do you call this "no proof?" Designing men may seek to give some other meanings to those words of Christ—" delivered for you," " shed for many" they may give to them a forced and unnatural meaning, but this they cannot do-they cannot alter the overwhelming testimony of all the ancient liturgies of the Church. These liturgies-these forms of public prayer used by the earliest Christians in their public worship, all, with one accord, speak of allar and priesthood and oblations and sucrifice-all, with one accord interpret and upon Christ's words as instituting a sacrifice ; what further need of proof? No! my Catholic friends, your altar is no mere heap of boards-it is a true altar, because on it is offered a true victim, a true sacrifice, "shed for many unto the remission of sins ;" not the blood of goats and of oxen, but the blood of " the Lamb that was slain." You see then now why it is so beautiful. You see then now, why you should reverence it s) deeply. You see then now, are taught to salute it with bended knee. You see then now, why Catholics in all ages and in all places and of every race, have always crowded around it with such feeling of love and of wonder and of veneration. For 1800 years and more the Blood of the Lamb of God has been shed thereon-behold therein the title deeds of its sanctity and greatness-Your church has a true sacrifice, and therefore your priesthood is a true priesthood, and your altar a true altar.

labor for the benefit of our holy religion and the spiritual welfare of those committed to your care. And now, Rev. Father, in consideration of the high esteem you are held by your congregation for your unbounded zeal for the cause of religion and for the many great and grand improvements you have made since you became our beloved pastor, it behoves us as dutiful children to present you with this purse; not that the intrinsic value of it will be of any great advantage to you, but to give you to understand that you carry along with you the very best wishes of the donors, and also their, prayers for your speedy return, with re-newed health and strength in order that you may live long to administer the rites of our holy church, and be an instrument in the hands of Almighty God to propagate the faith. And, dear Father, before you leave us there is one request we ask of you, and that is : that while you are sojourning in the Holy Land, and pacing the banks of the flowing Tiber, you will not forget us in your prayers and particularly in the offering of the holy sacrifice of the Mass, your thoughts, we trust, may be turned towards your little flock at home in the fold of St. Gregory's. And should it please the Almighty that you visit the land of you with before you return to this country, you will please convey the united love and affection of this congregation to our old and venerable father-the Rev. M. Lalor-and tell him that notwithstanding the broad Atlantic rolls between us, he yet lives in the hearts, the memory and the prayers of his

children in the old county of Prince Edward. Signed on behalf of the congregation.

ghea on ochait of the	congregation.
W. GRAY,	MR. A. SHANNON,
P. MCMAHON,	" J. HEFFERNAN,
J. REDMOND,	" WM. CALL,
JOHN PRINYER,	" JAS. GOODWIN,
W. COUGHLIN,	" P. KELLY,
D. T. GORDON,	" P. BIRD,
D. MCAULEY,	" T. FUBLONG,
T. SLATTERY,	

BEPLY.

MR.

...

MY DEAR FRIENDS: In the beautiful sentiments contained in your Address, expressive of your warm attachment and filial devotedness for my person, I recognize the teachings of the christian virtues of charity which bind together with golden links the people to their Pastor.

Your presence here, on this occasion, to tender me your cordial wishes for a safe and prosperous voyage to "dear old Ireland," to visit the scenes of my youth and to afford me an additional and oft-repeated proof of your generous hearts in the handsome donation which you have presented to me, is an evidence that the vital spark of Divine faith, which fills your souls, is nourished and enlivened by kind

The relations existing between the Pastor of souls and his flock are of the most grave and serious kind. Their mutual obligations are embodied in the words of the chief Shepherd of our souls, "I know mine! and mine know me."

If, in our mutual intercourse for the past five years, we have in our conduct realized the import of these words, then, indeed, have we just reason to thank comings, we have broken or in any way relaxed the spiritural ties of relationship that subsists between us, we must in the future endeavor, by a more active zeal in the cause of God, to repair our past deficiencies.

It in a truly magnificent and christian spectacle to witness the daily evidences of love and esteem which the children of the church are everywhere manifesting for their spiritual guides And, in no country more than our own, where the exercises of our holy religion are comparatively untrammeled, and free from the degrading penalties which stain her historic page in older countries, do we behold more substantial tokens of the durability of the kindred ties that bind the people to their Priests.

I thank you from my heart for having made me the bearer of a message of love to your old and venerated Pastor-Father Lalor-whose memory will always live green in your midst. Father Lalor, in whose weltare we are all deeply interested is, with a few more venerable ecclesiastics, the only repre-Province administered the consolations of religion to the scatered catholics of Upper Canada fifty years ago. I beg to tender you my warmest thanks again for the kind and generous words spoken in your address of your old and esteemed Pastor and of his humble successor and to assure you that you will always hold a foremost place in our affections.

### THE QUEBEC CONFLAGRATION. FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

About three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, May 30, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 62, and repeated several times. A large number of people repaired to the spot, and it was found that the fire had taken in the stable of Leon Boivin, a carter living on Scott-street, owing, it is said, to children playing with matches, and had quickly spread to several houses adjoining. There was a smart westerly wind blowing at the time, and this served to carry the flames to the roofs of the neighbouring houses, and when it is understood that a large number of the neighbouring buildings were of wood, it can be readily imagined with what fearful rapidity the fire spread. Immense clouds of black smoke belched forth and threw a dark shadow over the vicinity. Vehicles of all sorts were pressed into service, and the residents commenced moving their belongings. Valuable articles of furniture were thrown from the windows or hauled through doorways, rapidly blocking up the pavements and portions of the streets, and through all heavilyaden horses wended their way, whipped and urged on by half frantic drivers, colliding with vehicles and household effects, and mixing in the terrible confusion with men and women, rushing hither and thither. Women looking for their children, children looking for their parents, and all pulling and tugg-ing at the little effects which constituted their all. John-street and the lower suburbs were crowded with effects saved and deposited on the sidewalks and in every vacant space. St. Lewis-st. and the cricket field were also occupied by household goods, whilst the lower fields and Cove fields towards the close of the night looked like a fair ground. The police were early on the ground, as was also the fire brigade, in full strength, but, as usual, the water supply was long in coming. The Levis Steam engine was kindly offered by the Mayor of that town when it appeared that the conflagration was assuming dangerous proportions, and it did excellent service during the evening in checking the spread of the fire in St. Eustache street, drawing its supply of water from the well from the Esplanade, and projecting it through between 2,000 and 3,000 feet of rubber hose. The city steam fire engine was also brought up and located in the vicinity of St. John's Church, but it did not seem to get into proper working order until the evening was somewhat advanced, owing to a scarcity of water. The fire having once got headway it was impossiple for any power to materially check its progress, and it had to take its course, driven as it vas by the westerly wind, the efforts of the Fire brigade, Provincial Police, and B. Battery, who had also arrived on the scene in force, being limited to fighting the flames whenever an opportunity offered of confining them within a narrow circle. The row of buildings lining the Grande Allee, among others, though in great danger at one time, were saved, but it may be stated generally that the whole district comprised within the space bounded on the east by St. Eustache street from the cricket field down as far as the south side of Artillery-street inclusive; on the west by Claire Fontaine street at the lower field; on the north by Artillery-street and on the south by the GrandeAllee, now remains but a forest of chimney stacks and smouldring ruins. The streets wholly or partially destroyed may be briefly enumerated as follows ;-Claire Fontaine, Burton, Prevost, Plessis, Scott, Drolct, Berthelor, St. Margaret, Lachevrotiere, St. Michel, Amable, Dartigny, Artillery, St Croix, Ste. Julie, St. Augustin, and St, Eustache. At one time, also, the embers were carried by the wind, and fell within the walls, setting fire to a number of premises, but fortunately in all cases the flames were speedily extinguished. After night-fall the wind lulled somewhat, and the conflagration gradually burnt itself out on the line of St. Eustache-street, having nothing more to feed upon, owing to the fortunate intervention at this point of the glacis field and Esplanade. It is stated that one of the nuns of the Good Shepherd Convent, in a very delicate state of health, received such a nervous shock as to superinduce her sudden death. Notwithstanding the watchfulness of the police, there was necessarily a considerable amount of pilfering, owing to the ex-

DEATH OF MRS. D. SULLIVAN. We regret to announce the death on Wednesday, April 19th, in Dublin, of Mrs. D. Sullivan, whe of Mr. D. Sullivan, of 71 Amiens street, in that city, and formerly of Bantry, in this county. Many friends there will mourn in her one universally regretted, during a long and useful life passed in their midst, throughout which, though not rich herself, she always found something to share with the poor and afflicted. And we doubt not that over a wider range many friends of her children-Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., Mr. Donal Sullivan and Mr. D. B. Sullivan-will sympathize with their sorrow for a dearly loved parent. Telegrams from Bantry and Skibbereen state that the receipt of the sad intelligence in the west of this county called forth wide public demonstrations for the deceased lady and her family. In Bantry and Skibbereen most of the shops, stores, etc., either wholly or partially suspended business. We can scarcely wonder at this demonstration, considering the lustre which Mrs. Sullivan was the means of shedding on the locality. She had given to national journalism five sons, who at one time were all together engaged upon the Nation; and, doubtless, to her carnest and brave spirit is due the bent of mind and the activity of intellect which has marked the race. If but one of the brothers only had devoted himself to the cause of his country, the mother of Mr. A. M. Sullivan would have a strong claim upon the affectionate regard of Ireland; but we know that the same spirit has animated all her children, though the paths through which they have sought to carry out her teachings, were different.-Cork Examiner.

#### FUNERAL OF MRS. SULLIVAN.

The remains of Mrs. Sullivan were interred April 21st in Glasnevin, attended by a large number of D. Sullivan, Sr.,; T. D. Sullivan, Nation; A. M. Sullivan, M. P., Nation; Donal Sullivan, Notion; D. Sullivan, M. P., Nation; Donal Sullivan, Notion; D. E. Sullivan, B. L.; P. J. Fogarty, Nation; and three of her grandchildren-Master D. Navier Sullivan, Master Alexander M. Sullivan and Master Douglas J E. Sullivan. Rev. E. Quinn, Rev. J. J Flanagan, Rev. N. Donnelly (cathedral), Rev. Thos. O'Donnell (St. Laurence's), Rev. M. J. Abearne O. M. I.; Rev. J. Gaughran, O. M. I.; Rev. M. Gaughran, O. M. I.; Rev. M. O'Hea, C. C., Rush; Rev. J. Bannon, S. J.; Rev. J. Russell, O. D. C., officiated. The coffin, of polished oak, strewn with flowers, was borne from the hearse to the family vault on the shoulders of the four sons of the deceased, assisted by Dr. N. C. Whyte, Mr. D. Down-ing, Dr. W. Wade, Mr. J. W. Foley, Mr. P. J. Fogarty, and five gentlemen of the Nation stati. The male inmates of St. Joseph's Asylum for the Blind (an institution in which the deceased lady and her children have always taken a warm interest), headed by the reverned superintendent, joined the cortege in the cemetery, and marched in procession to the grave, on which, on the conclusion of the De Profundis, they laid a beautiful immortelle and large cross of flowers, wreathed by their own kindly hands for this sad occasion-a demonstration which, unexpected as it was, seemed greatly and gratefully to affect the family. Three months ago the deceas-ed lady celebrated, with her husband, children and grandchildren, the fiftieth anniversary of her wed-ding. R. I. P.-Dublin Freeman.

## DOMINION ITEMS.

The Arhbishop of Quebec left town at one o'clock on Monday on his annual visitation to the parishes of the diocese. His Grace commenced his pastoral visit on the south side, at St. Jean de Chrysotome, on Tuesday.

BARRIE, June 3.-The fire alarm sounded last night about midnight. A fire had started in the stables belonging to the Victoria Hotel, kept by one John Livingstone, which, together with five other buildings, was completely destroyed, among them Alex. Fraser's livery stables and a wagon shop Livingstone had an insurance of \$600 on a barn and stable. The Clarkson House and Victoria Hotel were in great danger at one time, but through the exertions of the fire brigade were saved. Cause of the fire unknown ; total loss about \$2,000.

BRCCKVILLE, June 3 .- An aged widow woman. Mrs Toole, residing on Church street, was discovered at 4 o'clock this afternoon, hanging by the neck

W W G, 2; Ottawa, P L, 1; Cow Bay, N S, A C, 2; Lochiel, Rev A M, 2; Renfrew, J D, 6; Ottawa, L, W, 2; Alexandria, J McD, 3; French Village, M L, 2; Souris, Rev D F McD, 2. Per W D, Ste Brigid-Mrs M, 2. Per M O'C, Rockton-Self, 2; B O'C, 2. Per F H, Ste Marthe-Self, 1 50; C F, 1 50. Per Rev D O'C, South Duro-Haultain, R S, 2. Per P M, Rawdon-J C, 2. Per D O'S, Picton-J M, 2 ; Waupoos, P K, 5. Per Rev P L, Dundee-Self, 2 ; M B, 2. Per P F, Shamrock-J O'G, 1 50. Per W O, Cornwall-A T, 2. Per F O'N, Antrim-Self, 1; Amprior, J M, 2. Per Rev A C Portmulgrave-St Francis Harbor.

b

Per L S. Sheenboro-B McG, 1 75 ; J M, 1 75.

Per S K. Almonte-Blakeney, J F, 50 cts; Ren-rew, E L, 1; West Huntley, J C, 50cts.

From this forth all Letters and Comnunications intended for this office should be addressed "to the Publisher."

## OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

#### (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sellers	Buyers
Montreal British North America. Ontario City People's . Molson's Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants' Hochelaga Eastern Townships Quebec St, Lawrence St, Lawrence St, Lawrence St, Lyncinthe Union Villa Maria Mechanics' Royal Canadian Commerce Metropolitan Dominion Hamilton. Exchange	1043 109 33	184  1074 314 97 90  1224 
Greenbacks bought at 111 dis. A	mericar	Silver

bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS (	Gazette)
Flour # brl. of 196 B Follards \$0.00 @	50 00
Superior Extra 5.25	5.30
Fancy 4.80	4.85
Spring Extra 465	0.00
Superfine 4.30	4.40
Extra Superfine 5.10	5.20
Fine 3.85	3.95
Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.00
Middlings 3.35	3.50
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 0.00	0.00
City bags, [delivered] 2.471	2.50
Wheat Spring 1.14 do White Winter 0.00	1.15
do White Winter 0.00	0.00
Catmeal 4.40	4.60
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.00	0.56
Oats 0.36	0 37
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.90	0.91
do afloat 0.00	0 00
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.50	0.55
do do do U. Canada, 0.00	0.00
Lard, per 108 0.13	0.14
do do do pails 0.00	0.00
Checse, per lbs., 0.09	0.163
do do do pails 0.00 Checse, per lbs., 0.09 do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
Pork-New Mess	22.00
Thin Mess	00.00
Dressed Hogs 0.00	0.00
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00,00
Ashes-Pots 4.05	4.10
Firsts 0.00	0.00
Pearls— 5.25	0,00
Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.00

#### ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On Sunday, the 21st of May, the parishioners of St. Gregory's, Picton, Ont., assembled after Mass and presented their worthy pastor, the Rev. J. Brennan, previous to his departure for Europe, with a purso of \$200, which was donated to the committee-by the recipient thereof-for the benefit of the Church. making in all about \$1000 given to the Church by the Rev. J Brennan in the last five years. The address which was read by Mr. J. Redmond is as follows :---Sec. 18. 19.

Rev. FATHER .- As you are about to take your departure from your devoted flock for a short period, for the purpose of recuperating your health, we trust; through the help of Divine Providence you will Rev. L. J. Heenan, Vicar-General, and Rev. Fathers obtain the object you have in view and Lennon and Madden, celebrated pontifical High teturn again with renewed health and vigor to Mass.

W. B. HKORTON, B. B., L. M. B.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,-Your paper having copied some of my remarks in the *Halifax Maylower* newspaper, upon Father Chiniquy's work, "The Confessional," the Daily Witness instead of fairly meeting the issue, dodges the question and launches out into a torrent of abuse of my paper.

Now, sir, abuse is no argument The question is simply whether or not Father Chiniquy is a fit person to stand up in the pulpit as a minister of God, when he uses that pulpit as a rostrum from which to hurl vile slanders against Roman Catholic women and children, and is the avowed author of a book fairly reeking with some of the most filthy and fsickening tales of lechery and debauchery that ever appeared in or disgrace public print.

Let the Daily Witness first meet this question and discuss the Mayflower newspaper afterwards.

Father Chiniquy is backed and endorsed by the Presbyterian Church. If he is a fraud and an imposter, and a vile slandere: cfinnccent and inoffenive women and children, the Mayflower newspaper being good, bad, or indifferent. does not affect one iota the great wrong of which the Presbyterian Church is guilty, when it sustains such a man, and admits him into its pulpit, to preach-rather say blaspheme-the religion of Jesus Christ. I make this statement deliberately and dispassionately, and I may say also that I am as good a Protestant, and belong to as good a Protestant family as any one connected with the Daily Witness.

As to my personal cnaracter, this is a matter which in this issue the public have not the slightest concern, still as the Daily Witness has seen fit to attack it, 1 beg to submit a little proposition.

I have been engaged actively in business in this province for upwards of sixteen years, and as I employ over a thousand people in my factories, my career must be tolerably well known. Now, sir, I will place one hundred dollars in your hands, a like sum be similarly placed by the Daily Witness editor. Then let my record for, the past sixteen years he rigorously investigated and if it coes not compare favorably with that of the editor of the Daily Witness I will foif it the sum-but if it does I shall win the whole, which you are at liberty to devote to the interests of that Church, to which I am opposed by education and principle, but which I will not in silence see cowardly and brutally attacked by a renegade priest sailing under the colours of the religion of my ancestors and myself. Without fur-

ther comment, I remain, yours, &c., F. H. BAKER.

HALIFAN, N. S., May 29, 1876. ORDINATION AT HAMILTON.-The services in St.

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Mary's Cathedral on Sunday was unusually interesting, owing to the promotion to the priesthood of the Rev. Michael J. Cleary. His Lordsh p, Right Rev. Bishop Crinnon, assisted by the Very

re obtained from the authorities as places of refuge. Bread was ordered during the evening and that, with tea, served to satisfy some round her threat. The deceased had been in very of the famishing ones for the moment. Similar measures were also taken next morning. Many families, including delicate and poorly or half-clad and terrified women and infants, preferred to remain | she was compelled to lie down, and when found, her out in the cold night air guarding their little effects feet were under the bed. Dr. Brouse was promptly from the herds of miscrable and unscrupulous in attendance, but life was extinct. The only cause plunderers which such occasions invariably beget, to accepting protection in such shelter as in emergency and the hurry and turmoil of the hour the authorities were enabled to provide. Careful enquiry shows that the estimate of the number of houses destroyed, made during the fire, was greatly exaggerated. The number of streets burned over was seventeen, the actual number of houses destroyed being about 400. The loss in money will not fall far short of \$800,000. The amount of insurances, as far as can be ascertained, is :- Quebec, S60,800; Stadaconn, S30,000; Royal Canadian, S16,000; Niagara District, S16,000; Hartford, \$1,000; Royal, \$45,000; Phoenix, \$1,800; .Etna, ford, \$1,000; Royal, \$40,000; Phoend, \$1,000, 710,000, \$3,000; Liverpool. London, & Globe, \$25,000; Queen's, \$4,000; Western, \$16,000; Commercial Unlon, \$2,400; North British, \$70,000; Scottish Commercial, \$14,000; British American, Citizen, and Provincial, \$60,000. Two fatal accidents and many minor casualities occurred during the fire. In one case a woman and child were in imminent danger in the third story of a house, when two men, Trudel and E. Deery volunteered to save them. The heat of the flames was fearful, bat the men succeeded in lowering the woman to the ground. Trudel then took the child in his arms, and there being no other course open to him jumped from the window. He fell on his back and broke it, dying almost immediately. The child was saved. Deery jumped immediately afterwards, and gained the ground in safety, though horribly burned about the hands and face. Damas Fiset has also died from the effect of burns. The meeting called by the Mayor to devise means for the relief of the sufferers was largely attended. Some of the speakers blamed the City Council for permitting the use of wooden roofing and the erec. tion of wooden buildings. A committee was appointed to take steps to procure subscriptions.

tent of the ground over which the goods of the suf-

ferers were scattered. Through the initiative of the

Mayor, the riding school, drill shed, Artillery and

Several residences inside the walls were fired by sparks, but fortunately discovered early and extinguished. It is a strange coincidence that Tuesday was the thirtleth anniversary of the destruction by fire of the same suburb. The following are the numbers of families burnt out belonging to the various city churches :- St. Matthew's Church, 62 families ; Chalmers Church, 11 families; Methodist Church 8 families; St. Peter's Church, 2 families; Anglican Cathedral, 2 families; 5t. Andrew's Church 4 families. Alto-

gether it is estimated that about 100 Protestant families are more or less sufferers by having been burnt out of their homes by the fire. Of St. Pat-rick's congregation it is thought that about 200 families or more have been rendered homeless; and probably from 200 to 250 families belonging to the various French families in the city, mostly, of of course, to those of St. John's and the Bon

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poor health for several months. She was last seen at about noon. The post of the bed was not above 30 inches in height, and to accomplish her purpose, assigned at present for the rash act was ill health and depression of spirits.

CHATHAM, June 1:-About midnight a fire broke out in a stable in rear of the City Hotel, Market Square; also consuming the latter and another large building adjoining, on the north side, occupied by R. Martin, wooden pumps; Putman's shirt factory; Thos. Stanton, stone-cutter; P. Maggs, stone-cutter ; on the second flat by M. Mc-Kerroll. The above suffered losses by the removal of goods ; building owned by W. Douglas ; no insurance. M. Faber, owner and occupant of the hotel, also loses heavily by removal of goods ; no insurance. The flames spread to a large barn in rear of Douglas' building, which was also consumed. Fortunately, on the south side, adjoining the hotel was a three-storey brick store and dwelling, which only received slight damage, and kept the flames from spreading southward. The hotel stables contained two horses ; one was secured uninjured, the other being so badly burned that it had to be des royed to end its sufferings. Probable loss between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

ENTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION. - STRATHROY, June 1. -The most extensive conflagration that has hap pened for years occurred here this afternoon, by which over \$40,000 worth of property was destroyed. About 2 o'clock the fire was discovered in the moulding shop of Craig & Co.'s foundry, and the foundry being frame the fire spread very rapidly. In a few minutes the whole of the main building was in flames. A high wind was blowing from the south-west, which carried the cinders to the roof of the Roman Catholic Church, which soon fell a prey to the flames. A small frame dwelling south of the foundry was also burred down, with the priest's residence. The greatest anxiety was felt lest the knitting factory and Pincombe's flour mill would share the some fate, the latter having caught fire twice, but through the exertions of the firemen and citizens these places were saved. F. J. Craig & Co. are the heaviest losers, they having 110 reapers just finished, and of which they saved but fifty, the remainder, with a number of threshing machines ploughs, &c, being destroyed. Their total loss is in the neighborhood of \$27,000; insurance, \$7,-000. The loss on the Roman Catholic Church and the priest's residence is \$8,000, insured for \$5,000 ; W. Woolcock's residence, loss S600, insured for \$300. The insurance companines sustaining losses are the Waterloo Mutual Fire, \$5,000; Western, \$2,000; British American on the church \$5,000; Agricultural Matual, \$3,000. There are several smaller losses which cannot be ascertained at present. Cause of the fire unknown.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Clover ..... 000 0.00 BUTTER.-Quiet; 18¢ to 20c, according to quality.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKE	т	(G	lobe.	)
Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1	10	1	12
do spring do	1	07	1	08
Barley do Oats do	0	60	0	61
Oats do	0	34	0	35
Peas do Rye do	0	00	0	74
	0	00	0	00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7	50	8	00
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	6	00	7	00
" fore-quarters	3	50	5	00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	8	00	9	00
Butter, lb. rolls	0	18	0	21
" large rolls	0	15	0	16
tub dairy	0	00	0	17
Eggs, fresh, per doz	,	11	0	12
" packed	0	11	0	11
Apples, per bri	1	50	2	25
Geeso, each.	0	60	0	90
Turkeys	0	70	1	50
Cabbage, per doz	0	40	0	50
Onions, per bush	0	95	1	60
Turnips, per bush	0	22	0	28
Potatoes, per bus	0	35	0	40
Нау	12	00	19	00
Straw	10	00	12	00

FLOUR-XXX per bbl				•••
Family " 100 "  2.25  to  2.50    GRAIN-Barley per bushel  0.50  to  0.80    Rye " " "  0.60  to  0.61    Peas " "  0.71  to  0.72    Oats " "  0.35  to  0.60    Wheat " "  0.00  to  1.00    Fall Wheat "  0.00  to  1.00    MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.  4.00  to  5.00    " hind " " "  5.00  to  0.60    " per lb  0.00  to  0.00    Mutton per lb	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 6.		to 6	.0 <b>G</b>
GRAIN-Barley per bushel	" " 100 lbs 3.		to 3	.25
Rye  "  "  0.60  to  0.61    Peas  "  "  0.71  to  0.72    Oats  "  "  0.35  to  0.40    Wheat  "				.50
Peas  "  0.00  0.61    Peas  "  0.71  to  0.72    Oats  "  0.35  to  0.40    Wheat  "  0.00  to  1.00    Fall Wheat  0.00  to  0.00  to  0.00    MEAT  Beef, fore, per 100  1bs		50 1	to O	.80
Cats  "  0.35  to  0.42    Qats  "  0.35  to  0.40    Wheat  "  0.35  to  0.40    Wheat  "  0.00  to  1.00    Fall Wheat  0.00  to  0.00  to  0.00    MEAT  Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	1.90		to O	.61
Cars  """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	1 cas		to O	.72
Fall Wheat  0.00  to  0.00    MEAT Beef, fore, per 100 lbs4.00  to  5.00    " hind " " "5.00  to  0.60    " hind " " "5.00  to  0.60    " per lb  0.00  to  0.00    Mutton per lb 6.14  to  0.05    Ham  " ln store6.14  to  0.00    Bacon  "	Uals		to O	.40
MEAT — Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 4.00  to 5.00    "hind """ 5.00  to 0.60    "per lb  0.00  to 0.00    Mutton per lb  0.05  to 0.07    Ham  "ln store 6.14  to 0.15    Veal  "	11 HCaU		to .1	.00
" hind " " " 5.00 to 0.00    " per lb  0.00 to 0.00    Mutton per lb 05 to 0.07    Ham " in store 6.14 to 0.15    Veal " "000 to 0.00    Bacon " "0101 to 0.11    Pork			to `O	.00
" per lb  0.00 to  0.00    Mutton per lb  0.05 to  0.07    Ham  " ln store  6.14 to  0.15    Veal  "  0.00 to  0.00    Bacon  "  6.14 to  0.15    Veal  "  6.14 to  0.15    Veal  "  6.14 to  0.15    Veal  "			to 5	.00
Mutton per lb			to O	.00
Ham  "  in store  6.14  to  0.15    Veal  " 000  to  0.00    Bacon  " 001  to  0.00    Bacon  " 0101  to  0.11    Pork			to 🕐 Q	.00
Veal  """"	Mutton per 1b 0.			
Bacon  "			to  O	.15
Data	1 COL		to O	00
HibES-No 1 untrimmed20.00 to 0.00    "2"    and the second secon	, Dacon 0.	10굿 1	to O	.11
" 2 " 300 to 0.00 " pelts 0.65 to 1.00 Calf Skins 0.25 to 0.50 Dekin Skins 0.00 to 0.00 Lambskins, 0.00 to 0.00 Tallow 0.04 to 0.07 POULTRY-TURKeys, each 0.50 to 1.00 Geeso " 0.50 to 0.60 Fowls per pair 0.50 to 0.60 Fowls per pair 0.50 to 0.60 Fowls per pair 0.30 to 0.40 GENERAL-POtatoes, per bag 0.45 to 0.55 Butter, tub, per lb 0.17 to 0.18 do print 0.12 to 0.15 Cheese, home made 0.08 to 0.10 Hay, per ton. new10.00 to 11.60			to g	.25
" pelts		00 (	to O	00.
Calf Skins  0.25  to  0.50    Dekin Skins  0.00  to  0.00    Lambskins,  0.00  to  0.00    Tallow  0.04  to  0.07    POULTRY—Turkeys, each  0.50  to  0.00    Geeso  "  0.50  to  0.60    Ducks per pair  0.50  to  0.60    Fowls per pair  0.30  to  0.40    GENERAL—Potatocs, per bag  0.45  to  0.55    Butter, tub, per lb  0.17  to  0.18    do  print  0.12  to  0.16    Cheese, home made  0.08  to  0.16    Hay, per ton, new  10.00  to  11.60		00 (	to O	00.0
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POULTRY—Turkeys, each  0.50  to  1.00    Geeso  "	Tallow 0	04		
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MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOER

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JUNE 9, 1876.

DHEOCH-AN'DHORIS. Her name ye'll knew be Shon Macrae, A lattie nursed on usquebae, Wht inta Glasco fount her way To get ta praw, big, muckle pay, An' taucht ta-Dheoch an'-Dhoris, Her shief she'll pe a shentleman. She'll luve wi' luve her noble clan, An' oich ! she'll told to efery man-Tat if they'll stood in Freedom's van, Ta teuk ta-Dheoch-an'-Dhoris.

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Whan she'll be fecht wi' soord or tirk, Or whan she'll gang ta trive ta stirk, Whon shell be trampin' in ta mirk, Or gangin' to ta Sappath kirk, She'll teuk a-Dheoch-an'-Dhoris. An' whan she'll wi' a freen pe croose, Or spent to-nicht in neebor hoose, She'll wadna like to tink her doose, Afore she'll leave it pe her use To trink a-Dheoch-an' Dhoris.

When mairitches pe unco rife, An' wife teuk man, or man teuk wife-For warse of wau tere haill o' life-To trive awa to teevil strife.

We tenk ta-Dheoch-an'-Dhoris ; An' whan her ancker fires her bouk, Or make her tiffer wi' a fouk, As men will do wha be ta' gowk To safe her freenchip she'll pe howk A twasome-Dheoch-an'-Dhoris.

Ta Queen tey saw de Hielan' bread Lang will her glory sunlicht spread, Gin she'll pe pic, when gaun to bed-Ta nicht-kep on her pennie head Tey ca ta-Dheoch an'-Dhoris; Tho' far awa frae hamely hills-To lan' o' cakes an' muckle shills

(Ta thocht her e'er water fills,) She'll wish her Guids an' nefer ills In mony a-Dheoch-an'-Dhoris.

Her piple tell her what ta to. An' spokes o' Noa get in' fou'-King Dauvit an' King Solomons knew Ta virchews o' ta mountain dew, An' teuk tree-Dheoch-an'-Dhoris ; Noo, whan teath's pibroch souns to plaw, She'll trink her healths afore she'll fa', An' wi' a Hielan-sang ; Hurra ! She'll raise to quaich an tink it al, An' whisper—Dheoch-an'-Dhoris.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE -:0:--

BEHEADING THREE PRIESTS .- Three French Catholic missionaries, named Bouchard, Paulmier, and Menoiet, sent out by an Algerian society, were beheaded at the end of January on the road to Timbuctoo, the news of their fate having only just been received.

JOAN OF ARC FETES .- SPEECH OF MONSIGNOR DUPAN-LOUP .- Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris from Orleans on Monday. In the course of his address to the marshal-president at the cathedral, Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, said :- "The town of Orleans celebrates to-day two fetes-the peaceful one of agriculture, and that of the warrior liberator of our city and of France. That of agriculture shows our dear and great country desires to raise itself by the fruitful works of peace, and, when we look upon these brilliant exhibitions, would it not be supposed that the finest days of our national prosperity had returned? It is thus that France will astonish the world by her resources whenever she is allowed to develope freely the living forces and all the territorial and intellectual riches with which God has so largely gifted her. But these noble works require security and confidence, and it is your glorious mission, Monsieur lo Marechal, to assure them to her. Your presence in the midst of us declares loudly to our country that she can, under the protection of your valiant and loyal sword, peacefuly prepare the strength and glories of the future. The fete of Joan of Arc recalls to us how God protected France in past times, and teaches us that if it be good that a people should rely on itself, and work courageously for its regeneration, it must also look above to Him who holds in His hands the fate of nations. That is why in this cathedral, where Joan of Arc fell on her knees, you come to implore the providential aid with which peoples and their chiefs cannot dispense in days of crisis. May God accede to your prayers and ours! May He again look upon France with mercy as ofold! To material prosperity may He add Christian grandeur, and may He grant to you, Monsieur le Marechal, whose noble heart is so worthy of it, that superior light which in the hour of peril enables a man to save the people ! MEN AND SYSTEMS .- The Swiss Liberte says :- It is said that in the world of politics a system is necessary; and the assertion is quite true. All politics, great and small, have been founded on systems. Cardinal Richelicu had his. Later still, systems. M. de Talleyrand had his system. This nonchalent statesman, this polished diplomatist, this accomplished conversationalist, this favourite of the salons of Paris and Vienna, had for guiding principle to say and do things with inimitable case and facility. After adoring Napoleon, he was perfectly ready to adore Louis the Eighteenth. More recently Count Cavour inaugurated a system. His idea was to unite Italy, and this unity without union, is now accomplished. To day the system which is fashionable is that which flourishes on the banks of the Spree; it is the system of the strong hand, and Prince Bismarck is the inventor. It is not at all localised; one finds a little of it every where. The principal manufactory—what we may call the mother house is at Berlin ; the branches can be found at Rome. at Munich, at Berne, and at Genevo. It is the great and unrivalled success of the day. But, pray, what becomes of the men and the systems ? We repudiate levity, for the lesson of history is a very serious one. The men died and the systems passed away. Who will tell how many of the men are in the tomb, and how many of the systems have vanished ? As well dream of numbering the grains of sand in the desert. One man only can never die-one system alone is secured from perishing; the man is the Pope in the Church-the system is the Church with a Pope. The living know that the crowd of men, with their litter of systems, when they war on the Church are but as the waters which rage against a rock. M. de Bismarck may launch his thunderbolts, M. Sarcey his epigrams, and the Confedere (pardon the combination) its imbecilities ; but they will all drift from the stage of life, history will indite their epitaph, and the Church will chant her wictory. ACCOUNT OF THE REVOLUTION IN TURKET. - LON-DON, June 1.-The Times correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople the following account of the revolution :- After vainly soliciting the Sultan to adopt the reforms, the Grand Vizier and Hussein Avni Pasha, and Midhat Pasha resolved to depose him. The Dolma Baghtich Palace was beset with troops; Murad was proclaimed Sultan in presence of all the ministers, the Sheik Ul Islam and the Mollahs. The Sulimen Pasha, accompanied by the soldiers and officers, informed Abdul Azis that the nation had deposed him, and he should deliver up his palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced Aziz that resistance was impossible, so he, with his family, household and fifty-three boats filled with women, were conveyed, under escort, to the Tapkhahon Palace." France, Italy and England have recognized Murad as Sultan. Many rumors are current of the assassination of Abdul Aziz. It is reported, on the other hand, that he will be sent to a distant town of Asis,

where he will be confined with his family. A special despatch to the Daily News from Vienna says it is officially announced that Abdul Aziz is alive, and has been placed under a strong guard. It is reported, that treasure in possession, amounting to \$100,000, has been seized. The Telegraph's Paris correspondent says, he has received private information that the insurgent leaders, have sent a special envoy, to Midnat Pasha to enquire what torms the new Government is willing to grant. The Bussian Talearent to Midnat Pasha to enquire what torms the new Government is willing to grant. The Russian | Telegraphic | Agency | says | the rumored strangulation of the cx-Sultan is not confirmed. A special despatch to the Times from Pesth, as well as other advices, contradict the rumor. The Times Berlin despatch says that in consequence of the appointmentof the new Sultan, Servia is apparently determined to anticipate an attack which she considers immediate. The Servian Government on Tuesday issued decrees closing all schools and even Courts during the impending war. Prince Milan. will act as Commander-in-Chief. The various divisions of the Servian army have been placed under Russian officers, many more of whom have arrived at Belgrade. The same despatch says that people in Germany begin to realize that a collision between Servia and Turkey is imminent, and that Russia, finding her policy suddenly crossed by the Turkish national party, cannot afford to accept a defeat on the Salonica question. It is stated that the new Turkish Government have notified England of their determination to maintain the integrity of the Empire and the sovereign power of the Crown, and that England approved their determination.

THE REFORM PROGRAMME .--- CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 1.-The Grand Vizier has telegraphed to the Turkish representatives abroad the announcement that the programme of reforms will be drawn up immediately. The imperial proclamation was read today, declaring that the members of the Cabinet shall continue in office; that the Sultan grants \$1,500,000 from the civil list for the purposes of the state, and relinquishes the revenues from the private property of the crown. The proclamation recommends the establishment of an equilibrium in the budget; an immediate improvement of public education; the reorganization of the Ministry of Justice and the Council of State, and directs the Ministers to devise a form of government suitable to all Turkish subjects, without distinction, so as to secure the liberty of every individual.

THE RUBBIAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION .- ST. PETERS-BURG. June 1,-The Journal de St. Petersburg to-day has an article on the Turkish situation. After commenting upon the recent event at Constantinople, it points out the difficulties which beset the path of Murad Effendi, the new Sultan, and continues as follows :- " But the solitude of Europe to prevent a crisis, far from increasing in gravity, remains unchanged ; the powers continue to agree in their desire to demand from the Turkish Government-whatever that Government be-the execution of indispensable reforms."

INSURGENT DEFEAT .- RAGUSA, June 1 .- The insurgents attacked the Turkish troops near Stalatz on Tuesday. The insurgents admit that they were driven back to Gatzcko, whence they retired upon Bamenan.

THE ACCESSION PROCLAMATION .- CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.-Murad Effendi's proclamation announcing his accession to the throne is momentarily expected. A deputation from foreign colonies, at Constantinople, will to-morrow present an address of con-gratulation to the new Sultan. Advices from the provinces state that the change of rulers is everywhere received with satisfaction. To morrow the Sultan will go in state to the Evoub mosque, where he will be girded with the sword of Osman. Several persons exiled for political offences during the last reign have been recalled.

The departure of the Turkish fleet for a cruise in the Archipelago has been postponed.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The son of the Duke de Saldanha happened to be at the jetty in Dover on the arrival of the steamer from Calais, and happily improved the opportunity of saving the lives of two labouring-men, who had been thrown into the sea by the breaking of a tackle. The young nobleman put a rope in the hand of one man, and dived for and brought up the other. The Englis papers call him "a nobleman in both senses of the word." RUINED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE .-- The Weekly

A. T. STEWART'S BEQUESTS TO HIS EMPLOYEES. The provision made in the will of the late A. T. his employees who had been in his employ for ten his widow and Judge Hilton, the executors of the in Manchester, Paris, Lyons, Berlin, Chemultz, Glasgow, Belfast or Nottingham. The total amount of money necessary to pay the legacies mentioned by Mr. Stewart is stated, by his executors to be \$205,750. This, with the legacies specified in the will, would swell the grand total to \$305,750. The payment was in every case made by the check of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., to the order of the party, inclosed in an engraved note from Mrs. Stewart, as follows :-" NEW YORK, May 20, 1876. " Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart takes great pleasure in recognizing the long and faithful services of Mr. -, in the employ of her late husband, and presents the inclosed check for \$----, with her best wishes." The foreign employees will have their amounts sent out by mail, and those at the various branch houses of the firm in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Prussia and Saxony will receive equal consideration, as Mr. Stewart intended. According to the will each person who had been in the employ of Mr. Stewart for ten years or over was to receive the sum of \$500 and those for twenty years or over \$1,000. In many cases the sums given were larger than were called for by the will

but where sums are paid beyond the amount to which the years employed entitled the person, if was because the services of the party were regarded, for some reason better known to Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton, as entitled to special consideration. More than three-fourths of the names on the list are Irish. Every employee for the periods stated has now been recognized and rewarded; every legacy given by the will has been paid and satisfied the business progresses as was intended, and all moves on in order. The Women's Hotel, the Garden City Water Works and improvements, the completion of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, the construction of the great carpet mills at Glenham, the Memorial church for the merchant's tomb with parsonage and school house, all progress si lently, as it were, but, as we are assured, none the less surely, and one by one other measures and purposes will be developed, as time will show.

"MANNERS."-" Your'e a Roman Catholic ?" "Am I ?" said the fellow...." Are you not?" demanded the agent, "You say I am," was the answer.... "Come, sir, answer—" what's your religion ?" "The true religion.—" What religion is that ?" " My mother's religion." " And what is your mother's religion ?" "She tuk whisky iu her tay."-"Come now, I'll find you out, cunning as you are," said the agent, piqued into an encounter of will with this fellow, whose baffling of every description pleased the crowd. "You bless yourself, don't you ?" "When I'm done with you, I think I ought."-What place of worship do you go to ?" "The most convainyant .--- "But of what persuasion are you ?" " My persuasion is that you won't find it out."-"What is your belief ?" " My belief is that you are puzzled."-" Do you confess?" "Not to you."-" Come, now, I have you. Who would you send for if you were likely to die?" "Doctor Growlin."-" Not for the priest?" "I must first get a messenger."-" Confound your quibbling t Tell me, then, what your opinions are-your conscientious opinions, I mean ?" " They are the same as my landlord's."-And what are your landlord's opinions ?" " Faith ! his opinions is that I won't pay him the last half-year's rent, and I am of the same opinion myself." A roat of laughter followed this answer, and dumbfounded the agent for a time but angered at the successful quibbling of the sturdy and wily fellow before him, he at last declared with much severity of manner, that he must have a direct reply. " I losist sir, on your answering me at once, are you a Roman Catholic ?" "I am," said the fellow...." And could you not have said so at once ?" demanded the attorney. "You never axed me," returned the other --"I did," said the attorney. "Indeed you didn't .-- You said I was a great many things, but you never axed me-you were driving cross words and crooked questions at me, and I gave answers to match them ; for sure I

FARM The provision made in the will of the late A. T. Stewart to reward the faithful services of those of his employees who had been in his employ for ten years or more was carried out on the 20th ult, by acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; and 20 acres of woodland well tembered, plenty, of good water, first class. frame, buildings, stone; wall cellars, under dwelling, house, large bearing, orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate. School ; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road ; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twenty-eight miles from London ; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Pro-prietor on the premises, L. C. MOINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

# COLLECE OF OTTAWA. CHARTERED IN 1866.

#### -:0:-UNIVERSITY COURSE. -:0:--

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the students have ample room for healthy out-door exercise. The addition of a new wing, now completed, will enable the Directors to receive henceforth three hundred Boarders and afford them every desirable accommodation. The College of Ottawa offers every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two languages of the Capital. The students largely represent the English and French populations of Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language is carefully attended to. The programme of studies comprises :—

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

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June and ends 1st September.

FEES. ·

12.50

42-5m

42.4m.

to the Trade.

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term..... Day Scholars per Term.... Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra S80.00

charge. EXTRAS.

Music Lessons on the Piano per Term .... 12.50 Use of Piano per Term.... 5,00 Use of Library per Term..... 2.50 The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent.

N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

# THE VOICE.

The Voice is an interesting little Magazine rapidly finding its way among all classes of readers. The learned Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS has already endorsed the words on its title page : "The Voice gives joy to the young and comfort to the old, it speaks to all by interesting anecdotes, captivating stories, merry poetry, grand discourses and noble examples." This little serial is an effort to bring good reading within the reach of many. Its price -unusually low, twenty-five cents a year, should bring it to every Catholic house. Its readers have already found that they could easily contribute two and three dollars for periodicals less interesting than this tidy serial.

The Voice is a quarterly Magazine of 32 pages. City and country residents may apply to the folowing stationers :

Battle Bros, & Sheil, 21 Bleury Street, Montreal. Mr. Redmond, 4 Chaboillez Square, Montreal. Wright & Co. 18 Mountain Hill, Quebec. Battle Bros, 57 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Or to: Rev. James Brown-St. Ann's Church,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

Montreal,

J

# JUST PUBLISHED.

ចរុងជាស្រុងស្រុងស្រុង-THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED A 7 STAND TO BE DES

# FATHER MURPHY,

GRATTAN and the Volunteers of 82 (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased)

Price, 10 cents.

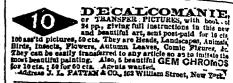
For Sale at True WITNESS Office ; D. & J. Sadlig 275 Notre Dame Street ; J. T. Henderson's, 187 S Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street Montreal.

WANTED All persons who have read my double.column advertisement in this paper, describing the Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend, to send for her terms. 500,000 have been sold. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa. 40-1m

WANTED for the first of July next, a MALE TEACHER, able to teach English and Freuch for a Common School in the Township of Tin, Ontario A competent salary will be given—the applicant should forward his certificates and state his salary. Apply to BEV. J. MICHEL. Lafontan DO Ont P.O., Ont.

WANTED immediately, for School Section No. 15, St. Raphaels, a Second or Tunno class Man TEACHER. Salary liberal. Address either of the Trustees, ALEX. BAIN, or ANGUS McRAE, St Raphaels, P.O., Glengarry, Ont.

Marcy's Sciopticon and Lantern Slides, New and brilliant effects. Circulars free Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS L. J. MARCY, 1340 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPEL



COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUOBS, WHOLESALE (Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. TREASURE OF PIOUS SOULS Different Methods of Obtaining Christian Perfection. BY A PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL. Price, One Dollar. For sale at the Seminary

AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, OUR WESTERN BORDER, Complete and Graphic History of American DER, A Complete and Graphic Ilietory of American Promer lik Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White fors. Excita Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer wome as hoys. Indian war-paths, Camp life, and Sports. - A kold Old and Young. Not adult page. No competition. Exores sales. Agents panted corryschere. Illustrated circular he. J. C. MCCURDY & CO., 26 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, he. DORION, CURRAN & COYLE ADVOCATES, No. 10 St. James Sreet, Montreal. P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.;

P. J. COYLE, B.C.L. THE MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM

BY REV. A. J. O'REILLY, D.D., MISS. AP. Sixth Edition—Considerably Enlarged by the Autho THIS WORK has been blest by his Holines Pius IX., by letter of 4th March 1874. It is the only authentic work on this first and has been translated into several languages is

been read publicly in the religious houses at Rom, and is highly recommended by both Protestant and

Catholic Reviews. For Sale at this Office. A Very liberal discourt

AND

Despatch says :- The recent fall of prices of stocks in the city has brought ruin to many a house both within and without city circles. We referred the other week to the case of a member of the Government whose losses had been so great that it was feared he would be unable to meet them, but who, at the last moment, was able to arrange with his friends, so that he should not appear in the defaulters' list, and who, consequently, managed to retain office. There has just been another and a more disastrous case. It does not involve the holder of a Government appointment, but the victim inherits one of the oldest peerages in the United Kingdom and many very fine estates. Bot all are now lost, and this unfortunate nobleman will have to retire into the obscurity of the continent."

The disestablishment movement in England, says the Independent, grows and grows. A liberation society was organized some years ago, for the purpose of agitating the question and enlightening the public mind on the subject. Two years ago a special fund of \$590,000 was created, and the work on on a larger scale. At the last annual meeting, held a few days ago, it was reported that nearly a thousand meetings have been held during the past year, some three hundred more than in previous years. Two million five hundred thousand copies of the society's publications have been issued. The income of the year shows an increase of above £1,000, the amount being £15,449 188. 7d. The great success of the voluntary system in America and Scotland is fast weakening the venerable fall-acy that Christianity cannot live without Government support.

A PRESEXTERIAN MINISTER DENOUNCES FREEMASON-RY .- The Rev. Peter Anton, minister of the charge, Dysart, preached, on Sunday forenoon, in the parish church, from the text, "But I say unto you, swear not at all." The sermon, from beginning to end was a vigorous attack, on the lodges of the Free-mesons. In Dysart there is the pretty-numerous and influential lodge of St. Clair, consecrated some four or five years ago by the Earl of Rosslyn, and of which the precentor of the Established Church is the G. W. M., and the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of the first charge, is a brother. The Provost of Dysart, some of the magistrates and councillors who are members of the old Church, and were present during the discourse with, perhaps, above twenty-five brethren of the craft. In the St. Clair lodge there are other members who belong to other kirk-sessions of the town and thus the sermon has excited extraordinary interest. Mr. Anton most impressively warned his young male hearers against the allurements of the craft, and the Christian women of the congregation to have nothing to do with a class of men who violated the Scriptures and the ballowed sanctuary of the affections by offering them only a part of the heart, whilst they locked up one entire room in it consecrated to the grossest folly. Very great commotion appeared in the congregation as the people left the church and throughout the entire interval.

Real happiness is cheap enough; how dearly we are in the habit of paying for its counterfeit.

on your own pattern."

e mannore

EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazelle. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.-Sold only in Packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopa-thic Chemist. 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

## "DON'T GO WEST."

"Don't go West" if you wish to remain dependent for a living upon employers and "Bosses," or the scanty products of a poor worn-out farm.

But if you have any ambition, perseverance or self-reliance, and wish to become your own "Land Lord" in a mild, healthy climate, then procure full and reliable information about the unimproved, partly-improved and well-improved farms in the "Great South-West,"-where the poor man can buy rich land at from \$4 to \$10 an acre, on seven years credit.

These lands are located at the junction of two Railroads, around four market towns, in the midst of rapidly increasing Irish settlements, having several schools and two Catholic churches. Write for a pamplet endorsed by the parish priest, with maps and full particulars-sent free-address M. O'DOWD,

25 South 4th Street, St. Louis, M.O

**DHARMACIE**, PLACE D'ARMES, JAMES HAWKES. Pharmaceutical Chemist by Examination. Late of Messrs. Allan & Hanbury's, London and

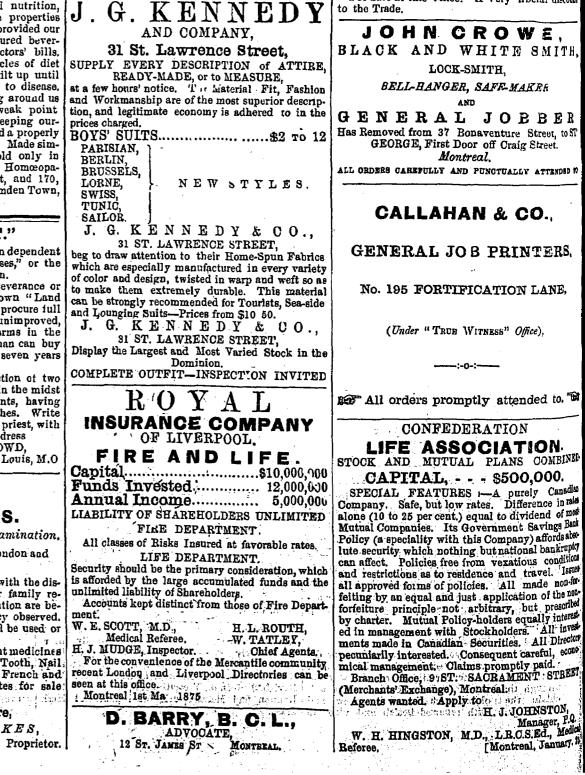
Dr. Mialhe's, Paris. Begs to assure those who intrust him with the dis-

pensing of physicians' prescriptions or family re-cipes, that the greatest care and attention are bestowed, and the most scrupulous accuracy observed. None but pure drugs and chemicals will be used or sold

All the leading proprietary and patent medicines in stock. A large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brusher. A quantity of French and English Perfumery and toilet requisites for sale cheap at s the war of the second second field

Place d'Armes Drug Store, JAMES HAWKES.

27.3m,





S.

#### The more a man is made to do, the more he is, the do and the more he desires to do. sble to do, and the more he desires to do. Tarn not the beggar from your doors, for even a

beggar's blessing ascends to God. Said a man, who tumbled out of a third storey Said a man when I first fell I, was confused; but window: "When I first fell I, was confused; but when I struck the pavement I knew where I was." There is threefold death in the slanderer's tongue; it kills him who slanders, him who is tongue, and him who receives the slander.

A man in Rhode Island is reported to have been A may in the second of the reported to have been sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman.

Many run about after happiness, like an absentminded man hunting for his hat while it is on his head or in his hand.

Insults are like counterfeit money; we cannot insuits and into connection money; we cannot hinder their being offered, but we are not compelled to take them.

The point of honor can often be made to produce, by means of vanity, as many good deeds as

As daylight can be seen through very small virtue. As usingly our sour though very small holes, so little things will illustrate a persons char-

acter. The New York Sun knows a general in the army who has'nt been clear of debt for thirry-seven years. A Montreal newspaper publisher says he knows lots of men that would make good generals.

There is a rule which, we think, would make all men constant, whatever their natural bias; and that is, in trifling services, as in great things, never willingly to disappoint a just and reasonable expectation.

A gentleman passing through one of our public offices was affronted by some clerks, and was advised to complain to the principal, which he did thus-"I have been abused here by some of the mascals of this place, and I came to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the principal."

"What are you in jail for ?" asked a prison visitor of a negro in New Orleans gaol. "For bor'win or B negro "Why they don't put men in gaol for borrowing money!" "Yes, but you see, I had to knock the man down t'ree or four times afore he'd lend it to me."

Lord Bacon says: "The virtue of prosperity is temperance. The virtue of adversity is fortitude, which in morals is most heroic virtue."-Again. " Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and adversity is not without comfort and hope. For prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue."

A Massachusetts paper tells of a colored woman who had lately been converted, but was so unfor-tunate as to fly into a passion over the misdoings of one of her neighbors' youngsters. Her mistress remarked upon the impropriety of such conduct in the case of one about to join the church, and received this frank response : "I have 'sperienced religion, and I'se gwine to jine de church but Miss I'll scald that nigger fust!"

THE Detroit Post thinks Dean Stanley, in officiating at the marriage of Professor Tyndall, should have asked the bride if she would take that anthropoid to be her co-ordinate, to love with her nerve centres and to cherish with her whole cellular tissue, until a final molecular disturbance should resolve his organism into its primitive atoms. But he didn't, and if he had she would probably have said ne.

#### A WRONG CUSTOM COBRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a nowerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treat-ment is on the same principle as that giving a weak and dibilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or Sluggish and weakening condition than before. What then is wanted ? Medicines which, while they cause the bile to now freely from the liver, as will not overwork



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# ESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JUNE 9. 1876.

# ALFONIE GRAYSTER GELA CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all L'ruggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

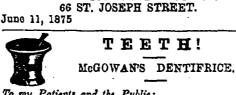
(Established 1859.)

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address



WILLIAM MURRAY'S



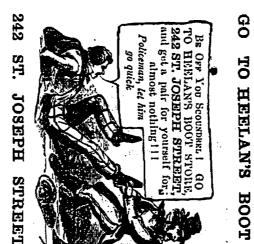
## To my Patients and the Public:

In transferring the entire manufacture of my 'DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient clenser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deliterious to the Teeth or Gums.

W. B. M'GOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly ac-cording to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan,

Surgeon Dentist, of this city. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.



HEARSES! HEARSES!!

Montreal.

1876. PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-TIONS.

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1876 When ordering give price and style of Binding. D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Catholic Publishers.

#### 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 in box..... 1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series paper bound, Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound, Do do do fancy cloth.....1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt...1 63 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 

God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box

Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt...3 20 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, in box..... 1 43 per box. Sister Mary's Library, 24mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Brother James' Library, royal 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 first series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box.....

Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box ....

Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box.....

Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box .... 2 00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box

Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in

Do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in

box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 7th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in

Do do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in 

box.....2 40 per box. Do do do fancy cloth. full gilt...3 20 per box. The Young People's Library, containing One Hundred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box... 

Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box ... Spanish Cavalier Library, containing Spanish Cava-liers, Elinor Prestou, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols

in box...

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

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

**ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE.** 

#### TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE

MOST BEVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

#### AND THE DIRECTION OF THE

REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment sither a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches asually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second sourse comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis try, Logie, and the French and German Languages TERMS.

full Boarders,	per month.	\$12.50
Half Boarder	• do í	7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending	do	1.20
Complete Bedding	do	0.60
Stationery	do	0.30
	do	2.00
Painting and Drawing	do	1.20
Use of the Library	do	0.20

N.B.-All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be 'llowed u attend the College.

Address, BEV. C. VINCENT, President of the College Toronto, March 1, 1872

#### CONVENT OF THE

## SISTERS OF THE CONGREGA-TION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario. The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Wook. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.)

#### TERMS:

Board and Tuition in French and English .... \$6.08 Music and Use of Instrument..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding ..... 1.00 case of sickness

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superioress of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation.

Uniform : Black and Plain.

Board during the two months vacation, if spend at the Convent \$10.00,

The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

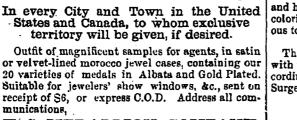
## THE LORETTO CONVENT: Of Lindsay, Ontario,

#### IS ADMITTED TO BE

THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOB, ser Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-in-



receipt of S6, or express C.O.D. Address all communications, U.S. MEDALLION COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway,

**ADELEPH** 

1876

**GOOD AGENTS WANTED** 

P. O. Box 5276. NEW YORK. [42-6m

## **CRAND LOTTERY**,

- TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS-PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY MUNS OF MONT-REAL.
- Under the Patronage of Ilis Lordship the Bishop o Gratianopolis
- COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary-His Worship, Dr. Hingston,
- Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres .- H. Judab, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank ; C.
  - A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. Mc-Gauvran, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.;
- C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare, Esq.; N. Valois, Esq. Treasurer-Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank

(Warranted Correct Timekeepers.)

43

STORE

that organ is toned into action. and thus dibilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened, and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

# A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSE, Texas, May 10th, 1873. DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bear Sir-My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and hearty. She bas taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines.

#### WILLIAM MEAZEL.

4

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20th, 1874. -Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. : Sir-I have now taken four bottles of your Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine. W. F. CODY, (" Buffalo Bill.")

The effect of the greatest triumph in medicine can be only transitory, whilst men persist in the gratification of vicious and pernicious habits ; and-Strength to subdue the passion is the best guarantee of mental vigor, and of becoming a strong and long lived man.

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	per A. HOULE, 40-5 His Attorney ad litem.
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tures.	40.5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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	ত হৈছ জনমন্ত্ৰ দু ক্ষমি হৈছে। সময় আৰু প্ৰথম হয় যে বিষয়ে হয় সময় হয় যে বিষয়ে বিষয়ে বিষয়ে বিষয়ে বিষয়ে ব মাজৰ প্ৰথম বিষয়ে বি

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JUNE 9, 1876. 8 10 10 10 10 10 10

# FARMERS' COLUMN.

EARLY TOMATOES .- A lady communicates the following to an exchange as a good way to start tomatoes : Take a good sized turnip, cut off the top and scrape out a shell three-quarters of an inch thick. Fill the cavity with a rich mold, plant half a dozen seeds, and place the turnip in a box of Joam. Keep warm, sprinkle with tepid water every day, until there is no longer any danger from frost; then remove the turnip to the out-door bed, and thin out all but one plant, Should the turnip throw out roots, pinch them off and the shell will soon rot, affording a fertilizer to a tomato plant that will send it along wonderfully. A dozen turnips tomatoized will afford an abundant supply of early tomatoes for the family.

To CLEAN A RUSTY PLOW.—Take a quart of water and pour slowly into it half a pint of sulphuric acid. The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water, rather than the water into the acid, and let it remain on the iron till it evaporates. Then wash it again. The object is to give the acid time to dissolve the rust. Then wash with water and you will perceive where the worst spots are. Apply some more acid, and rub on those spots with a brick. The acid and the scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mould board thoroughly with water to remove all the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum, or other oil, and let it be till spring.— When you go to plowing, take a bottle of the acid water to the field with you and apply it every bout to any spot of rust that may remain. The acid and the scouring of the earth will soon make it perfectly bright and smooth. If all iron work be washed off with petroleum as soon as we put our tools, implements and machines aside for the winter, it will keep them from rusting, and save a great deal of trouble and annoyance, to say nothing of deprecia-tion and loss -Rural World.

MILK FOR HOLSTEIN COWS .- It is often remarked that the milk of cows giving so much as the Hol-stein dr, must be lacking in quality. That this is an incorrect conclusion, we have an abundance of proof. Holland is a dairy country exclusively, not for the sale of milk, but for the manufacture of butter and cheese, the quality of which has a world-wide reputation. I have but little opportunity to test the milk for butter-making, but for general purposes, I know it is excelled by none, and rarely equalled. For nearly two years I furnished one of the largest retailers in Boston, and he expressed much regret when I found a better market. He assured me that he never sold milk that gave such general satisfaction. He said it was particularly even in quality, and that it surpassed all other milk in kceping-two qualities quite essential in the manufacture of butter. Holstein milk has more body than Jersey ; consequently require more time for the cream to separate. It is not claimed that Holstein milk will produce a larger percentage of cream than the Jersey, but the advantage is in the greater yield of milk. I have unfortunately mislaid some valuable statistics and records of butter produced by Holsteins, but reports are numerous of cows making from 12 to 18 lbs. per week. Mr. Chenery's Texelaar made 17 lbs, 14 oz, in six days, Mr. Miller's Crown Prince made from 12 to 15 lbs, per week. The Shaker family, Pittsfield, Mass, reports 14 lbs. per week. Texelaar's milk afforded 22.72 per cent. cream. Col. Hoffman writes: I made a careful test every month, of each of my cows, separate, together with the milk of about 120 other dairies, and find in almost every case the Hol-steins run ahead in percentage of cream, and the lactometer standard also." F. W. Wright, of this place, made careful experiments with his Holstein milk, and found he made 1 lb. of butter from 14 lbs of milk. It is a remarkable record, but no one who knows this gentleman will doubt it. He tells me that he is satisfied he can, under favorable circum-stances, makes 21 lbs. per week from one of his cows. This cow has recently dropped a calf, and has made a winter record (without forcing) of 53 los. of milk day day. As a cheese cow, the Hol-stein stands at the head of the list, but after all her great advantage is in her wonderful combination of qualities. I acknowledge my inability to do her justice, and will be pleased to have some one qualified to go on with the subject-what I have said was merely to provoke some one else to do so .--Geo. E. Brown, in National Live Stock Journal. FOOD FOR YOUNG FIGS .- The value of skimmed milk from the dairy for feeding young pigs has hardly been estimated high enough by the majority of farmers. Corn meal is selling now at only a cent and a third per pound. Milk is sometimes estimated to be worth about half a cent a pound for feeding to hoge. We have not found it worth that, and yet, if we should sell all our milk and buy meal instead, it is doubtful if the pigs would make as much pork for the money as if a portion of the milk had been retained. A dollar's worth of meal, at the above price, may feed a pig a longer time than the milk would have done, and yet it does not follow that the meal is, on the whole, the cheapest or best food. Cow's milk, after most of the cream has been removed, seems to come very near supplying the pigs with the best substitute for its natural food while corn meal, although rich in fat and heat, is so concentrated and so wanting in the elements which are especially needed by every young or growing animals, that it is worth really less than many would suppose. Corn meal, besides being wanting in the elements of growth, packs and becomes hard and indigestible in the stomachs of young animals, unless it is mixed with milk, bran, or some other less concentrated food, that may act as a divider in keeping the particles separate, so that the fluids of the stomach can come in contract with all parts of it at once. It requires but a moment's consideration to see that a solid ball of corn meal in the stomach of a young pig or other animal cannot be acted upon by the gastric juice, except at the outside. Disgestion in such a case, must go on like the melting of a cube of ice, and as the stomach was not arranged for doing its work in that way it breaks down after a short time. Indigestion follows such feeding, and, as a consequence, the food that is taken is not fully utilized, and of course does not give the amount of growth corresponding with its nutritive value and when properly prepared or judiciously mingled with other food that is less concentrated. Farmers know that milk is good for pigs. They know, that skimmed milk is a waste product of the dairy, and unless fed to animals would generally be wasted. They feed the milk because they happen to have it, but would not buy it instead of corn meal. We believe that at a cent a quart it would be cheap food to buy to mix with meal for feeding to pigs for the first few weeks after weaning. Many pigs have been spoiled by being confined to a corn meal diet while young. In feeding young pigs or calves, growth and not fat should be the object sought.— New England Farmer.

WILLIAM H. HODSON.

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THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dil ze; an mere semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and someames bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; I cath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach. at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdo-"en; bowels irregular, at times costive; 'ols slimy ; not unfrequently tinged with d; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-; respiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough somedes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disurbed sleep, with prinding of the teeth; emper variable, but L.nerally irritable, &c.

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universal success which has at rended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in 'edging ourselves to the public to

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in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at ending the sickness of the child or aduly should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

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r any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTHOFLEY, TEXES, JUND 20.h. 1867. TO SETH S. MANCH:-A person in my employ had been affilted with Fits or Epileps, for thirteen reasts, he had house attacks at latervals of two to four weeks, and often-times several in quick succession, sometimes, continuing for two or three days. On soveral occasions they hasted until his mind appeared togenily derauged in which stated to would continue for a day or two after the fits ceared. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident phy-sideans, but without success. Having seen your adver-tisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtinged two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directives, and they effected a permanent core. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since. He was my principal 'wagener, and has no had a fit since he commenced taking your mediciae, it and a stout, healthy now remover, and wond has not have state that time, been exposed to the severest of worther. I have great confidence in your is not your and has not every one who has fits to give it a triat. B. L. DEFRETES

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